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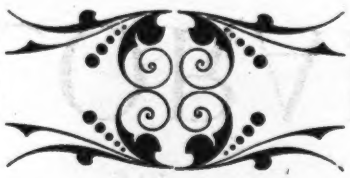
PORTRAIT AND BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD

OF THE

STATE OF COLORADO

Containing Portraits and Biographies of many well known Citizens of the Past and Present

CHAPMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY
CHICAGO
1899



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PREFACE

THE greatest of English historians, MACAULAY, and one of the most brilliant writers of the present century, has said: "The history of a country is best told in a record of the lives of its people." In conformity with this idea, the PORTRAIT AND BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD of this state has been prepared. Instead of going to musty records, and taking therefrom dry statistical matter that can be appreciated by but few, our corps of writers have gone to the people, the men and women who have, by their enterprise and industry, brought the state to a rank second to none among those comprising this great and noble Union, and from their lips have the story of their life struggles. No more interesting or instructive matter could be presented to an intelligent public. In this volume will be found a record of many whose lives are worthy the imitation of coming generations. It tells how some, commencing life in poverty, by industry and economy have accumulated wealth. It tells how others, with limited advantages for securing an education, have become learned men and women, with an influence extending throughout the length and breadth of the land. It tells of men who have risen from the lower walks of life to eminence as statesmen, and whose names have become famous. It tells of those in every walk in life who have striven to succeed, and records how that success has usually crowned their efforts. It tells also of many, very many, who, not seeking the applause of the world, have pursued "the even tenor of their way," content to have it said of them, as Christ said of the woman performing a deed of mercy—"They have done what they could." It tells how that many in the pride and strength of young manhood left the plow and the anvil, the lawyer's office and the counting-room, left every trade and profession, and at their country's call went forth valiantly "to do or die," and how through their efforts the Union was restored and peace once more reigned in the land. In the life of every man and of every woman is a lesson that should not be lost upon those who follow after.

Coming generations will appreciate this volume and preserve it as a sacred treasure, from the fact that it contains so much that would never find its way into public records, and which would otherwise be inaccessible. Great care has been taken in the compilation of the work, and every opportunity possible given to those represented to insure correctness in what has been written, and the publishers flatter themselves that they give to their readers a work with few errors of consequence. In addition to the biographical sketches, portraits of a number of representative citizens are given.

The faces of some, and biographical sketches of many, will be missed in this volume. For this the publishers are not to blame. Not having a proper conception of the work, some refused to give the information necessary to compile a sketch, while others were indifferent. Occasionally some member of the family would oppose the enterprise, and on account of such opposition the support of the interested one would be withheld. In a few instances men could never be found, though repeated calls were made at their residences or places of business.

CHAPMAN PUBLISHING CO.

June, 1899.

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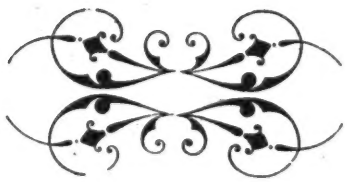
STATE

—OF—

COLORADO



INTRODUCTORY

BIOGRAPHY alone can justly represent the progress of local history and portray with accuracy the relation of men to events. It is the only means of perpetuating the lives and deeds of those men to whom the advancement of a city or county and the enlightenment of its people are due. The compilers of this work have striven to honor, not only men of present prominence, but also, as far as possible, those who in years gone by labored to promote the welfare of their community. The following sketches have been prepared from the standpoint of no man's prejudice, but with an impartial aim to render justice to progressive and public-spirited citizens and to collect personal records that will be of value to generations yet to come.

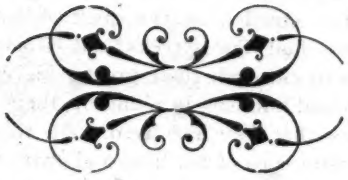
To be forgotten has been the great dread of mankind from remotest ages. All will be forgotten soon enough, in spite of their best works and the most earnest efforts of their friends to preserve the memory of their lives. The means employed to prevent oblivion and to perpetuate their memory have been in proportion to the amount of intelligence they possessed. The pyramids of Egypt were built to perpetuate the names and deeds of their great rulers. The exhumations made by the archæologists of Egypt from buried Memphis indicate a desire of those people to perpetuate the memory of their achievements. The erection of the great obelisks was for the same purpose. Coming down to a later period, we find the Greeks and Romans erecting mausoleums and monuments, and carving out statues to chronicle their great achievements and carry them down the ages. It is also evident that the Mound-builders, in piling up their great mounds of earth, had but this idea—to leave something to show that they had lived. All these works, though many of them costly in the extreme, give but a faint idea of the lives and character of those whose memory they were intended to perpetuate, and scarcely anything of the masses of the people that then lived. The great pyramids and some of the obelisks remain objects only of curiosity; the mausoleums, monuments and statues are crumbling into dust.

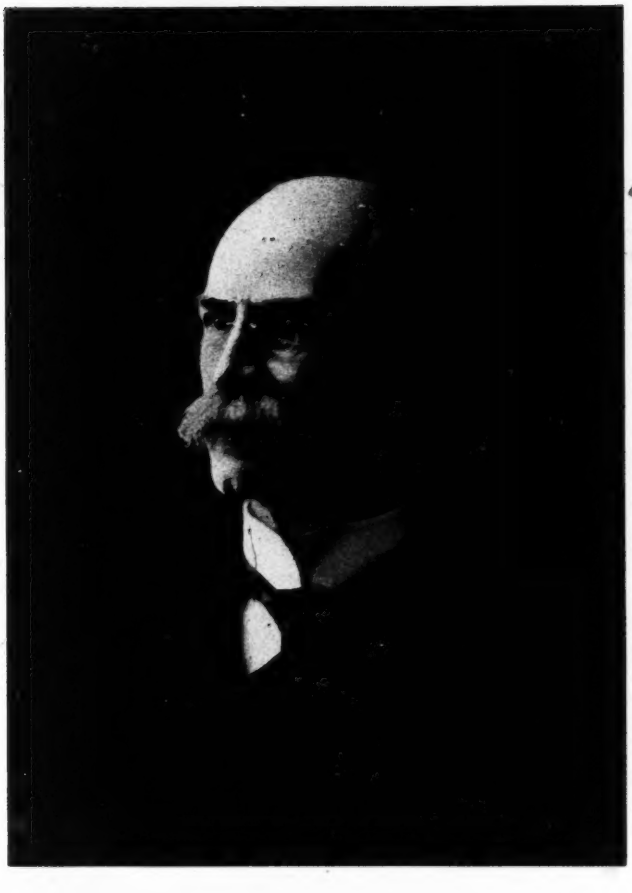
It was left to modern ages to establish an intelligent, undecaying, immutable method of perpetuating a full history—immutable in that it is almost unlimited in extent and perpetual in its action; and this is through the art of printing.

To the present generation, however, we are indebted for the introduction of the admirable system of local biography. By this system every man, though he has not achieved what the world calls greatness, has the means to perpetuate his life, his history, through the coming ages.

The scythe of Time cuts down all; nothing of the physical man is left. The monument which his children or friends may erect to his memory in the cemetery will crumble into dust and pass away; but his life, his achievements, the work he has accomplished, which otherwise would be forgotten, is perpetuated by a record of this kind.

To preserve the lineaments of our companions we engrave their portraits; for the same reason we collect the attainable facts of their history. Nor do we think it necessary, as we speak only truth of them, to wait until they are dead, or until those who know them are gone; to do this we are ashamed only to publish to the world the history of those whose lives are unworthy of public record.





HON. C. S. THOMAS.

BIOGRAPHICAL

HON. CHARLES SPALDING THOMAS, governor of Colorado, has for years held a position of prominence among the professional and public men of Denver, and, indeed, of the entire state of Colorado. Since he came west in the fall of 1871 with limited means and little influence he has gained a place as one of the eminent and successful lawyers of his city, his success being due to his untiring industry, business ability and keen discrimination of men and things. Not alone in his profession, but in politics as well, he has become widely known. He is recognized as one of the leading Democrats of the state. From 1884 to 1896 he was a member of the Colorado Democratic national committee; from 1889 until 1890 held the chairmanship of the state central committee; besides which he has in many ways promoted actively the welfare of his party.

Though of southern birth (born in Darien, Ga., December 6, 1849,) the subject of this review is of northern parentage and descent. His father, William B. Thomas, was born in Connecticut and removed from there to Georgia. His wife was Caroline B. Wheeler, daughter of Amos H. Wheeler, of Bridgeport, Conn. In the village of Macon, where his father had removed, our subject attended school and passed the uneventful years of early youth. He can scarcely recall the time when he first formed the plan of studying law. All of his studies in youth were directed toward that end. His first law readings were in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and there he continued in the law department until his graduation with the class of 1871.

Coming to Denver within a few months after his graduation, Mr. Thomas entered the law office of Sayre & Wright, then the leading law firm in the state. In 1873 he formed a partnership with T. M. Patterson, which connection continued for a year at that time. Afterward he continued alone until 1879, when he again entered into partnership with Mr. Patterson, with whom he remained until 1890. During some years of this time he made his home in Leadville, where he conducted the practice of the firm at that point. At this writing he is a member of the firm of Thomas, Bryant & Lee. While he has managed cases of all kinds, his specialty is mining law, and, having made a study of it, he is able to conduct successfully and skillfully all matters coming within this department of jurisprudence.

Always stanch in his adherence to the Democratic party, Mr. Thomas had not been in Denver long before he began to be actively identified with political affairs. To the information gained by study and observation he added natural abilities

of a high order, and his influence was apparent in the advanced success of his party. In 1875-76 he served as city attorney. In 1884 and 1896 he was chosen as a delegate to the Democratic national conventions. In September, 1898, he was chosen the nominee of the Teller silver Republicans, Populists and Democrats, in their respective conventions, for the office of governor, and was elected November 8, 1898.

In social relations Governor Thomas is connected with the Athletic Club of Denver, and fraternally is a Knight of Pythias. In Kalamazoo, Mich., December 29, 1873, he married Miss Emma, daughter of Thomas Fletcher, a prominent citizen of that place. Mrs. Thomas was given the best educational advantages when a girl, and is a lady possessing refinement and the highest culture. She is an active member of the Woman's Club of Denver. The five children born of her marriage are: Mrs. William P. Malburn, Edith, Charles S., Jr., Hubert F. and George K.

The professional career of Governor Thomas proves the individuality of his character and its force. He has pursued his course in life unmoved by those obstacles that often daunt and undismayed by hardships. With a mind capable of grasping great things, he has stored it with information of incalculable value to him in his practice, and this knowledge he uses in the conduct of his cases and the successful evolving of tangled, intricate technicalities. Endowed with mental vigor, he is prompt in forming and resolute in carrying out any purpose or plan of action decided upon. Great emergencies would have developed to their utmost his large abilities, but even in the ordinary walks of life, in the management of cases affecting only local interests, he has nevertheless labored with such sagacity and skill that he has proved himself to be a man of large mental endowments.

"Charles S. Thomas has been a public figure of consequence in this community and state for many years. In political campaigns he has been criticised and even denounced, for he is a man of strong, even profound, convictions, who always stands firmly for the principles which he advocates. After all that can be said has been said these facts stand forth unchallenged. He is a man of very unusual talents. While on the one hand a man of affairs, practical, level-headed and shrewd, he is, on the other hand, a hard student, a wide reader, with a bent toward governmental science, of which he is a master. Loyal in his friendships, square in his business dealings, domestic in his tastes, there is no man in Colorado who knows the state from top to bottom more thoroughly, who understands more clearly the public questions which affect it, or who, in our judgment, will labor more earnestly to improve existing conditions. Some good, earnest and able men have occupied the gubernatorial chair of this state, but we risk nothing in saying that Charles S. Thomas is in each and every respect the peer of the best of them."

HON. SAMUEL H. ELBERT, governor of the territory of Colorado 1873-74, chief justice of the supreme court 1876-82 and 1886-88, is one of the most distinguished citizens our state has ever had. Under appointment by President Lincoln as secretary of the territory, he came to Colorado in 1862 and his life since that time has been a part of the history of the state. As the chief executive of the territory it was his aim to promote the welfare of the people; as chief justice of the supreme court, he was wise, impartial and fearless; as a citizen, he has ever been progressive and public-spirited; and as a friend, those who know him best have found that beneath his dignity of manner and apparent reserve beats a kind, generous, warm heart, untainted by a shadow of dishonor or disloyalty.

The life which this narrative sketches began in Logan County, Ohio, in 1833. The family, while not wealthy, was in comfortable circumstances and the son was given every educational advantage which the schools of Ohio afforded. Dr. Elbert, the father, was an eminent physician and surgeon, with honorary degrees from Cincinnati and Philadelphia medical colleges. In 1840 the family removed to Iowa, but in 1848 young Elbert returned to Ohio, where he took the regular collegiate course of Wesleyan University, graduating in 1854. During the next two years he studied law in Dayton, Ohio, and was there admitted to the bar. In the spring of 1857 he opened an office at Plattsmouth, Neb. His connection with public and political affairs began in May, 1860,

when he was a delegate from Nebraska to the Republican convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln for President, and in the exciting campaign that followed he was an active participant. In 1860 he was elected to the state legislature, his first public position.

When Hon. John Evans was appointed governor of Colorado to succeed William Gilpin, Mr. Elbert was at the same time appointed territorial secretary, and he came to Denver in May, 1862. The intimate friendship between himself and the chief executive was still further deepened by his marriage to the governor's daughter, Miss Josephine Evans, whose death, with that of their only child, in 1868, was the heaviest bereavement that ever befell Mr. Elbert.

Upon the expiration of his term as secretary, in 1866 Mr. Elbert began to practice law in Denver, in partnership with Hon. J. Q. Charles, and the firm of Charles & Elbert carried on a very large practice. In 1873 he was appointed governor of the territory by President Grant and at once began the forwarding of plans for the development of the state, the enlargement of its resources and the prosperity of the people. He was especially interested in the subject of irrigation, for he realized that Colorado could attain no permanent prosperity unless this problem was satisfactorily solved. He secured a meeting of delegates in Denver from the states and territories west of the Missouri River, in the summer of 1873, and delivered an address in this convention upon the necessity of government aid in the irrigating of the vast tracts in the west.

Bitter political feuds in the summer of 1874 culminated in the removal of Governor Elbert from office. Later President Grant ascertained the real facts of the case and openly acknowledged that he had been misled by unscrupulous persons. With the dignity that always characterized him, Governor Elbert wasted no time in disputes, but withdrew from office, and went abroad, visiting all the prominent cities of Europe and making a careful study of political economy. The people had always been his friends and on his return to Denver they showed their appreciation of his services and their confidence in his integrity in many ways that won his gratitude. When Colorado was admitted to the Union as the Centennial state, he was called to the recently organized supreme bench, and the confidence of the people that he would discharge its duties faithfully was not misplaced. In drawing for terms, he secured a tenure of six years. As chief justice he was noted for impartiality and integrity. The high office he held was never betrayed by him; he was faithful to its smallest duty and to the trust reposed in him. When his term expired in 1882, the people urged him to become a candidate for re-election, but his health had been affected by overwork, and he declined. However, when they again urged him to become a candidate in 1885, he consented to the use of his name and was re-elected, his judicial term beginning in January, 1886. After two years, in the latter part of 1888, he was compelled to withdraw from the position, a fact which was deplored, not alone by the public, but especially by the attorneys, who had the warmest admiration for his ability and integrity.

While serving as chief justice his alma mater, which had bestowed upon Judge Elbert the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts in previous years, tendered him the degree of LL.D. Since his retirement from the bench he has devoted his attention to the management of his property and has also traveled considerably. He justly ranks among the most prominent men of the state. His services have not been solely of a gubernatorial and judicial nature, but in many ways, impossible to recount, he has been helpful to the increased prosperity of the state and has labored to promote its highest interests. As president of the State Industrial Association, he was an important factor in the development of Colorado's agricultural resources, during the early days of our history. By assisting in the solution of the problems connected with irrigation, he aided every interest, for the advancement of the state has been simultaneous with the introduction of facilities for irrigation. In the annals of the state his name will occupy a position of eminence through the generations to come.

HON. HORACE M. HALE, A. M., LL.D., superintendent of public instruction of Colorado 1873-77, and president of the Colorado State University at Boulder 1887-92, is one of the distinguished citizens of Denver and has taken a very active part in the promotion of movements for the advancement of the city and state. A resumé of his lineage and life will therefore be of especial interest to the readers of

this volume. He is a descendant of Thomas Hale, an Englishman, who settled in Newbury, Mass., in 1635, and several succeeding generations of Hales were identified with the history of New England. His great-grandfather, Col. John Hale, M. D., was a surgeon on the staff of his brother-in-law, Colonel Prescott, during the Revolution, and he and his son, David, then a lad of sixteen, were both present at the battle of Bunker Hill.

John Hale, our subject's father, was born at Hollis, N. H., in 1800. He was a mechanic and being a man of great originality and fertile brain, he devoted much time to the invention of useful articles. Among his inventions were the essential features of the present planing machine, one of the earliest power threshing machines, one of the first machines for manufacturing barrels, and an improvement in the tread horse power. In 1837 he removed to Rome, Oneida County, N.Y., where he engaged in manufacturing his threshers and horse powers, but after three years he removed his business to North Bloomfield, Ontario County, N. Y., and added to it the manufacture of agricultural implements. In 1849 he crossed the plains to California, the trip, which was made with his mule team, taking about six months. Arriving at his destination he engaged in prospecting and mining on Feather River, also manufactured mining rockers and became interested in a scheme for draining Feather River, but this proved a failure. He returned east with health much impaired by the hardships of western life, and died in April, 1852. Politically he was a Whig and in religion a member of the Baptist Church.

The mother of our subject, whose maiden name was Jane Morrison, was born in Peterboro, N. H., in 1801, and died in Rochester, N. Y., in 1865. The Morrison family came from Scotland to New Hampshire. John, who was born in Aberdeen, probably in 1628, was of Protestant faith and on account of religious persecution went to the north of Ireland, being in the city of Londonderry before and during its siege. About 1720 he joined his sons in New Hampshire, where he died in 1736, aged one hundred and eight years. His son, John, was born in Ireland in 1678, married Margaret Wallace there, settled in Londonderry, N. H., in 1719, being one of the first sixteen settlers there, and in 1750-51 became one of the first settlers of Peterboro, where he died June 14, 1776. Capt. Thomas, son of John Morrison, was born in Ireland in 1710, came to America with his parents in childhood, and served as captain of a company during the early Indian wars. By his marriage to Mary Smith he had a son, John, who was born in Londonderry, N. H., but spent his life principally in Peterboro. His daughter Jane (Mrs. John Hale) had six children that attained maturity, one, Mary Jane, having died in infancy. They are: Charles G., who has been master mechanic for forty years with the New York Central road at Rochester and Buffalo, N. Y.; John Albert, a mine operator, residing in Denver; Benjamin Franklin, a photographer of Rochester; Horace Morrison, our subject; Ellen Amelia, Mrs. Rand, of Bellefontaine, Ohio; and Henry William, a miner and mechanic, residing in Denver. The combined ages of the brothers and sister, at this time (1898) is three hundred and ninety-six years.

The subject of this sketch was born in Hollis, N. H., March 6, 1833, and was in his eighth year when the family removed to Bloomfield. His school advantages were limited to about three months' attendance in a public school during the winter. He early began to work in his father's foundry, machine and woodwork shops, learning every department. Soon after his father's death the business was discontinued. Meanwhile, having gained a fair common-school education, he began to teach in the winter of 1852, having charge of a three months' country school in Mendon, N. Y., where he "boarded round" and was given $14 a month. In the spring of 1853 he entered Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima, N. Y., and in the fall of the same year took a school in Victor, Ontario County, where he boarded among the pupils and was given $18 a month. Returning to Lima in the spring of 1854, he entered the sophomore class in Genesee College, helping to pay his way by working during the summer vacation at carpentry and harvesting. In the winter of 1854-55 he taught at Fisher's Station, Ontario County, resuming collegiate work in the spring, and teaching in West Bloomfield union school as principal the following winter. At the close of his junior year he left Genesee to enter Union College at Schenectady, N. Y., from which he graduated in 1856 with the degree of A. B.

Later he was again principal at West Bloomfield. When he entered the seminary at Lima he had only $42, the proceeds of his three months' teaching. When he graduated from Union he had $230 and owed no debts.

In the spring of 1858 he went to Nashville, Tenn., where he was principal of the primary department in the public schools that had been established the previous year. After one year he was made principal of a school of four rooms and the next year was given the principalship of the Howard school, one of the largest in the city. When the Civil war broke out, he being a Union man was warned to leave and the house and lot and other real estate he had bought were confiscated, but he finished the school year, which ended with June, before leaving the city.

While in Nashville, in 1859, Mr. Hale married Miss Martha Eliza Huntington, a teacher in the schools there, a native of Barry, Vt., and his schoolmate of former years. Her father, Leonard Huntington, was a member of an old family of New England and was a carriage and wagon maker in Bloomfield, N. Y. The morning after the close of his school, in June, 1861, Mr. Hale started north, going first to Bloomfield, and later to Detroit, Mich., where he studied law in C. I. Walker's law office and, at the same time, taught in an evening school and in a German-English school there. Soon after the close of the war he recovered his property in Nashville. In 1862 he was admitted to the bar in Michigan, but his health having become seriously impaired and suffering greatly with bronchitis, he deemed it imprudent at that time to begin practice. His brother Albert, from Colorado, was just then visiting in the east and on his return Horace accompanied him, driving from Atchison, Kan., to Denver in a buggy, and spending seventeen days on the trip. He went from Denver to Central City, where he arrived in October, 1863, and for a short time he was in H. M. Teller's law office, but the confinement being injurious, he turned his attention to outdoor business, such as mining and freighting between Denver and the mountains.

In 1864 he formed one of a cavalry company of home guards organized under Capt. Sam Browne for the purpose of defense against an anticipated attack by Indians. Each man furnished his own horse and equipments; the territory supplied rations. The company served but two weeks. In 1865 he went east for his wife and child, whom he had left in Bloomfield when starting for Colorado. He crossed the plains on this trip, both ways with a mule team, the westward journey covering forty-two days' time from St. Joseph, Mo., to Central City. This was during Indian troubles, and emigrants had to travel in large companies, hence slowly.

In 1868 he accepted the principalship of the Central City public schools, where he remained until 1873 and then resigned to take the office of territorial superintendent of public instruction to which he had been appointed by Governor Elbert to fill a vacancy. In 1874 he was again appointed by Governor Elbert, for a full term (two years), and was reappointed by Governor Routt. When Colorado was admitted to the Union, August 1, 1876, he was filling this office, and by provision of the statute he retained it until January 1, 1877, thus making him the last territorial and the first state superintendent of public instruction. Returning to Central City, he resumed his work as principal, and remained in the position for ten years, meanwhile serving as mayor of the city in 1882 and 1883, and also as county superintendent of schools for Gilpin County. In 1878 he was elected, on the Republican ticket, regent of the State University for a term of six years. He was therefore at one and the same time principal of the schools, county superintendent, mayor of the city and state regent. In 1887 he resigned as principal in Central City to accept the presidency of the Colorado State University at Boulder, which was tendered him, unsolicited, by the board of regents. This position he ably filled for four and one-half years, returning to Denver in January, 1892. While president of the university the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Iowa Wesleyan University. Several buildings were added to the university during his incumbency, among them the Hale Scientific building, named in his honor after his resignation had been tendered. Thus, after forty years of almost continuous service in educational work, he retired from active duty.

While superintendent of public instruction, Mr. Hale organized the State Teachers' Association, of which he was the first president in 1875, and again president in 1883. He is a member of the National Educational Association and has

been a frequent and valued contributor to educational journals of the country. While in Central City he was president of the Mining Exchange, and in 1894-95 was president of the Charity Organization Society of Denver. In the Knights of Honor he is grand chaplain of the grand lodge. In former years he was a Republican, but since 1894 has been independent in his political views. During all the years of his connection with the history of Colorado he has been interested in its growth and active in furthering its development, and he has contributed his quota to the advancement of its influence and resources.

The only son of our subject is Gen. Irving Hale, who was born in North Bloomfield, N. Y., August 28, 1861, came with his parents to Colorado in 1865, and lived in Central City until 1873, when he came to Denver. He graduated from the East Denver high school in 1877, at the head of its first graduating class, and then went back to Central City, where he remained until 1880. The next four years were spent at West Point Military Academy, where he graduated in 1884, with the highest honors ever attained there by any graduate. In 1887 he married Miss Mary King, daughter of Col. W. R. King, of the United States engineering corps. They have four children, William King, John Huntington, Dorothy and Marjory. He resigned from the army in 1889. In the war with Spain (1898) he was commissioned colonel of the first regiment of the Colorado National Guard and with his command, volunteered for two years' service in the United States army, and left Denver for the Philippine Islands May 17, 1898.

HON. JOHN F. SHAFROTH, M. C. The character of a city is the character of its citizens. The character of the city of Denver may be judged in a measure from the names of its leading public men, who have become closely identified with its interests by long residence and have contributed to the extension of its interests. Few of its citizens are better known throughout the entire nation than Mr. Shafroth, and certainly none has a more enviable reputation for breadth of intellect and uprightness of life. To write of his career is to write, in part, a history of Colorado during a similar period, for his name has been associated with all the leading measures for the benefit of the state and the development of its industries.

The life of Congressman Shafroth began in Fayette, Howard County, Mo., June 9, 1854. His father, John, who was born in Canton Berne, Switzerland, was the son of a hotelkeeper who took part in the French wars under Napoleon, but died at an early age. Orphaned at twelve years, John Shafroth had few advantages in his youth. When a young man he came to America and in 1839 settled in Booneville, Mo. The following year he married Miss Annis Aule, a native of Frankfort, Germany, and an orphan who came to America with two sisters. After his marriage he engaged in the general mercantile business until his death, in 1866. Thirty years afterward his wife passed away in Fayette, where she had lived for fifty-six years, having come there at the age of twenty. She was the mother of six children, five now living, of whom John F. is the youngest.

The education of our subject was begun in the public schools, continued in Central College and finished in the University of Michigan, where he studied from 1872 to 1875, graduating with the degree of B. S. He then studied law with Samuel C. Major, of Fayette, and was there admitted to the bar in August, 1876, after which he formed a partnership with his former preceptor under the title of Major & Shafroth. Upon the election of Mr. Major to the state senate, the business of the firm fell upon the junior member. In 1879 he came to Colorado, reaching Denver on the 1st of October, and soon afterward forming a partnership with Andrew W. Brazee, ex-judge of the supreme court. Two years later this connection was dissolved, and the firm of Stallcup, Luthe & Shafroth formed. Soon afterward Mr. Luthe was elected district attorney and Mr. Shafroth became prosecuting attorney. The latter, in 1887, was elected city attorney of Denver upon the Republican ticket, was re-elected two years later, serving until the spring of 1891. Meantime the senior member of his firm was appointed a judge of the supreme court, and in 1888 he formed another partnership, becoming a member of the firm of Rogers & Shafroth.

In the fall of 1894 Mr. Shafroth was nominated on the Republican ticket as member of congress from the first congressional district of Colorado, and was elected by a majority of thirteen thou-

sand and five hundred. At the expiration of his term, in 1896, he was re-elected on the silver Republican ticket by a majority of fifty-eight thousand. During both terms in congress he has been a member of the committees on public lands and the irrigation of arid lands. The numerous bills introduced by him have been largely in the interests of his constituents, and among those that passed perhaps the most important was that providing for the opening of forestry reserves to mining, exploration and the location of mining claims. He introduced and was largely instrumental in securing the passage of bills providing for water reservoir sites at Colorado Springs, Leadville and Sugar Loaf; also for the protecting of the forests from fire.

Always an active Republican, Mr. Shafroth favored the readjustment of the currency of the nation and the placing of silver upon its proper standard. He was one of the party of seven senators and five congressmen who issued a paper calling for the organization of the silver Republican party and a meeting of its supporters in Chicago. He believes prosperity will never come, in fullest measure, to the great west until the present financial policy of the government is altered. That he is sustained in this belief by his constituents is shown by the largely increased majority he received at his last election.

In matters pertaining to the improvement of Denver Mr. Shafroth has always been interested. While city attorney he succeeded in securing from the supreme court a reversal of the decision rendered by the same court in the past, and under this new decision abutting property can be assessed and taxed for street improvements, a measure that has been most helpful to the city. He also began a case against all the railroads here to compel them to construct a viaduct over Nineteenth street. This was defeated before the district court, but when taken to the supreme court the latter body held that the railroads were compelled to construct, at their own cost, a viaduct over streets rendered useless to the general public by their use for railroad purposes. This decision has not yet been made effective, but will be in time.

In Fayette, Mo., October 26, 1881, Mr. Shafroth married Virginia F. Morrison, who was born there, is a graduate of Howard Female College and in religious belief is connected with the Baptist Church. Her father, John L. Morrison, a prominent business man of Fayette, at one time was sheriff of Howard County and later warden of the state penitentiary. Her grandfather, Alfred Morrison, settled in Fayette about 1824 and became a man of prominence in public affairs. He was elected state treasurer and filled the position for four years; also held other offices of responsibility. Mr. Shafroth has four sons, John, Jr., Morrison, George and William.

RT.-REV. JOHN FRANKLIN SPALDING, D. D. The life of this distinguished bishop began in Belgrade, Kennebec County, Me., August 25, 1828. He is a member of an old and patriotic family that has been identified with the history of America since an early period of its settlement. In 1619 two brothers, Edmond and Edward, came to this country from Lincolnshire, England, the former settling in Maryland and the latter in Virginia. However, in 1627 he went to Massachusetts and settled at Braintree, but later he and his son, Col. John Spalding, with others, incorporated the town of Chelmsford. Col. John, who gained his title by service in King Philip's war, had a son Joseph, whose son, Lieut. John, was an officer in the Revolution, while a brother of Lieut. John, Hon. Simeon Spalding, was a member of Washington's staff and a prominent statesman of Massachusetts. Jesse, son of Lieut. John, was born in Chelmsford, where he engaged in farming until his death. He was a young man at the time of the Revolution and enlisted in the American service.

John, son of Jesse and father of Bishop Spalding, was born in Chelmsford, but removed to Maine and improved a tract of land lying on the Kennebec River. He was selectman of Belgrade and a man of prominence in his locality. His death occurred when he was quite advanced in years. His first wife, who died in early womanhood, bore the maiden name of Lydia Coombs, and was born at Vinalhaven, Me. Her father, Sylvanus, who was a shipbuilder and farmer there, was the son of a Revolutionary soldier, who removed from Massachusetts to Maine and entered land around Coombs Neck. He married a daughter of James Stinson, also a soldier in the Revolution and a member of a Massachusetts

family. John Spalding had four children by his first marriage, of whom three are living, John Franklin being the eldest. By his second marriage he had two children, one now living.

Having fitted himself for college at Camden, Kent's Hill (Me.) Wesleyan Seminary and North Yarmouth Academy, the subject of this sketch entered Bowdoin College in 1849 and graduated in 1853 with the degree of A. B., later receiving the degrees of A. M. and D. D. from his alma mater. Afterward he taught school, being principal of East Pittston (Me.) Academy for one term, and preceptor of Dennysville Academy in the winter and spring terms of 1854. In October of that year he entered the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York City, from which he graduated June 24, 1857. July 8 he was ordained deacon of St. Stephen's Church, Portland, Me., and August 1 was appointed missionary to St. James Church, Oldtown, Me.; July 14, 1858, ordained priest by Bishop Burgess in Christ Church, Gardiner, Me.; August 1, 1859, appointed rector of St. George's Church, Lee, Mass.; November 1, 1860, became assistant minister of Grace Church, Providence, R. I., of which Bishop Clark was the rector; November 1, 1861, dissolved his connection with that church and April 1, 1862, became rector of St. Paul's Church in Erie, Pa., where he remained for twelve years and of which his son, Rev. Frank Spalding, is now the rector.

In 1865 he commenced the erection of a church edifice of stone, built in the early English style of architecture, and with a seating capacity of eight hundred. This magnificent building cost $65,000. During the same year he was elected a member of the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church for Western Pennsylvania and was subsequently re-elected every third year for the diocese of Pittsburg. In 1866 he organized St. John's Church of Erie and the following year built a church that cost $5,000. In 1868 he was a member of the general convention of the Episcopal Church, meeting in New York. The next year he organized the Church of the Cross and Crown in Erie, and built a church that seated three hundred. In October, 1871, he was a member of the general convention that met in Baltimore, and the next year he built Trinity Chapel in Erie.

September 28, 1873, he was unanimously elected and December 31 was consecrated bishop of Colorado, Wyoming and New Mexico, as successor to the late Bishop Randall. He reached Denver February 27, 1874, and at once entered upon the duties of his large diocese. Railroads were few and far apart in those days, and the bishop was obliged to do much of his visiting on horseback or by stage over rough mountain roads. The labor was enormous, but his courage was equal to the responsibility. Soon the number of communicants was greatly increased. New churches and chapels were built, parsonages were erected and parishes were organized. The work grew to such an extent that in 1881 New Mexico was separated, and in 1887 Wyoming was formed into another diocese. He built the Wolfe School for girls and Jarvis Hall, a military academy for boys; also Matthews' Hall Theological School, of all of which he is the president. He also was instrumental in the erection of St. Luke's Hospital and the Home for Consumptives.

In Erie Bishop Spalding married Lavinia Spencer, who was born there and received an excellent education. She was a daughter of Judah C. Spencer, a native of Connecticut and a descendant of Revolutionary ancestors. She is a lady of sweet disposition and noble character, a fitting companion for her husband in all his responsible undertakings. They are the parents of five children, of whom Frank is a graduate of Princeton and rector at Erie, Pa.; William, also a graduate of Princeton, is engaged in business in Denver; Elizabeth and Sarah were given splendid advantages, the latter being a Vassar graduate; and John Edward died in Erie.

Three times Bishop Spalding has gone to Europe to attend great meetings of bishops in London, and twice, in 1878 and 1888, he also visited the continent, but the last time, in 1897, his visit was limited to England. Fraternally he is a Knight Templar Mason. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by both Bowdoin and Trinity Colleges, the latter of Hartford, Conn. He is a fluent writer and has published a number of books, among them the "Church and Apostolic Ministry" (1886); "The Best Mode of Working a Parish" (used in the Syracuse (N. Y.) Theological Seminary); "Jesus Christ, the Proof of Christianity" (1889), and many pamphlets and short articles. In length of

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time of service he is next to the oldest bishop west of the Mississippi. He is a member of the Sons of the Revolution, was its first president, and served for two years; is also identified with the New York Society of Colonial Wars and the Colorado Society, having been a charter member of the latter and its president for two years.

The life of Bishop Spalding has been a busy and active one. Nor is there any noticeable diminution of his activity now, although his twenty-five years of service in his present position certainly entitle him to a lightening of labor, should he so desire. By all who know him, whether or not they are identified with his denomination, he is recognized as a man of scholarly attainments and great executive ability, and is respected and admired for his kindness to the poor, his great heart that is open to every deserved appeal for assistance, and his noble character that has stood the fiery crucible of hardships and has come unscathed through every trial.

HON. HENRY MOORE TELLER. In its entire history as a state, it is doubtful if Colorado has given, to assist in framing the laws of the nation, any citizen who has attained a fame equal to that of Senator Teller. His name is indelibly written upon the annals of his state and his country. Through his long and brilliant career as United States senator he has not only retained the friendship of his political supporters, but has won the admiration even of those whose opinions upon political subjects are diametrically opposed to his own. He stands now, near the climax of his career, as he has always stood, for what he believes to be true and right, for what he believes will promote the national welfare. To these principles he would remain stanch and true, though it cost him defeat for the highest position within the gift of the people, for he is a man of fearless courage and values integrity more than position, honor more than office.

A publication of the nature of this should justly devote considerable space to the life and works of such a man. In this resumé it will be our effort to give an account of his ancestry, in order that the reader may understand the qualities that have come by inheritance; also a sketch of the career that has been so remarkable in amount of good accomplished for the people of the state and nation. From the presentation of his biography may be gleaned lessons worthy of emulation by all, and especially by the young man, starting out in the world, with every possibility before him if he but have the courage to do and dare.

The founder of the Teller family in America was William, a native of Holland, born in 1620. In 1639 he came to New York and settled at Fort Orange, where the king of Holland had appointed him trustee of a tract of land. In 1664 he moved to New York, where his remaining years were passed. By his marriage to Mary Douchen he had a son, William (2d), whose son, William (3d), was the father of William (4th), and the latter had a son, Isaac Teller, M. D., a prominent physician of New York, having an office on the corner of Chambers street and Broadway. During the Revolution he volunteered as a surgeon in the colonial army and died while in active service. By his marriage to Rebecca Remsen, who was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., of Dutch parentage, he had a son, Remsen Teller, who was born about 1769 and resided at Schenectady, N.Y. He married Catherine McDonald, of Ballston Spa, N. Y., daughter of David McDonald and Sarah (DuBois) McDonald, the latter a daughter of Col. Louis DuBois, of Ulster County, N. Y., who was a colonel in the Revolutionary war. Remsen Teller and his wife had a son, John, who was born in Schenectady, N. Y., February 15, 1800, and married Charlotte Moore, who was born in Vermont in 1808 and is now living in Illinois. John Teller located on a farm in Allegany County, N. Y., but later he removed to Girard, Erie County, Pa., and after ten years there, in 1862 he settled in Morrison, Whiteside County, Ill., where he died in 1879. His wife was a daughter of Willard Moore, who was born in Vermont, removed thence to Ballston Spa, N. Y., from there went to Allegany County about 1821, and in 1840 settled in Rochester, the same state.

Upon his father's farm in Allegany County the subject of this review was born May 23, 1830. The years of his boyhood and youth passed uneventfully in farm work and study. His indomitable perseverance was apparent at an early age. Knowing his parents would be unable to give him the advantages he desired he set himself resolutely to work to secure them for himself, and by

teaching school earned the money necessary for the prosecution of his academic studies. On the completion of the academic course he entered the law office of Judge Martin Grover, under whose preceptorship he acquired an accurate knowledge of the law. He was admitted to the bar January 5, 1858, at Binghamton, N. Y. Coming as far west as Morrison, Whiteside County, Ill., he engaged in active general practice until his removal to Colorado.

During his residence there gold was discovered in Pike's Peak and thousands of men crossed the plains, joining the army of gold-seekers in the mountains of Colorado. Other lines of activity sprang into existence with the birth and development of bustling towns from the primitive mining camps. He was among those whose attention was called to the opening offered men of energy and determination in this part of the country. He determined to come west, and in April, 1861, made the long and tedious overland trip to the mountains. He opened an office at Central City, then the chief center of population and mining in the territory. Three years later he was joined by his brother, Willard, and the firm of H. M. & W. Teller was established. In 1865 he drew up the charter for the Colorado Central Railroad and presented it to the territorial legislature. As he was the originator of the railroad and its most enthusiastic promoter, he was selected as the president of the company and for five years held that position, his excellent management placing the concern upon a sound financial basis. During the Indian troubles in 1863 he was appointed major-general of militia by Governor Evans and held the office for two years, then resigned.

Senator Teller was reared in the Democratic faith, but when the Republican party was organized he found himself in sympathy with its principles and therefore joined its ranks. Soon after coming to Colorado he began to participate actively in politics, and in 1876, when Colorado was admitted to the union, he and Mr. Chaffee were elected its first representatives in the United States senate. He drew the term of three months, and on its expiration was elected for a full term of six years, 1877 to 1883. His record in the senate is a part of history, and his acceptable service in behalf of his constituents has led to his re-election at every election since 1876. Shortly after he entered the senate he was made a member of the committee on privileges and elections and was sent to Florida to investigate the alleged frauds in the election of 1876. In 1878 he was made chairman of a special committee to investigate alleged election frauds in southern states, his report of which was most thorough. As chairman of the committee on civil service and retrenchment he rendered efficient service.

In 1882 Senator Teller was chosen secretary of the interior in President Arthur's cabinet and he served in that responsible position until the expiration of the presidential term, March 3, 1885. The following day he took his seat in the senate, having been elected to succeed Hon. Nathaniel P. Hill. In 1891 he was re-elected for the term ending in March, 1897, and at the latter time was again the people's choice for the position. He has served as chairman of the committees on pensions, patents, mines and mining, and as a member of the committees on claims, railroads, judiciary, appropriations and public lands. On all questions relating to public lands he is considered an authority.

Perhaps in no way is Senator Teller better known than for his championship of the free coinage of silver. He is a stanch advocate of the restoration of bimetallism, believing that the act of 1873 demonetizing silver has proved prejudicial to the welfare of the nation, and especially injurious to the interests of Colorado. Believing that the prosperity of the working people can never be subserved until silver is restored to its proper standard and the currency issue is honestly and fairly settled, he has given much of his thought and time in late years to this matter. His labors in the interests of free coinage in the senate of 1893 are too recent to need especial mention. On his return to Colorado at the expiration of that session, the people, appreciating what he had done in their behalf, accorded him a most hearty welcome and demonstration. It was said at the time that the reception was the most brilliant ever given anyone in the state. But, grand as it was, the reception given him in 1896, after the famous St. Louis national convention, eclipsed every previous affair of the kind. In the national convention of his party in 1896 he had stood firmly for the free coinage of the white metal, which he desired to be made a plank in the party platform. The majority were against him, and, feeling that his party had turned its back

upon principles it should have supported, he and his followers left the convention hall, disappointed and sad at heart. Whatever disappointment he may have experienced, however, was forgotten in the gratitude he felt toward the people whom he represented and who, upon his return home, showered upon him expressions of heartiest appreciation and thanks for his steadfast support of their interests.

In 1886 Alfred University conferred upon Senator Teller the degree of LL.D. In fraternal relations he is a Mason and has done much for the upbuilding of the order in Colorado. He has attained the thirty-third degree, Scottish Rite, and has been honored by his brethren of the Mystic Tie with many important and honorable offices. For seven years he was grand master of the state and was also the first grand commander of the Knights Templar of Colorado.

At Cuba, N. Y., June 7, 1862, he married Harriet M., daughter of Packard Bruce, a farmer of Allegany County. They have three children, Emma A., John Harrison and Henry Bruce, all of whom were born in Central City.

Of the personal characteristics of Senator Teller, one of the most conspicuous is that quality which enables him to look ahead, measuring forces and their effects upon the future. He is peculiarly far-seeing, able to discern influences that will bear upon the prosperity of the people in days yet to come. As a leader he is safe, because he is cool, calm and keen, never allowing himself to become excited and nervous, but maintaining a steady control over his own mind as well as over others. Because of the wonderful control he exercises over himself, he has sometimes been called cold; but he may be compared with the ocean beneath which flows the gulf stream, the ocean itself on the surface giving little indication of the warmth of the current below. So it is with him; on the surface he is great, awe-inspiring and cold, but below flows the warm and genial current of kindness, sympathy and love.

Perhaps we cannot better conclude this sketch than with a quotation from the pen of that versatile and brilliant writer, Fitz-Mac, which appeared in a recent character study of Senator Teller, published in the Denver *Evening Post*. "He has this mark of genuine greatness above any man whom I know in Colorado, or perhaps any that I personally know anywhere in public life, except Tom Reed, speaker of the house of representatives. He is simple. He is natural. He is without affectations. He is simple because it is natural for him to be simple, and simplicity indicates the calm mind and clear vision as to the relations of things, their real values.

"It seems to me that the holy spirit of patriotism has descended upon Teller and enveloped him and entered into his soul and sanctified his purposes. He stands before the country as the tongue of Colorado, but he speaks not for Colorado alone, not alone for the United States, but for the humbler three-fourths of all humanity. Soberly, bravely and ably he is fighting humanity's holy cause for us and for all, and it behooves us as an intelligent, appreciative and generous people to hold up his honored hands steadfastly and stand by him with a courage as dauntless, as devoted as his own."

JOHN W. ILIFF. Among the men who gained fortune in Colorado was one who was known all over the country as the "cattle king" of this state. When people by thousands were coming west during the Pike's Peak excitement, he decided to join the tide of emigration that moved westward. He had the sound common sense to bring with him a wagon train of provisions, and these he sold in Denver at a large profit. With this money he bought a small herd of cattle, the nucleus of the immense cattle business he afterward conducted. Studying his chosen occupation with care and giving it his entire time, he was naturally rewarded with success. With the exception of about a year in the banking business with Hon. Amos Steck, in Wyoming, he engaged in no business but the raising and selling of stock, and as his means increased he increased his herds. Some cattlemen, attaining a fair degree of success, relaxed efforts and thus reduced their profits, but he seemed to grow more energetic with the passing years. He was the head and mainspring of all the work, accompanied the men on the round-ups and worked side by side with them. His possessions extended over such a large tract of land that it is said he could travel for a week, yet always eat and sleep at one of his own ranches. He had twenty thousand acres of

pasturage, watered by springs and creeks. From here he shipped cattle to eastern markets. At one time, during the early days, he supplied dressed beef to all the military posts along the line of the Union Pacific. He also had large government contracts and contracts with wholesale butchers. Over the plains from Julesburg on the east to Texas on the south ranged his cattle, numbering more than fifty thousand head, of which he marketed perhaps fifteen thousand per annum. He was a man of vast wealth, with a princely income; yet his life was unostentatious and to the last he retained the simplicity of habits that marked his earlier years.

For the facts given in regard to the origin and early history of the Ayloff, or Iliff, family, we are indebted to Morant's history of Essex, England. In Austria, where one branch of the family resides, the name was Ayecliffe. From England some of the name emigrated to New Enggland in a very early day and with the subsequent history of that part of our country later generations were intimately identified. From there they moved west to Ohio, where our subject's father, Thomas Iliff, cultivated a farm near Zanesville. Thomas Iliff was born in Pennsylvania April 24, 1803, and died October 10, 1874. By his first wife, who was Salome Reed, he had ten children, of whom four are deceased. His second wife was Harriet Halcomb, who survived him twenty-four years. He was one of the most successful and intelligent farmers of Ohio and accumulated a fair property. In the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he was a member, he filled offices of trust. Politically he was a Republican and a man of influence in his locality. His name was a synonym for everything that was substantial and trustworthy and his life was worthy of emulation.

The shrewd judgment of Mr. Iliff is illustrated by an incident that happened in his youth. He was living near Zanesville, Ohio, on the farm where he was born in 1831, and was about to embark in the world for himself. His father, wishing him to remain near the old home, offered to invest $7,500 in a farm for him, but he asked him to give him $500 and permit him to go west. With that small capital he went to Kansas, where he remained for three years, until he settled in Colorado.

In January, 1864, Mr. Iliff married Miss Sarah E. Smith, a lineal descendant of John Smith, of Pocahontas fame, and a native of Delaware, Ohio, but for some years a resident of Kansas, where she was educated. The only son born of this marriage is William S., of Denver. In March, 1870, Mr. Iliff married Miss Elizabeth S. Fraser, of whose family mention is made in the sketch of her brother, J. J. Fraser. She was born in Canada, but came to Colorado at an early age and afterward made her home with an aunt near Pueblo. By her marriage to Mr. Iliff three children were born, one of whom died when young.

In spite of the fact that his journeyings around the country brought him into frequent contact with Indians, Mr. Iliff never carried weapons, but he did not molest the savages and they in turn did not molest him. Politically he was a Republican, and in religious belief adhered to the Methodist faith. He died February 9, 1878, and was buried in Riverside cemetery at Denver. Afterward his son erected the Iliff School of Theology at University Park as a memorial to him. His widow is now the wife of Bishop Warren, of University Park.

A B. DANIELS.—During the '70s there was no citizen of Denver who was more intimately associated with its business interests or held a position higher in the confidence of the people than did Mr. Daniels, and his death, which occurred April 8, 1881, was mourned as a public loss. His great business ability was recognized by all, and was the chief factor in his financial success; another, and scarcely less vital force in his success, was his boundless energy, the enterprise that no obstacle daunted, the industry that the hardest labor could not diminish.

A member of an old family of New York and himself a native of that state, Mr. Daniels was reared upon a farm there, but early in life went to New York City, where he embarked in business as a ship chandler. About 1865 he came west to Council Bluffs, Iowa, but after three years settled in Denver, which continued to be his home during his remaining years. For a time he was interested in the wholesale grocery business, as a member of the firm of Daniels & Brown. Later he assisted in the organization of the Colorado National Bank, of which he was vice-president until his death. He was inter-

ested in the real-estate business, and built a number of business blocks, among them the building occupied by the bank. He was also the head of the banking house of Daniels, Brown & Co., of Del Norte, known as the Bank of San Juan, which under his management gained a reputation as one of the strongest financial institutions in the west.

Like the majority of the early residents of Denver, Mr. Daniels held important interests in the cattle business. He was one of the first to buy and improve a ranch in the San Luis Valley and he also owned large tracts in Jefferson County. His business affairs received his entire attention, to the exclusion of public matters, but he did not forget the duty he owed to his country and kept himself posted upon the questions before the people. In politics he was a Democrat. His first residence in Denver stood on Curtis and Sixteenth streets, where is now the Tabor opera house, and afterward he moved to Court place and Fourteenth street, where he died.

In Council Bluffs, Iowa, Mr. Daniels married Hattie Ramsen, who was born in St. Catharines, Canada, her father having come there from Scotland, and her mother from England. She died in 1879, when thirty-five years of age. Two of her children, Olive E. and George Sheedy, died in childhood, and the only survivor is A. B., Jr.

HON. JEROME B. CHAFFEE. From whatever point the life and character of Senator Chaffee may be viewed, whether as the head of large and valuable mining interests, the organizer and first president of the First National Bank of Denver, or as a man of public affairs, devoted to the welfare of his state and intensely interested in its progress, it will be readily conceded that he was a great man. His representation of Colorado in the United States senate was of such a nature as to reflect credit upon his own high order of talents and secure for him the regard of his constituents.

Born in Niagara County, N. Y., April 17, 1825, Mr. Chaffee was quite a young man when he came west to Adrian, Mich., where he taught school and afterwards kept a store. Later he removed to St. Joseph, Mo., where he engaged in banking. In 1857 he organized the Elmwood Town Company in Kansas, of which he became secretary and manager. Soon after the discovery of gold in Colorado he decided to come here, and in 1860 he crossed the plains to Gilpin County, where he developed some gold lodes, and, with Eben Smith, erected the Smith & Chaffee stamp mill. In 1863 he sold the interest in the lode he was working, but afterward bought it back and consolidated it with other lodes, the whole forming the famous "Bob-Tail Lode and Tunnel," the name of which is said to have been derived from the fact that a bob-tailed ox, harnessed to a drag, made by stretching a rawhide across a forked stick, was used for hauling the first pay-dirt to the gulch for sluicing. Mr. Chaffee became the largest owner of the Bob-Tail Company, which owned the best paying mine, largest tunnels and one of the most complete mills in the state at that time. He became the owner of one hundred or more gold and silver lodes, among them the Caribou silver mine in Boulder County, and he was one of the organizers and principal stockholders in the Little Pittsburg Consolidated Mining Company.

The business energies of Mr. Chaffee found a new outlet in 1865, when he bought the banking interests of Clark & Co., and organized the First National Bank of Denver, of which he was president until January, 1880. Politically he was a Republican from the organization of that party, and he was its leader in Colorado for many years before his death. Though from 1860 to 1888 extensively interested in mining, yet the larger portion of his time was given to public affairs. In 1861 he was elected to represent Gilpin County in the first territorial legislature, two years later was re-elected and chosen speaker of the house. In 1865 the people organized a state government under the enabling act of congress and he and Hon. John Evans were elected United States senators. A bill to admit the state was introduced and passed by the congress and senate in 1865-66, but President Johnson vetoed it. Again introduced in the session of 1867-68, it was again vetoed by President Johnson. This veto and the subsequent controversy are memorable events in the administration of Johnson, nor was Senator Chaffee's connection with the matter of insignificant importance.

When elected a delegate to congress and beginning upon his duties in the spring of 1871,

Senator Chaffee at once presented a new enabling act. During his four years of service as delegate he labored hard for the passage of the act, but it was not until near the expiration of his term that he was successful. When the news reached Denver there was the wildest enthusiasm, and both parties united in praising Mr. Chaffee, for both Democrats and Republicans wished the territory admitted to the Union, each believing it would have a majority of votes. On the admission of the state into the Union, Mr. Chaffee was unanimously elected to the senate, a well-merited recognition of his efforts in the attainment of the end long desired. Hon. H. M. Teller was elected as junior senator. When they reached Washington, Mr. Chaffee drew by lot the long term expiring March 4, 1879. After his election his first effort in behalf of the state was an arrangement of facts relative to the question of pro rata between the Kansas Pacific and the Union Pacific roads. These he drew up and presented to the senate in a speech that attracted the attention of the ablest men of the country and proved the beginning of the final settlement of the question. He introduced a bill authorizing a treaty with the Ute Indians for the cession of a part of their reservation, thus opening to development the rich mining district of San Juan. He introduced a bill changing the rules of the house so as to give the territories representation in the committee on territories, thus establishing a precedent for permitting delegates to participate in the business of other committees. He drafted and secured the passage of a bill for enlarging, confirming and defining the power of territorial legislature. Largely through his labors an excellent mining code was passed by congress. Under the new state organization he was again elected United States senator and drew the short term, expiring March 3, 1879, when he refused further election on account of ill health. His friends were extremely reluctant to accept his refusal of further nomination, but when he urged his physical inability to discharge the duties of the responsible position, Hon. Nathaniel P. Hill was placed in nomination and afterward duly elected to the office.

Beginning with the convention in Buffalo in 1844, when J. G. Birney was nominated by the Liberal party, Senator Chaffee was a delegate to every national convention of his party. During many years he represented his state as a member of the Republican national committee. He did much for the advancement of the state, giving liberally of his time to promote progressive projects and also contributing with the greatest generosity to matters for the benefit of the people. His talents were of an unusually high order, and he is remembered as one of the most eminent men that the state has ever had among its citizens.

At Adrian, Mich., in 1848, Senator Chaffee married Miriam, daughter of Warner and Mary (Perry) Comstock. Their children were: Horace Jerome, Nellie Virginia, Edward Fenton and Fannie Josephine, wife of U. S. Grant, Jr. In his last years Senator Chaffee divided his time between Colorado and the home of his daughter at Murryweather farm, Westchester County, N.Y. He died there March 9, 1886, and lies buried in Adrian, by the side of his wife and three of his children.

LEWIS E. LEMEN, M. D., president of the Colorado State Medical Society, and surgeon for the Union Pacific Railroad, was born in Belleville, St. Clair County, Ill., April 1, 1849. The first of his ancestors who settled in America was his great-grandfather, James Lemen, a native of Scotland, but in early manhood an emigrant to Harper's Ferry, Va., and during the Revolution a brave defender of the colonial honor. After the war closed he was sent west by the government in order to locate lands for soldiers in the western territory. He settled in St. Clair County, of which he was one of the earliest pioneers.

Rev. James Lemen, the doctor's grandfather, was the first white child born in Illinois in the old Indian fort at Kaskaskia. Amid the pioneer influences and environments of his day he grew to manhood, and, selecting the ministry for his profession, he was ordained a preacher in the Baptist denomination. For forty-five years he was pastor of Bethel Church in St. Clair County, and in addition to his ministerial duties he also entered and improved land. He passed away when eighty-six years of age.

Born in St. Clair County, Sylvester Lemen, father of the doctor, was given better educational advantages than had been possible when his father was young. He made agriculture his principal vocation and became the owner of a valuable farm near Belleville, on which his active years

were passed. He was also a licensed preacher in the Baptist Church. In politics he was a Republican and strong in his advocacy of the Union during the Civil war. His last days were spent in Belleville, where he died at fifty-six years. His wife, who was born in Illinois and died in Denver at the age of sixty-six, was Susan K., daughter of Aaron Shook, a native of Pennsylvania and a pioneer farmer of St. Clair County. The family of Sylvester and Susan Lemen consisted of nine children, of whom seven attained mature years and six are living now, the four sons all being professional men. H. A., the eldest, is a physician in Denver, and E. C. is a physician at Upper Alton, Ill., while the youngest, Rev. T. A., is a minister in the Evangelical Church in Oklahoma.

The early years of Dr. Lemen's life were uneventfully passed on his father's farm. At the age of sixteen he entered Shurtleff College in Alton, Ill., where he carried on his literary studies. From there he went to the St. Louis Medical College, from which he graduated in 1871 with the degree of M. D. In 1876 the degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by his alma mater, Shurtleff College. After graduating in medicine he practiced in St. Louis for a year, but in 1872, owing to impaired health caused by overwork, it became necessary for him to seek a change of climate. He had heard much of the salubrious air and healthful climate of Colorado and accordingly came to this state, where he opened an office in Georgetown, Clear Creek County, and engaged in practice there until his removal to Denver in 1884. Here he was appointed surgeon for the Omaha and Grant Smelting Works, also in 1887 surgeon to the Globe Smelting and Refining Company. During most of the time since 1884 he has been surgeon for the Union Pacific Railroad, and in 1885 he was appointed surgeon with the Denver City Cable Railway Company, filling the position at the present writing. He is also consulting surgeon of the Denver, Texas & Gulf Railroad; ex-president of the staff, and surgeon of St. Joseph's hospital, consulting surgeon of St. Luke's hospital, and president of the staff of surgeons of the Cottage Home. He is professor of clinical surgery in the medical department of the University of Denver, for three years held a similar position in the University of Colorado; and for one year held the chair of fractures and dislocations in Gross Medical College. He is ex-president of the American Academy of Railroad Surgeons and is now president of the Colorado Medical Society.

In April, 1893, Dr. Lemen was appointed health commissioner of Denver by Mayor Van Horn. In 1889 he was appointed a commissioner of the Colorado Insane Asylum, and was president of the board until 1895. With the various medical associations he holds membership, national, state, and city and county, of which last he was president for some time. His contributions to medical journals have made his name a familiar one to the profession throughout the country. He has been especially successful in surgery, in which department his skill is universally recognized, and his articles upon any branch of that subject are always accepted as authority. In fraternal relations he is a Knight Templar and has taken the thirty-second degree in Masonry. In politics he adheres to the principles of that body known as the silver Republicans. The demands of his profession have been such that he has had no time, had he possessed the inclination, to enter the political arena. The positions he has held have been those that were directly connected with his profession or with the educational interests of his community.

May 5, 1875, Dr. Lemen married Miss Lizzie, daughter of Hon. Henry T. Mudd, of St. Louis, Mo. She died in Georgetown, Colo., in 1876. His second marriage, April 12, 1882, united him with Elsie, daughter of Hon. William H. James, of the Omaha and Grant Smelting Company. Three children have been born of their union, of whom two are living, Margaret Lemen and Lewis James Lemen.

J. T. ESKRIDGE, M. D., president of the State Board of Lunacy, ex-president of the Colorado State Medical Society, is one of Denver's most prominent physicians. In the profession he is regarded as an authority on nervous and mental diseases and he has written one hundred and five articles upon this type of disease for medical journals in this country. A number of his contributions have been translated into other languages and copied in their medical journals. He has written for "Practical Therapeu-

tics" by Foster, "American Textbook of Applied Therapeutics" by Wilson, "American System of Practical Medicine" by Loomis and Thompson, and "American System of Medical Jurisprudence" by Haynes and Peterson. Whatever subject he treats, within the realm of medical thought, is dealt with in a vigorous manner, so that it is made clear to the mind, and it is doubtless due to this vigor and terseness of style that his contributions to scientific literature are so valuable.

The Eskridge family was founded in America by Judge George Eskridge, a native of Scotland, who came to America in 1660 as judge of the king's bench in Virginia and continued to preside over the court until his death. Among his descendants are numerous planters, physicians and attorneys. His son, who was a planter, participated in the Revolution. The latter's son, John, was born in Virginia and took part in the war of 1812. Removing to Sussex County, Del., he carried on farming extensively there until his death.

Jeremiah, the son of John, and the father of the doctor, was born in Delaware and took part in the Seminole war from 1835 to 1838, and was wounded. By trade a sea-captain, he owned vessels and schooners in Chesapeake bay. Finally he retired from the sea and settled on a farm in Sussex County, where he still resides, quite sturdy in spite of his eighty-five years. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His wife, who died in 1865, was in maidenhood Mary Marvel and was born in Sussex County, member of a prominent family there. Her brother, Josiah Marvel, was recently the governor of Delaware and died during his term of office.

The subject of this sketch, the sixth among twelve children, was born in Sussex County, Del. After completing the public school studies he entered the classical institute at Laurel, Del., where he spent three years. The next three were devoted to teaching. He then studied medicine under Dr. Fowler, of Laurel, Del., and in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, from which he graduated in 1875 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Afterward he practiced in Philadelphia until 1884. For a time he was assistant demonstrator of anatomy in Jefferson Medical College and physician to the Philadelphia Dispensary. In 1876 he was physician to the eye and ear department of the Philadelphia Dispensary and attending physician to the Catherine Street Dispensary. From 1875 to 1881 he was quiz-master on physiology and during these years gave lectures before the students of Jefferson Medical College. In 1879 he was a lecturer on physical diagnosis at the Philadelphia School of Anatomy and attending physician to St. Mary's Hospital. In 1880 he was elected attending physician to Jefferson College Hospital; in 1882, neurologist of Howard Hospital, and in 1883 post-graduate instructor in mental and nervous diseases in Jefferson Medical College.

The duty of filling so many positions necessarily was a great strain upon Dr. Eskridge, and his health broke down in the winter of 1883-84. In August, 1884, he came west on account of tuberculosis of the lungs and located in Colorado Springs, where he spent four years in recuperating his health. In 1888 he removed to Denver, where he has his office in the Equitable building. In 1889 he was appointed neurologist and alienist to the Arapahoe County and St. Luke's Hospitals, and the next year began giving a course of lectures on the diseases of the nervous system, in the University of Colorado. In 1892 he was appointed dean of the medical faculty of the same institution and professor of nervous and mental diseases and medical jurisprudence, but in 1859 he resigned, severing all connection with the college. Each year he has delivered a course of lectures at Colorado College, in Colorado Springs, on cerebral localization and physiology of the nervous system. In 1894 Governor McIntire appointed him commissioner of the State Insane Asylum, and since that time he has been the president of the board, to which position he was elected shortly after he became a member.

In Philadelphia, in 1876, Dr. Eskridge married Miss Jane Gay, who was born in Ireland, but came to this country in childhood, her father, James Gay, becoming a real-estate owner and capitalist of Philadelphia. While a resident of the Quaker City Dr. Eskridge was president of the Philadelphia Northern Medical Society (now the Clinical Society of Philadelphia); was a member of the board of directors of Philadelphia County Medical Society; a member of the Philadelphia Pathological Society; the Philadelphia

Neurological Society and the American Neurological Society. Later he was elected a member of the American Climatological Society and the American Medical Association, with all of which he still retains his connection. He also belongs to the New York Medical-Legal Society, the Denver and Arapahoe County Medical Society and the Colorado State Medical Association (president of the last-mentioned) and also president of the El Paso County Medical Society. Dr. Eskridge has devoted the best years of his life to the noble work of alleviating the sufferings of his fellow-men and his scholarly research, indefatigable labors and invaluable experience make him an authority on subjects relating to his profession. His fame is far-reaching, and his carefully prepared articles for publication are always eagerly sought for and thenceforth quoted. Toward the young and aspiring physician he has proved a sincere friend and adviser.

DAVID H. MOFFAT. He who contributes to the commercial prosperity of a place; who, by his judgment and foresight, assists in the development of its resources; in whose hands large financial trusts are placed and safely, faithfully guarded; such an one may justly be called a public benefactor. To this class belongs Mr. Moffat, president of the First National Bank of Denver, and long one of Denver's most progressive and distinguished citizens. It would be impossible to write an accurate history of Denver and omit mention of his connection with the city, which has been his home since 1860, and the scene of his financial successes. The supremacy acquired by Denver over other towns of the mountain states is due in no small measure to his business acumen and sagacity, for he used his influence to bring railroads to the city and to introduce manufacturing enterprises and business projects that would be of permanent value to the place.

The success attained by Mr. Moffat is especially deserving of mention when the fact is considered that he left home at the age of twelve years, with little money, to begin the battle of life for himself. He went from Orange County, N. Y., where he was born July 22, 1839, to the city of New York, and there, by a strange providence, he found employment in the line of business for which he was best fitted by nature. He was given a place in the New York Exchange Bank as messenger boy, and this apparent chance determined the occupation of his life. He was quick to learn, and his increasing knowledge of the banking business was recognized by the president, Selah Van Duser, who promoted him to a clerkship in the bank.

In 1855, having received an offer of employment in Des Moines, Iowa, he went to that city and there for a time was teller in the banking house of A. J. Stevens & Co. While connected with that bank he made the acquaintance of B. F. Allen, of Des Moines, who, recognizing his financial talents, offered him a more lucrative position in Omaha. Going to that city, he took charge of the Bank of Nebraska, as cashier. At the end of four years he closed the bank, paid its indebtedness in full, and divided the surplus among the stockholders. He then left at once for Denver, making the trip in a wagon drawn by mules and loaded with a full supply of provisions. When he reached his destination, he found on the banks of the Platte River a settlement of a few thousand people, the most of whom were prospectors. In partnership with C. C. Woolworth, he opened a book and stationery store, which was carried on for six years. In those days gold dust was the medium of exchange. Interest rates were very high, and there was a profit in the purchase of bullion and its shipment east.

When Mr. Moffat came to Denver he was a slender youth, weighing only one hundred pounds, and bearing the appearance of one in delicate health. However, he was much stronger than his appearance indicated, and as he became older he increased in weight, being now a man of splendid physique and robust health. Two years after he came to Denver he established a home of his own, being united in marriage with Miss Fannie A. Buckhout, of Saratoga, N. Y., by whom he has a daughter, the wife of J. A. McClurg.

April 17, 1865, the comptroller of treasury authorized the organization of the First National Bank of Denver, and it was opened for business May 9. The original stockholders and directors were: Austin M. and Milton E. Clark, Bela S. Buell, Jerome B. Chaffee, Henry J. Rogers, George T. Clark, Charles A. Cook and Eben Smith; the officers being: J. B. Chaffee, presi-

dent; H. J. Rogers, vice-president; and George T. Clark, cashier. The private banking business of Clark & Co. was merged into the new institution, which was located on Blake street, then the business center of the city. No especial success rewarded the investments of the stockholders until 1867, when Mr. Moffat was elected cashier, but after that there was an immediate improvement and from that year the bank enjoyed a steady and increasing prosperity. It now has a capital of $500,000, with a surplus larger than that, and deposits amounting to $13,000,000. During the panics that engulfed so many banks throughout the country it retained its credit unimpaired, meeting every demand on time.

Besides being connected with Mr. Chaffee in the bank, Mr. Moffat was, with him, interested in real-estate and mining operations. They owned the Caribou mine, near Boulder, the Breece iron mine, in Leadville, and the Henrietta, also in Leadville. They also purchased Senator Tabor's stock in the Little Pittsburg Consolidated Mining Company, of which Mr. Moffat became vice-president and from which he derived a large income. In addition, they together owned nearly a hundred mines in different parts of the state.

In projects for building railroads Mr. Moffat has always borne an active part. In 1869 he co-operated with Governor Evans in building the Denver Pacific Railroad from Denver to Cheyenne, thus securing a connection with the Union Pacific. After silver was discovered at Leadville he took part in organizing a syndicate that built the Denver & South Park Railroad, one hundred and fifty miles long, and which at one time yielded larger profits then any railroad of its length in world. Upon the construction of the Boulder Valley Railroad he was chosen treasurer of the company and himself built the extension from Boulder to the Marshall coal banks, in Boulder County. For years he held the responsible position of president of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company, of whose stock he was a heavy owner, but in 1891 he resigned the position. He was largely interested in the building of the Florence & Cripple Creek Railroad, connecting Cripple Creek with Florence, and one of the most profitable lines in the state.

During the administration of Governor Evans, Mr. Moffat held the office of adjutant-general. For four years he was territorial treasurer. In the organization of the Denver City Water Company he took an active part and was for years its treasurer. Other local enterprises have received his warm support and active assistance. Perhaps no trait of his character is more worthy of admiration then his generosity. In great financial crises he has helped many men to brave the storm and retain their financial credit, who, without his aid, would have succumbed to the tempest. The amount of his gifts no one knows, unless it be himself, but they must amount to thousands annually. Fitz-Mac, in an admirable character sketch of Mr. Moffat, says: "His friendship takes not so much the smiling as the helping turn. I speak not of what he gives away in charity, but in a straight business way he has helped more men then any other man in the state. That would be little to say of him now because he is the richest man in the state, but it could have been truly said of him long before he became the richest man; and actually was widely said." Great riches bring great responsibilities, but, did all our men of wealth possess the helpful, practical sympathy that has made Mr. Moffat a man among men, there would be less of the socialistic spirit prevalent in our country, and anarchism would be relegated to the dark ages, or to unenlightened countries, where it might hope to find followers.

HON. HORACE A. W. TABOR. The old adage, "Truth is stranger than fiction," finds exemplification in this, the most famous of the men who crossed the plains in 1859 and became the pioneers in the development of the mining resources of Colorado. For years newspapers chronicled his successes, reporters wrote glowing descriptions of his triumphs in this modern El Dorado, and people, both in this country and throughout the entire civilized world, were attracted by the spectacle of a man who rose by such rapid bounds to the pinnacle of fortune and under whose leadership, like that of Midas of old, every path became a road to fortune.

The record of the life of such a man has more than temporary or local interest, and it will therefore be the biographer's effort to present it in full, so that the reader may understand the circumstances and characteristics that contributed to his success. Horace A. W. Tabor was born in Orleans County,

Vt., November 26, 1830, and in early life acquired habits of industry and perseverance. His parents being poor, he had meagre educational advantages and was forced to supply by observation and experience the knowledge that most boys gain in school. In youth he learned the trade of a stonecutter, which he followed in Vermont until twenty-five years of age. In 1855 he came west as far as Kansas, where he settled upon a farm. While he failed to gain financial success there, he gained a position of prominence among the Free Soil party, and when Kansas became a state he was elected a member of the Topeka legislature in 1857, but that body was dispersed by Federal troops, acting on the orders of the war department.

His experience in Kansas offered little inducement to Mr. Tabor to remain there, and when rumors of the discovery of gold in Colorado reached him he resolved to join the Argonauts westward bound. He spent the winter of 1859–60 in Denver, and in the spring started for California Gulch (now Leadville), he and his wife making the trip in a "prairie schooner" drawn by oxen. After six weeks of travel he reached his destination in April, and at once began prospecting and mining. The mining camp was then in the zenith of its prosperity and when the season was over he had $5,000, a fair fortune, as it seemed to him then. When cold weather rendered mining impossible, he opened a grocery store, but in the spring resumed mining, and at the end of his second season he had a total sum of $15,000. In 1865 he sold out his mine and moved to the Buckskin Joe district, in Park County, where was then a booming camp, but is now a wilderness. He opened a store there and also served as postmaster. When the Printer Boy mine was discovered in California Gulch, in 1868, he moved back there and opened a store at Oro City, also officiated as postmaster. For a long time his life was only ordinarily successful, but in the spring of 1879 the tide of fortune changed.

In Fairplay, Park County, were two shoemakers, August Rische and George T. Hook, who, being poor, applied to Mr. Tabor for assistance in their search for carbonates. Mr. Tabor had always been kind and accommodating, as many a poor miner knew, and he generously aided these two men. They went to the apex of Fryer Hill, and began digging late in April. Many laughed at their credulity in imagining any hidden wealth there, but they worked patiently, undisturbed by ridicule or sneers. Early in May, at a depth of twenty-six feet, they struck a vein and discovered what has since been famous as the Little Pittsburg mine. During the first half of July the yield from the mine was $8,000 a week, and soon the mine was producing seventy-five to one hundred tons of ore daily. The three partners purchased neighboring claims. In September Mr. Hook, who had gained a fortune from the intermediate sale of ore, sold his interest to his associates for $90,000, and soon Mr. Rische disposed of his interest to J. B. Chaffee and David H. Moffat for $262,500. In November the New Discovery, Little Pittsburg, Dives and Winnemuc properties were merged into the Little Pittsburg Consolidated Company, with a capital of $20,000,000, and the production of the mines from the spring of 1878 until April 1, 1880, was $2,697,534.91 for receipts of ore sold, and $4,246,239.81, actual yield. Afterward Mr. Tabor sold his interest to his partners for $1,000,000.

Meantime the other interests owned by Mr. Tabor became important and extensive. He bought about one-half of the stock of the First National Bank of Denver, purchased the Matchless mine at Leadville, and bought a one-fourth interest in the mines of Borden, Tabor & Co., the receipts from which were $100,000 a month. In company with Marshall Field, of Chicago, he acquired possessions that yielded millions. The Matchless, which he bought for $117,000, yielded him a net income of $2,000 a day, and for a time its returns amounted to $100,000 a month. He owned the Alaska, Adelphi, Acapulco and Victory mines in the San Juan country, and was the sole owner of the Red Rogers and the Saxon. He bought interests in mines in Arizona, New and Old Mexico, and became the wealthiest man in the state. No other man in the state has ever made money so rapidly. It seems almost as if everything he touched turned into gold, and the reports of his phenomenal career spread all over the world.

It has been said that no man in the state made money so rapidly as Mr. Tabor. With equal truth it may be said that no man did more for the upbuilding of the state. He did not remove to foreign lands, there to dazzle nobles and royalty with his wealth, but devoted it to the advance-

ment of his state. He was especially interested in the growth of Denver. February 1, 1879, he purchased the Broadwell corner, on Sixteenth and Larimer streets, for $30,000, and at the same time paid $40,000 for a block of ground and a residence on Broadway. In the spring of 1880 he built the Tabor block, of sandstone cut at Clough's quarries in Ohio. March 8, 1880, he bought the corner of Sixteenth and Curtis streets, and at once made preparations for the building of an opera house to equal or surpass the finest in the country. A Chicago firm was employed to draw the plans, with instructions to visit the best theatres in America and Europe and erect a building that would be above criticism in every respect. How well the contractors succeeded all residents of Denver know. September 5, 1881, the house was formally opened to the public by Emma Abbott's opera company. He purchased the corner of Arapahoe and Sixteenth streets, and offered it to the government as a site for a postoffice, which was afterwards erected there. Other lots he also bought and improved, thus adding to the prosperity of Denver. He was also interested in Leadville, of which he was the first and second mayor. He built an opera house there, aided in securing the water works and gas works, and was a factor in the securing of the fire department.

In 1878 Mr. Tabor was elected lieutenant-governor of the state. When Henry M. Teller became a member of President Arthur's cabinet, Mr. Tabor was chosen to fill his unexpired term of thirty days as United States senator. He was a candidate for election to the office, but his opponent, Judge Bowen, was elected by a majority of one vote. As chairman of the state central committee, he conducted the Republican campaign of 1886 with success. In 1891 he was chosen president of the Denver Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade. His present position as postmaster of Denver was tendered him in 1898. There was a time when his friends hoped to see him elected the chief executive of the state, and had he been chosen for the position undoubtedly he would have done his utmost to advance the welfare of his adopted state.

Although unfortunate investments, the most of them in other states, have deprived Mr. Tabor of almost his entire property, it has not robbed him of the esteem of the people among whom he has lived for so many years. When the last remnant of his property was gone, he was not deserted by his acquaintances. Through the medium of Senator Wolcott, he received the appointment of postmaster; everyone, no matter of what political belief, rejoiced that this honor should be conferred upon one who had done so much for the advancement of the state, and who had, through so many years, been an important factor in the development of its resources.

BRADFORD H. DUBOIS, president of the State Sanitary Board, has been very successfully connected with the mining interests of Colorado. Coming to Colorado in 1877, he, with Gen. John A. Logan, Governor Routt and J. V. Holcomb, hired a large carriage for the season and, amply provided with provisions, set out for the mining regions of the state. In July of that year they arrived in Oro. In February of the next year Leadville, three miles below Oro, was located and named. At the suggestion of J. J. DuBois, the only brother of our subject, the original name of Stabtown was changed to the more pleasing and appropriate appellation of Leadville. After some months among the mines, in November, 1877, General Logan and Mr. DuBois returned to Illinois; but in the spring of the next year the latter again went to Leadville, where he engaged in mining. With three others he located the Maid of Erin, which has produced nearly $6,000,000 and paid dividends to the amount of about $3,000,000. This mine is still being worked and is one of the most famous in the world. After some time, by consolidation, the Henrietta and Maid Consolidated Mining Company was incorporated in 1884. The same gentlemen also discovered and located the best portion of the Crystallite, that has since become famous, but their interest in this they soon sold. In addition to other mining interests Mr. DuBois is vice-president of the Hill Top Mining Company, which is in active operation, and owns the largest lead-producing mine in Colorado.

Tracing the record of the DuBois family, we find that Louis DuBois was born in France, but on account of religious persecution fled to Holland, where he married. In 1624 he came to America and was one of the original twelve

patentees of Ulster County, N. Y., where he bought a large tract of land at New Paltz. His son, Jonathan, had a son, Cornelius, who was a captain in the Revolution. Next in line of descent was Mathelsohn, a large land owner. His son, John B. DuBois, our subject's father, was born near Kingston, Ulster County, and engaged in the mercantile business at Libertyville until his retirement, when fifty-two years of age. For years he held the office of supervisor. His wife was Mary Hand, who was born in Libertyville, and died in Denver in 1895. Her father, Abel Hand, was born in Connecticut, removed to New York and carried on a mill at Libertyville, later going to Palatine Bridge, the same state, where he died. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. He had only two children, sons, and they reside in Colorado, J. J. being proprietor of a ranch six miles east of Denver.

Born in Ulster County in 1853, our subject attended the Libertyville school and New Paltz Academy, then was a student in the Illinois University at Champaign, remaining there until the close of the junior year. Later he engaged in business in Decatur, Ill., where he remained until his removal west. In 1885 he became interested in ranching, purchasing a tract one-half mile from the city limits, and at once proceeded to improve its seven hundred and fifty acres, which he irrigates from the High Line ditch, beside having artesian water in every field. General farm products are raised here, also standard-bred horses, several of which have made world's records, and Jersey cattle.

Politically Mr. DuBois is a Democrat. He made his headquarters in Leadville until 1885, when he removed to Denver. Under the administration of Governor McIntire he was appointed president of the state sanitary board, and when Governor Adams became chief executive he was again chosen for this responsible position. In Denver he married Mrs. Eva (Speer) Moore, the first girl born in Lawrence, Kan., of which her father, John Speer, was one of the most prominent pioneers, also editor of the abolition paper that excited the wrath of the slavery supporters. In his family there were eight children, the eldest of whom, John, a married man, was murdered August 21, 1863, and the second son, Robert, who it is supposed was murdered, was buried on the day his older brother was killed. The third son, William, is a railroad man in Wichita, Kan.; Mary, Mrs. Wood Neff, died in Topeka in 1886; Eva was next in order of birth; Rosa died when a young lady; Hardin lives in Denver; and Joseph was accidentally killed by a playmate when seven years of age. Mrs. DuBois was educated in the University of Kansas, at Lawrence, and when a young woman was married to Charles D. Moore, who was born in Bridgeton, N. J., and grew to manhood in Kansas, but in 1881 removed to Robinson, Colo., where he was manager of the Robinson mine until his death in 1886. He left one daughter, Edna. The year after her husband's death Mrs. Moore came to Denver, where afterward she was married to Mr. DuBois. She is a member of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, and a lady of fine mental endowments, whose superior attributes of character attract many friends.

Hon. John Speer, father of Mrs. DuBois, was born in Armstrong County, Pa., December 27, 1817, of Scotch descent on both sides. One of the ancestors, Donald Cargill, was a leader of the last struggle against Charles II., and was beheaded in 1661. John Speer emigrated from Ireland in 1792 and settled in South Carolina, but his anti-slavery opinions made the neighborhood unpleasant and he removed to Mercer County, Pa., where he purchased a farm now owned by descendants. His son, Capt. Robert Speer, learned nail manufacturing in Pittsburg, and followed the trade until steam power took the place of hand work. In 1830 he removed to a farm in Armstrong County, where he died at ninety-five years. His wife, Barbara, was a daughter of Adam and Nancy Lowrey, who were born in Ireland, of Scotch descent.

When twelve years old John Speer secured a horseback mail route, to help pay for the land his father had bought. The route extended from Kittanning to Carversville, a distance of seventy-five miles through a ragged, rough country, and sixteen miles of which was a most dreary wilderness. He gave the name of Rock Springs to one place in the wilderness. After following this work for some years he became a printer's apprentice, at which he served for three years in Indiana, Pa., meanwhile continuing his private studies of grammar, mathematics and the sciences. For four months he was employed on the Kittanning *Gazette*. In 1839 he began the publica-

tion at New Castle, Pa., of the Mercer and Beaver *Democrat*, a Whig paper, which supported General Harrison for president. In 1840 he was employed on the Portsmouth *Tribune*, and also made a trip through Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio, later taking a flatboat trip to New Orleans. In 1842 he established the Harrison *Gazette*, a Whig weekly, at Corydon, Ind., but soon returned to Ohio and assisted in the editing of the Mount Vernon *Times*, after which, in September, 1843, he established the *Democrat Whig* at Medina, Ohio. The office was destroyed by fire in 1848, but was soon re-established, and he continued to publish the paper until 1853, when he declared that the Whig party had outlived its usefulness. On the passage of the Kansas and Nebraska bill he went to Kansas, locating at Lawrence September 27, 1854, and on the 15th of October publishing the first number of the Kansas *Pioneer*, which in January, 1855, was changed to the Kansas *Tribune*. In November of that year the paper was moved to Topeka and published there by Speer & Ross until 1854, when it was sold to the junior partner. Afterward Mr. Speer engaged in dealing in lumber, but in December, 1859, bought the Lawrence *Republican*, which he conducted until September 4, 1862. January 1, 1863, he revived the Kansas *Tribune* at Lawrence, and this he conducted until August 21, 1863. On that day the plant was destroyed by Quantrell's band, who went up to Lawrence intending to kill or capture John Speer, its editor. In November the paper again started and he continued its editor until 1871, when he retired temporarily. From October, 1875, to March, 1877, he was again connected with the paper as its editor. Since his retirement from editorial work he has devoted much of his time to literary work, for which his wide travels, extensive experience and vigorous style of writing admirably qualify him. In 1864 he was a delegate to the convention at Baltimore that nominated Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson for president and vice-president. At one time he was state printer of Kansas. He was a member of the house of representatives of the first free state legislature, from 1862 to 1866 was United States collector for the state of Kansas, and in 1864 was elected to the state senate.

In Corydon, Ind., July 14, 1842, Mr. Speer married Elizabeth D., daughter of John and Martha (Withers) McMahan, the latter a descendant of Governor Dinwiddie, of Virginia, the former a relative of the Hardins of Kentucky. She was educated in a Catholic school near Bardstown, Ky., and was a woman of exemplary character, and in religious belief a Methodist. The night when the Tribune office was set on fire, her son, John M., was shot down in cold blood, and a younger son was either murdered or burned to death in the office; the house, too, was set on fire, but she prevented it from being destroyed. She died April 9, 1876.

RT.-REV. J. P. MACHEBEUF is remembered by all who knew him as a talented bishop, a tireless worker and a genial friend. He was born in Rione, France, August 11, 1812, and was ordained to the priesthood on Christmas of 1836. For three years he was in charge of a parish near Clermont, after which, in 1839, he came to America. He spent a short time in Cincinnati, where he made a study of the English language and became familiar with its use. January 1, 1840, he was ordered to Sandusky, Ohio, where he built the first church in the place, it being a fine stone edifice, and he also founded an academy in the same city. In 1844 he visited his old home in France and on his return to the United States brought with him ten sisters of the Ursuline order, introducing into this country one of its finest body of teachers.

In January, 1851, Father Machebeuf left Sandusky and joined Bishop Lamy at New Orleans, from which place they went to San Antonio, and thence traversed the entire breadth of the state of Texas, accompanied by a guard of soldiers. On their arrival at their destination, Santa Fe, the people of that place gave them a brilliant reception, showing every courtesy to their new bishop, Lamy and his vicar-general, Machebeuf. The frequent absences of the bishop on missionary tours left the charge of the diocese almost wholly upon his vicar-general, who faithfully discharged every duty. Afterward, for six years, he was pastor of the Albuquerque parish, and besides his duties there, he visited all the military posts on the frontier of New Mexico. In 1858, when there was a partial organization of Arizona, Bishop Lamy was made ecclesiastical administrator of Arizona, and Father Machebeuf was sent to take possession of the missions established by

the former missionaries at different points. These missions had been under the bishop of Sonora, Mexico, whom Father Machebeuf was obliged to interview. After considerable delay he reached the Villa de Alamos, where he met the bishop and conferred with him in regard to the matter. On his return to Santa Fe he was enabled to report to Bishop Lamy that his mission had been most successful. In 1859 he was again sent to Arizona, this time to take charge of all its missions. After a short time Bishop Lamy ordered him to return to Santa Fe, and on doing so he learned that the bishop had been granted by the Pope jurisdiction over what is now the state of Colorado. He was asked to come to Colorado, and, in company with Father J. B. Raverdy, in September, 1860, left Santa Fe for Denver, where they arrived the last of October. In 1866 he was made vicar-apostolic, and in 1868 he was consecrated a bishop in the Cincinnati Cathedral. He remained a resident of Denver until his death, August 10, 1889.

Of the results of the bishop's work in Denver, too much cannot be said in praise. Without doubt he was a man, not only of great piety and deep faith in God, but also of unusual executive ability and determination of will. His church, on Stout street, in Denver, was the first brick house of worship built in the state. In his diocese there are eighty or more priests, ninety churches, one hundred and twenty or more stations, a large number of academies and parochial schools, many hospitals, an immense Catholic population; and all this largely due to the pioneer work of the great-hearted Bishop Machebeuf.

GEORGE E. ROSS-LEWIN, cashier of the First National Bank of Denver, was born in the city of Rochester, N. Y., March 28, 1857, and is of Irish parentage, but of Welsh descent. The first of the name in the United States was his grandfather, Francis Burton Ross-Lewin, who settled in Rochester and made that city his home until his death. The father, W. H. Ross-Lewin, was born in the north of Ireland and accompanied his parents to Rochester, where, on attaining manhood, he embarked in the mercantile business and continued a successful and extensive business man until his retirement. In 1889 he removed to Chicago, where he has since made his home.

From an early age the subject of this sketch displayed an aptitude for commercial affairs. On the completion of the studies of the grammar school, at the age of sixteen he entered upon his active business career. His first situation was that of clerk in a Rochester bank, where he remained for a number of years, by his fidelity and ability winning merited promotion to the position of teller. He continued to make his home in Rochester until 1881, when he came west to Colorado, arriving in Denver June 19. His first position here was that of collection clerk in the First National Bank. May 1, 1886, he was promoted to the position of assistant cashier, and in the discharge of the duties of that office was so conspicuously successful that in 1891 he was made cashier.

In addition to his connection with the bank, Mr. Ross-Lewin is treasurer of all the companies of which Mr. Moffat is the president, as well as a number of other concerns, among them being the Denver Consolidated Tramway Company, the Florence & Cripple Creek Railroad Company, Victor Gold Mining Company, Metallic Extraction Company and the Anaconda Mining Company, the prosperity of all of which he has promoted by his sound judgment and acute intellectual powers. He is vice-president and one of the directors of the Bimetallic Bank of Cripple Creek, and is also vice-president of the Bank of Victor. He is a member of the Denver Club, and in political faith adheres to the policy of the Republican party. In Cincinnati, Ohio, he married Miss Elizabeth Closterman, whose father, Henry Closterman, was a manufacturer in that city. They have an only child, Elizabeth.

The state of Colorado owes much of her prosperity to a number of wide-awake business men representing various interests, and among these the bankers of Denver have done much to promote enterprise and give security to investors. It requires just the class of men that Mr. Ross-Lewin represents to conduct vast enterprises, which by their phenomenal success made Colorado famous among her sister states and attracted millions of eastern capital. It requires tact as well as business ability to successfully manage the affairs of one concern, and it is rare that one man has been equipped by nature to ably conduct a variety of enterprises to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Mr. Ross-Lewin owes much of his success to

his early training and to those precepts given him by his parents, from whom he also inherits the energy of the Celt and the thrift and perseverance of the old Welsh ancestors, which, properly applied, lead to success.

FREDERICK J. BANCROFT, M. D. The eminence attained by Dr. Bancroft in his profession, and his high character as a citizen, have won for him a place among the most influential of the physicians and surgeons residing in Denver. The fact that he has been called to many positions of trust, professional, military and educational, testifies to the recognition of his ability by others. During the long period of his residence in Denver he has aided in the carrying out of progressive enterprises for the benefit of the place; his most valuable service probably being his articles relating to the climate of Colorado written in the early days, by which, directly and indirectly, he added more to the permanent population of Colorado than any citizen of the state.

The descendant of early settlers of New England, Dr. Bancroft was born in Enfield, Conn., May 25, 1834. His literary education was received in the academy at Westfield, Mass., and the Charlotteville (N. Y.) Seminary, and upon leaving school he began the study of medicine. In February, 1861, he graduated from the medical department of the University of Buffalo, N. Y., and in April of the same year he opened an office in Blakely, Pa. About that time the war broke out, and after six months of private practice, in November he enlisted as a surgeon in the army, being detailed by the surgeon-general of the state to take charge of the Church hospital in Harrisburg. In the spring of 1862 he was ordered to the Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania Infantry, at Hilton Head, S. C., and in May became medical attendant of the troops on Pinckney Island, Seabrook's and Elliott's plantations, in South Carolina. His next appointment was to take charge of a small portion of the Fourth and Seventh New Hampshire Regiments, in transit from Hilton Head, S. C., to New York quarantine, which troops were infected with yellow fever. Afterward ordered to Philadelphia, and assigned to the Third Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, he served as examining surgeon of recruits until the spring of 1863, when orders came for him to fit up a hospital for Confederate prisoners, at Fort Delaware. He attended to that matter, then rejoined his regiment, the Third Pennsylvania Artillery, at Camp Hamilton, Va., in May, 1863. In June he was appointed post surgeon at Fortress Monroe by General Dix and remained there until the close of the war. While there Jefferson Davis, the vanquished Confederate president, was brought to the fort, but Dr. Bancroft's nativity as a New England man being objected to, another physician was summoned to attend Mr. Davis. With two other officers, Dr. Bancroft was detailed to investigate the past management of military hospitals near Fortress Monroe.

On resigning from the United States military service, at the close of the war, Dr. Bancroft returned to Pennsylvania, where he took a course of lectures in the University of Pennsylvania. In April,, 1866, he came to Denver, where he has built up a large practice. For several years he was surgeon for the Wells Fargo stage lines, and later was surgeon for the Denver Pacific, Kansas Pacific and Rio Grande Railroads, being connected with the last-named company as chief surgeon from 1871 to 1887. He is to-day chief surgeon of the Rio Grande Western, Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf, and the Denver, Leadville & Gunnison Railways. He was elected president of the Denver Medical Society in 1876; he became identified with the American Medical Association; was vice-president of the National Association of Railway Surgeons; served as examining surgeon for pensions from 1868 to 1885; held the office of city physician 1872-77, 1878-79; was the first president of the state board of health, holding the office for two years, and later was secretary for a year. He became identified with the medical department of the Denver University, having assisted in its organization and has been an active worker ever since. He was elected to the chair of fractures and dislocations and holds that position at the present time.

In 1875 he was made president of the Agricultural Ditch Company, which position he held until 1887, and was re-elected in 1897 and 1898. During his service as president of the board of education in East Denver, 1872-76, he was instrumental in advancing the interests of the public schools and promoting the standard of scholarship. An Episcopalian in religion, he was a member of the standing committee of that denomination in 1878-

Wm. N. Byers

79, and for years he served on the board of trustees for Wolfe Hall, Jarvis Hall and St. Luke's Hospital. When the Colorado State Historical and Natural History Society was organized January 10, 1879, he was made its president, an office that he held till 1897, when he resigned. The result of his work, with that of others, in this society is shown in the large collection of pre-historic relics now in the capitol. When the first Grand Army post was established here in 1868, largely through his efforts among the soldiers in enlisting their interest in the work, it was felt that he was the one to occupy the highest office in the post; and he was made the commander. Soon afterward Gen. John A. Logan appointed him provisional department commander of Colorado and Wyoming, he being the first to occupy that position. From 1866 to 1876 many articles concerning the climate of Colorado, and its effect upon certain types of disease, were written by him.

June 20, 1871, Dr. Bancroft married Miss Mary C. Jarvis, daughter of George A. Jarvis, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who endowed Jarvis Hall of Denver, Colo. This union was blessed with three children, viz.: Mary M., George J. and Frederick W.

HON. WILLIAM N. BYERS. It would be impossible to write a history of Denver without making frequent allusion to the subject of this article, for he has been intimately identified with its most important enterprises since the days of its infancy. To his enterprise the city is indebted to an extent impossible to estimate. His far-seeing sagacity and business acumen have overleaped obstacles that seemed to others insurmountable. Especially is his name associated with the founding and early history of Denver's oldest paper, the *Rocky Mountain News*. He arrived in Denver April 17, 1859, bringing with him the first printing press west of Omaha, and at once established a weekly newspaper. Success smiled upon his efforts and rendered possible the establishment of a daily paper, the first issue of which appeared August 18, 1860. He continued the manager and editor of the paper until 1878, when he severed his connection with it. In the early days of Colorado he did much to attract settlers by publishing articles pertaining to this state, explaining its resources, the advantages it presented for stock-raising and farming, the wealth of its mountains in minerals, and the salubrity of its climate. Through his pen he did probably as much as anyone in Colorado to enhance the interests of the state and render possible its wonderful development of to-day.

The organization with which the name of Mr. Byers is now most intimately associated is the famous festival of mountain and plain, which has been held annually since 1895. He was a member of the first board of directors, and since the second year has been the president. Much of his time is given to preparation for this great celebration, which attracts thousands to Denver. Many of the most striking features of the festival are original with him, among them the bal champedre (outdoor ball), when five thousand or more persons, in masquerade attire, dance under a covered canvas on Broadway. There are four grand parades, the one on the first day representing a pageant of progress in the history of the state and five miles in length. On the second day occurs the great masked parade, while on the third day is the military and social parade, ending with a sham battle at City Park, and in the evening the parade of the slaves of the silver serpent.

Mr. Byers is descended from a Scotch family that, during the religious persecution of the sixteenth century, was driven into the borders of Ireland, and there took part in the siege of Londonderry. They emigrated to Pennsylvania when that state was still a wilderness, at the beginning of the eighteenth century. The great-grandfather of our subject, and his three sons, took part in the Revolution. The father, Moses Watson Byers, was born in Washington County, Pa., and at the age of four years, in 1808, accompanied his parents to Ohio. They settled at Circleville, Pickaway County, but later he and a brother removed to Darby Plains, in Madison County, where he improved a place of nearly three hundred acres. In 1850 he sold his property there and settled near Muscatine, Iowa, where he improved a large tract. His last days were spent in Muscatine, where he died in 1866, at the age of sixty-two years. In religious belief he was a Presbyterian. His wife, Mary A. Brandenburg, was a member of a well-known German family that became early settlers of Montgomery County, in the Miami Valley of Ohio; she died in Iowa in 1884.

Of the family of six children, five attained

maturity and four are living, William N. being the eldest. Mrs. Ann Eliza McDonald resides in Washington, Iowa; Mrs. Olivia M. Kessinger makes her home in Muscatine; Mrs. Rachel Jane Morris resides in Denver. One of the sons, James H., was a member of an Iowa regiment during the Civil war and was killed in 1863, during the siege of Vicksburg. Our subject was born in Madison County, Ohio, February 22, 1831, and spent his early years upon a farm. In 1850, with team and wagon, he removed to Iowa, and the following year he engaged in government surveying in western Iowa, soon becoming deputy United States surveyor in Iowa, and later in Oregon and Washington. From there, in the winter of 1853-54, he went to California, returning east after a few months. For a short time he engaged in railroad surveying, but when the Kansas and Nebraska bill opened those territories for settlement, he went to Omaha, which then had only one house and that a log cabin. As county surveyor, he laid out a large part of the city. He was the first deputy United States surveyor appointed in Nebraska, in which capacity he ran the township and section lines in the eastern part of the territory. When the city government of Omaha was established, he was elected an alderman, and in 1854-55 he was a member of the first territorial legislative assembly of Nebraska. From Omaha he came to Denver early in 1859. Here he established the now famous *Rocky Mountain News*, which in 1872 became an incorporated company, with himself as president.

The connection of Mr. Byers with Denver's history has by no means been limited to journalistic work. He has been interested in the development of mining properties, is now a member of the executive committee of the city library, and a member of the chamber of the commerce, of which he was president in 1893 and 1894. He was interested in the Denver Pacific, Denver & Rio Grande, South Park; and Denver, Utah & Pacific roads, all of which had an important part in the developing of Denver's resources. From the organization of the Denver Tramway Company he has been a director, and since it became the Denver Consolidated Tramway Company he has also been vice-president and acting president of the company, and a member of the executive and auditing committees. In Muscatine, Iowa, in 1854, he married Miss Elizabeth Minerva Sumner, granddaughter of Governor Lucas, an early governor of Ohio and afterwards the last territorial and first state governor of Iowa. The Sumners are an old Virginia family and are connected with the famous statesman, Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts. Two children were born to the union of Mr. and Mrs. Byers. Frank, the son, owns a horse and cattle ranch at Hot Sulphur Springs, Grand County, this state. The daughter, Mary Eva, is the wife of William F. Robinson.

From the organization of the party Mr. Byers has been a stanch Republican. For years, through his influence with his pen, he was a power in public affairs. For the admission of Colorado into the Union he labored unceasingly. In June, 1859, he was chairman of the first convention called to secure a state organization, but this convention adjourned without definite action. In 1864 he was a member of the convention that framed the first state constitution, under which the enabling act was passed by both houses of congress, but vetoed by Andrew Johnson. In 1864 President Lincoln appointed him postmaster in Denver, which office he held until 1867, resigning then on account of the pressure of business. Again, under the administration of President Hayes, he was appointed postmaster April 14, 1879, and served until 1883.

The rapid growth of the city between his first term as postmaster and his second tenure of the office brought many problems before the postal authorities for solution. During the summer months, when the city was crowded with visitors from the east, the throngs around the postoffice were so great that it was almost impossible to gain access to the building. In front of each delivery window would form long lines extending out into the street, and although the delivery clerks worked unceasingly people sometimes were obliged to wait an hour for their mail. Such a condition of things could not be tolerated in a growing and enterprising city. Upon accepting the position the second time, Mr. Byers again set himself to work to secure improvements. It was largely through his influence and untiring efforts that the free delivery system in Denver was organized and he at once began to plan for its establishment. It was the work of many days before the system was put into operation. The

force at first consisted of only six letter carriers who were properly equipped and trained. Letter boxes were placed on convenient corners throughout the city, and soon the people began to reap the benefit of the improved system. Before the expiration of his term of office about thirty carriers were employed. The telegraph had been introduced in October, 1863; the street railway system had been inaugurated in January, 1872; the steam cars had brought Denver into touch with other localities June 24, 1870, when the first railroad train reached Denver over the Denver Pacific road; water and gas works had been introduced, fire alarms and telephones, so that the free delivery system was about the last "link" that was necessary to constitute Denver a metropolitan city. It was during Mr. Byers' term of office from 1879 to 1883 that Denver made giant strides toward becoming a metropolis and the queen of all our mountain states and it was during these busy years so fruitful of future greatness that Mr. Byers worked faithfully and enthusiastically to bring his department to its subsequent excellence, thus adding no small share towards its growth and development.

Fraternally Mr. Byers is past master of Denver Lodge No. 5, A. F. & A. M., past high priest of Denver Chapter No. 2, R. A. M., and for two terms grand high priest of the grand chapter of Colorado. On the organization of the Knights Templar Commandery in Denver, he was elected the first candidate for the orders in Colorado and later was elected eminent commander and served as such several years. In the organization of the Pioneer Society he took an active part, and served as its first secretary, later was president for several years. Some years after the organization in 1859 the records were lost and in 1866 the society was re-organized. He is president of the Colorado State Historical and Natural History Society which has the best collection of cliff dwellers' relics in the world.

From this resumé of the life of Mr. Byers it will be seen that he has borne a very active part in the growth of Denver and indeed of the state itself. His sympathy and support have always been given to measures calculated to promote the welfare of the people. In earlier days the influence of his pen was given toward the advancement of the city; later, through other ways, he has been no less potent in securing the promotion of public-spirited and progressive projects. It is doubtful if, in a review of the eminent men of the state, there could be found a man who has done more than he in the promotion of the state's welfare from the early settlement of Colorado to the present time.

HON. FRED DICK, A. M., formerly state superintendent of schools of Colorado, now principal of the Denver Normal and Preparatory School, was born in the town of Aurora, Erie County, N. Y., May 17, 1852. He is the descendant of ancestors who came from Holland and settled in Pennsylvania in an early day. His father, J. B., who was a native of New York and a farmer by occupation, was, under President Lincoln, appointed assessor of internal revenue in western New York, his territory embracing fourteen counties. He held the position until Andrew Johnson became president, when he resigned. Under the administration of General Grant he was re-appointed to the same position in the internal revenue department, and filled it with credit until his death in 1871.

The mother of Mr. Dick was Ann Eliza Pratt, daughter of Luke N. Pratt, a native of Connecticut, and member of an old family in that state, her father removing to Erie County, N. Y., and becoming a pioneer farmer. She died in that county, leaving two sons and two daughters, two of whom, our subject and Mrs. A. M. Hawley, of Canon City, reside in Colorado. The former, who was next to the eldest in the family, was educated in Aurora Academy, and taught for two years in district schools prior to entering Hamilton College in 1871. Immediately upon his graduation in 1875, with the degree of A. B., he was appointed principal of Hamburg Academy, and two years later accepted a more favorable position as principal of the Gowanda (N. Y.) schools. In 1880 he was admitted to the bar and for three years practiced law in Buffalo, N. Y.

Removing to Colorado in the fall of 1883, Mr. Dick accepted the superintendency of the Trinidad schools, where he remained for five years, and during two years of this time he served both as county and city superintendent. He was the first Republican who was elected county superintendent in Las Animas County. At the state election in 1888 he was elected by the Repub-

lican party to the office of state superintendent of schools, which position he filled with credit for one term. During his term of office he laid the corner stone of the State Normal School at Greeley.

The Denver Normal and Preparatory School, of which Mr. Dick is principal, was founded by himself, and was the first school of the kind established in the state. It is a most creditable educational institution, and has received the highest endorsements from educators. Until the 1st of May, 1898, the school was located in the Kittredge building, but at that time it was moved to the Normal building, Nos. 1543–45 Glenarm street. It has seven complete departments, viz.: Normal, for the training of public school teachers; Kindergarten, with life diplomas, valid throughout the state of Colorado; College preparatory, fitting pupils for Yale and Harvard, or any other leading educational institution; Grade department, where instruction is given in any of the eight grades of the grammar schools; Modern language department; Commercial department, and department of oratory, physical culture and dramatic art. The faculty consists of Mr. Dick, R. M. Streeter, Margaret Grabill, Fordyce P. Cleaves, Mrs. R. M. Streeter, Nelson Rhoades, Jr., Henry Reade, W. J. Whiteman, and Mina McCord Lewis. A special summer term of five weeks is held each year. The Denver Commercial Institute has been incorporated with the Normal school, and furnishes instruction in stenography, bookkeeping, typewriting, Spanish, commercial law and arithmetic, and general correspondence.

In addition to his work in connection with the school, Mr. Dick is treasurer of the Rocky Mountain School Aid & Supply Company. He was the founder of the *Rocky Mountain Educator*, a monthly journal devoted to the interests of teachers, students, school directors and educational institutions of the Rocky Mountain region. Of this he is now the editor and manager. The journal is high in its standard and interesting and comprehensive, and is now nearing its fourth volume as a successful paper for educators. Politically Mr. Dick is a Republican, and has attended every state convention, with one exception, since his residence in Colorado. He and his wife are members of the Unity Church. At one time he was president of the State Teachers' Association of Colorado, and is a member of the Colorado School Masters' Club, the National Educational Association (of which he has been state manager) and the Educational Alliance. Fraternally he is identified with the Woodmen of the World and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, being a charter member of the latter lodge in Trinidad.

In Erie County, N. Y., June 29, 1876, Mr. Dick married Miss Florence E. Sprague, who was born in that county, a daughter of Norman B. Sprague. She is a very intellectual woman, was a charter member of the Woman's Club of Denver, and is now president of the educational department of that organization. Their only child, Florence E., died in Trinidad when nine years of age.

HON. GEORGE W. BAXTER, one of the most prominent representatives of the cattle industry in the Rocky Mountain region, is the subject of this sketch, who is the owner of the Baxter ranch, six and one-half miles in extent, and situated on Horse Creek on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, near Cheyenne. Here he is engaged in raising full-blooded Hereford cattle, as fine as any to be found in the west. Since 1888 he has been identified with the Western Union Beef Company (now the Western Live Stock and Land Company), of which he is president and manager, and which is incorporated under the laws of Colorado.

Mr. Baxter was born in Henderson, N. C., and is a grandson of William Baxter, a native of Ireland, who came to America and settled in Charleston, S. C., at seventeen years of age, but later removed to Rutherford, N. C., where he became owner of a plantation. He married Miss Katherine Lee. Their son, John Baxter, was born in Rutherford in 1819 and became an attorney. When his son, our subject, was two years of age he removed to Knoxville, Tenn., where he became a prominent lawyer. He was a member of the constitutional convention of Tennessee in 1870, at which time the present constitution was adopted. In 1877 he was appointed by President Hayes as one of the United States circuit judges, his territory being the sixth circuit, embracing Tennessee, Ohio, Kentucky and Michigan. He was filling that office at the time of his death, in the spring of 1886, when he was

sixty-seven years of age. During the war he adhered to the Union. His was a turbulent career, for his talents brought him into prominence during the critical period of our nation's history.

The mother of our subject was Orra Ann Alexander, who was born in Asheville, N. C., the daughter of Mitchell Alexander by his marriage to Nancy Foster, both natives of Virginia. Her grandfather was a soldier in the Revolution and lost a limb in one engagement. The family is of Scotch descent. Mrs. Baxter died in 1859. She was the mother of four sons and three daughters, all of whom are living but two daughters. The third of these was George W., who was born January 7, 1855. He was educated in the University of Tennessee at Knoxville and the University of the South at Sewanee, Tenn. In May, 1873, he entered the Military Academy at West Point, from which he graduated in June, 1877, and was then assigned to the Third United States Cavalry as second lieutenant of Company H, with which he served in Wyoming, Dakota and Nebraska. In July, 1881, immediately after his promotion to first lieutenant, he resigned from the service and turned his attention to ranching. In 1886 President Cleveland appointed him governor of Wyoming, but becoming involved in a controversy with his immediate superior, the secretary of the interior, he resigned after filling the office three months. In 1889 he was a member of the constitutional convention that adopted the present constitution of Wyoming, and after the admission of the state, in 1890, he was the Democratic candidate for governor, but the state being Republican by a large majority his candidacy was with no expectation of success. He made Cheyenne his home until 1895, when he came to Denver, and has since resided in this city.

At Knoxville, Tenn., in 1880, Mr. Baxter married Miss Margaret McGhee, who was born there and received her education in Georgetown Academy, Washington, D. C., and in Europe. She was a daughter of Charles M. McGhee, who was closely identified with railroad interests in Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. Baxter are the parents of five children, Cornelia, Margaret, Katherine, Charles McGhee and George. The family attend St. Mark's Episcopal Church. Fraternally Mr. Baxter is connected with Cheyenne Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M., the Royal Arch Chapter and Knight Templar Commandery, also El Jebel Temple, N. M. S., of Denver. He is still a member of the Association of Graduates of West Point.

HON. JOHN W. NESMITH. There is no concern of its kind which has become more prominently known throughout the state than the Colorado Iron Works Company, of Denver, which was established in 1860, and incorporated in 1876 and again in 1896. In January, 1879, Mr. Nesmith accepted the position of superintendent and continued in that capacity until 1886, when, he and his family having acquired the larger portion of the stock, he was made president and has since been in active management of the plant. At the time he became connected with the works, they were small and unimportant, and it is due almost wholly to his enterprise and judicious management that he has now one of the largest mining machinery factories in the west. The three hundred and fifty men employed at the works assist in the manufacture of copper, silver and lead smelting furnaces. The company has built most of the important smelters from Helena to the City of Mexico; they also build mills and manufacture works for the treatment of ores of precious metals. In 1881 the shops were destroyed by fire, but were rebuilt soon at the same place, Thirty-third and Wynkoop streets.

The Remolino Coffee and Sugar Company was established in 1893, with Mr. Nesmith as president, and his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. McFarland, as associates in the enterprise. They own a coffee plantation situated south of the Gulf of Mexico, on the Coatzacoalcos River, on the Isthmus of Tehauntepec, state of Vera Cruz, Mexico. In addition to the management of the plantation, they operate, for general traffic, a steamboat on the river, the vessel being small, but as large as the exigencies of that traffic demand. Not only on account of his business interests there, but also because he is fond of travel, Mr. Nesmith has visited almost every point of interest in Mexico. Of late years he has taken up the study of the Spanish language, in which he has gained such proficiency as to construction and grammar that he can read and write the language correctly and with facility.

From Parker's history of Londonderry, N. H.,

page 290, we quote the following regarding the pedigree of the Naesmyth, Nasmyth or Nesmith family (for in these various ways the name has been spelled):

1:—"James Nesmith emigrated from River Bann, Londonderry, Ireland, to America, in 1718. He was one of the first sixteen settlers of Londonderry, N. H., a highly respectable member of the colony and an elder in the Presbyterian Church. He married, in Ireland, Elizabeth McKeen, and by her had children: Arthur, James, John, Thomas and Elizabeth.

"Arthur (1), who was born in Ireland, settled in Maine, and had children: James, John, Benjamin and Mary. This James (son of Arthur 1) served in the Revolution in the company commanded by Capt. George Reid; was at the battle of Bunker Hill; afterwards was promoted to captain and commanded a company in Canada; and also in Rhode Island under General Sullivan. He was frank and generous in disposition, dignified, and was distinguished for intrepedity, activity and muscular strength.

"James Nesmith (2), son of James (1), was also born in Ireland and was also in Captain Reid's company as a Revolutionary soldier. He lived at Londonderry, and had children: James, who, married Martha McClure, and was an elder in the church; Jonathan, who married Eleanor Dickey and removed to Antrim in 1778 and was an elder in the church; Robert, who married Jane Anderson; and John, who married Elizabeth, sister of Gen. George Reid, and died at Londonderry in 1815, aged eighty-seven. John and Elizabeth left the following-named children: James, who married Elizabeth Brewster, of Antrim; Arthur, who married May Duncan and moved to Ohio; John; and Thomas, born 1731, who married Annie Wilson, settled at Windham, near Londonderry, and had children.

"John Nesmith (3) was born November 26, 1766, at Londonderry, N. H. Lived on the homestead. Married February 28, 1797, Susan (Sukey) Hildreth, who was born at Londonderry, June 22, 1777; they left children: John Pinkerton, Isabella, Samuel Hildreth, James P., Mary, Thomas and Elizabeth.

"Samuel Hildreth Nesmith (3), born August 21, 1803, at Londonderry, N. H., married April 19, 1831, Priscilla Brown at Circleville, Ohio. The father died in August, 1876, and the mother July 10, 1851. They had children: John Wellington; James Browne, born February 5, 1837; and Ellen Mary, born August 20, 1840.

"John Wellington Nesmith, born January 4, 1834, near Chillicothe, Ohio, married October 30, 1856, Miss Elizabeth R. Dickson, of Pittsfield, Ill. Children: Isabel, born June 13, 1859, at Pittsfield, Ill.; Eleanor, born July 13, 1869, at Blackhawk, Colo. Eleanor Nesmith married February 26, 1890, Finlay Le Roy McFarland, of Denver; Isabel Nesmith married October 7, 1891, James Porter Evans, of Denver."

Tracing the more remote lineage of the Nesmith family, we find that they were represented among the families going from Scotland to the Valley of the Bann, Ireland, in 1690. There James Nesmith was born in 1692 and from there he emigrated to America in 1718. As before stated, he was one of the sixteen original settlers of Londonderry, N. H. He was a signer of the memorial to Governor Shute, and was appointed elder of the West Parish Church on its organization in 1739. He died in 1767, aged seventy-five. His wife, Elizabeth, daughter of James and Janet (Cochran) McKeen, was born in Ireland and died in New Hampshire in 1763, aged sixty-seven.

From the autobiography of Sir James Nasmyth we learn the following regarding the history and traditions of the Nasmyth or Nesmith family. He writes: "Sir Bernard Burke, in his 'Peerage and Baronetage,' gives a faithful account of the ancestors from which I am lineally descended. The family of Naesmyth, says Burke, is one of remote antiquity in Tweeddale, and has possessed large lands there since the thirteenth century. They fought in the wars of Bruce and Baliol, which ended in the independence of Scotland. The following is the family legend of the origin of the name of Naesmyth: In the troublous times which prevailed in Scotland before the union of the crowns, the feuds between the king and the barons were almost constant. In the reign of James III. the house of Douglas was the most prominent and ambitious. The earl not only resisted his liege lord, but entered into a combination with the king of England, from whom he received a pension. He was declared a rebel and his estates were confiscated. He determined to resist the royal power, and crossed the border with his followers. He was met by the Earl of

Angus, the Maxwells, the Johnstons and the Scotts. In one of the engagements which ensued, the Douglas appeared to have gained the day, when an ancestor of the Naesmyths, who fought under the royal standard, took refuge in the smithy of a neighboring village. The smith offered him protection, disguised him as a hammerman, with a leather apron in front, and asked him to lend a hand at his work.

"While thus engaged a party of the Douglas partisans entered the smithy. They looked with suspicion on the disguised hammerman, who, in his agitation, struck a false blow with the sledge hammer, which broke the shaft in two. Upon this one of pursuers rushed at him, calling out, 'Ye're nae smyth.' The stalwart hammerman turned upon his assailant, and wrenching a dagger from him, speedily overpowered him. The smith himself, armed with the big hammer, effectually aided in overpowering and driving out the Douglas men. A party of the royal forces made their appearance, when Naesmyth rallied them, led them against the rebels, and converted what had been a temporary defeat into a victory. A grant of lands was bestowed upon him for his service. His armorial bearings consisted of a head dexter with a dagger, between two broken hammer shafts, and there they remain to this day. The motto was, Non arte sed marte (Not by art but by war)."

The father of our subject, who removed from New Hampshire to Ohio about 1830, was a civil engineer on the Ohio canal, and later a contractor. In the fall of 1834 he removed to Pike County, Ill., settling near Pittsfield, where he was a pioneer farmer. About 1850 he moved to Barry, Ill., and engaged in merchandising, but later went to Canton, Mo., where he remained until his death at the age of over seventy. His first wife, Priscilla, who was born near Chillicothe, Ohio, was a daughter of White Brown, a native of Delaware, settling in Ohio about 1808 and dying upon a farm there. He owned many slaves at one time, but becoming convinced that slavery was wrong, he freed them, thus losing his fortune. Mrs. Nesmith died when our subject was fourteen years of age, leaving besides him a younger brother and sister, James B., later a civil engineer engaged on the Iron Mountain road at Cape Girardeau, Mo.; and Mrs. Ellen Burke, now of Kansas.

When a boy our subject learned the machinist's trade in Pittsfield and followed it in St. Louis for a time; while there he was asked to come to Colorado and erect a mill in what is now Gilpin County, which he did, afterward running the mill for a year, but before the year expired the firm failed. It was in June, 1860, that he arrived in the mountains, after an ox-train journey of forty-two days, from Nebraska City via Fort Kearney to Nevada Gulch. In February, 1861, he came to Denver and entered a small machine shop and foundry owned by Langford & Co. In the fall of 1862 the shop was moved to Blackhawk, Gilpin County; in 1864 he was made superintendent of the shop and remained with the company until 1869, when he resigned to enter the milling business. Building a mill in Blackhawk, he had charge of it some two years. About 1874 he was locomotive engineer on construction of the Colorado Central Railroad, and when the line was completed into Blackhawk he became master mechanic. The next year he was made master of transportation, with headquarters at Golden. About 1876 he was made master mechanic of the Upper Division of the Kansas Pacific (now a part of the Union Pacific), including the lines from Denver to Wallace, Denver to Boulder, Kit Carson to Los Animas, and Denver to Cheyenne. In 1878 he was appointed by Governor Evans superintendent of the South Park Railroad, and continued in that position until January, 1879, when, the iron works having been moved back to Denver, he resigned to become superintendent of the plant.

In Pittsfield, Ill., Mr. Nesmith married Elizabeth, sister of Judge Dickson, of Leadville. They are the parents of two daughters. The family attend the First Congregational Church and take an interest in its welfare. Mr. Nesmith is a member of the chamber of commerce and board of trade. While in Illinois he was made a Mason, and was past master of Blackhawk Lodge No. 11, A. F. & A. M., but is now a member of Oriental Lodge No. 87, in Denver, also a member of the Royal Arch Chapter. He represented Gilpin County in the upper house of the territorial legislature, sessions of 1868 and 1870, during which time he was a stalwart supporter of the cause of woman's suffrage.

For many years Mr. Nesmith has been a student of the physical sciences. He is an expert in

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the chemistry and metallurgy of the smelting of ores of the precious metals, as gold, silver, copper, lead, etc., and is a recognized authority on blast furnace construction and practice as adapted to such minerals. While in Blackhawk and vicinity, from 1868 to 1874, he practiced civil and mining engineering, in which he has few superiors to this day. He is a member of the National Association of Mining Engineers, also of the Denver Society of Civil Engineers and the Colorado Scientific Society, of Denver.

Associated with him in the Colorado Iron Works, Mr. Nesmith has a half-brother, S. H., who was born to the marriage of Samuel H. Nesmith and Caroline Rush, of Barry, Ill., and by that union there was a daughter born, Julie, who married William H. Drescher, and resides in Hannibal, Mo. In addition to Mr. Nesmith and his brother, the former's daughter, Mrs. Isabel Evans, is connected with the company, being its secretary and treasurer, while John H. Morcom fills the position of superintendent.

WILLIAM W. GRANT, M. D. During the years that have elapsed since he came to Denver, Dr. Grant has built up a large practice in this city and has become known as a skillful surgeon and a successful physician, who is accurate alike in the diagnosis and treatment of disease. While his specialties are surgery and gynecology, yet in every department of the profession his knowledge is exhaustive and his skill recognized. He has had the advantage not only of study in the institutions of our own land, but in those abroad, having spent one year in the study of surgery and gynecology in the hospitals of Berlin, Vienna and London.

The record of the Grant family appears in the sketch of ex-Governor Grant, the doctor's brother. The family consisted of seven children, of whom William was the third. He was born in Russell County, Ala., near Columbus, Ga., and in boyhood attended a private school there. His boyhood life was spent on a southern plantation, where he was instructed by his father in the making of every kind of farm implement and in their use in the cultivation of corn, cotton and other farm products. He also learned to fell trees, split rails and dig ditches, and, in fact, did every kind of farm work, and did it well. He worked side by side with the colored help, and no favors were shown him, although his father was a kind and indulgent man. Thus he learned to appreciate individual effort and its results. School study and farm work were alternated; yet before the age of fifteen he and his brother, the ex-governor, read Virgil and had commenced Sallust. However, they were not "hothouse" products, for neither was familiar with the letters of the alphabet until seven and eight years of age respectively.

At the age of sixteen our subject entered as a private a company of Alabama artillery known as Clanton's battery in Gen. James H. Clanton's brigade, and served during the last sixteen months of the Civil war, being promoted from the ranks to the position of sergeant of artillery, in charge of the gun. He was present in the engagements of Mount Hope Church and Columbus, Ga. Returning home at the close of the war he attended school for a year and then began the study of medicine. For a time he read under private tutelage, then spent a year (1867) in Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, and the following year entered Bellevue and Long Island Medical College, from which he graduated in 1868 with the degree of M. D.

Shortly after his graduation Dr. Grant opened an office in Nebraska, near Sioux City, Iowa, but in 1872 removed to Davenport, Iowa, where he continued for a number of years, and while there held the office of president of the Scott County Medical Society. He was also president of the Iowa and Illinois Central District Medical Association. In 1885 the surgeon-general of the United States army appointed him post surgeon at the Rock Island arsenal, and he held the position until 1888, when he resigned on account of going to Europe. On his return from abroad, in December, 1889, he came to Denver, where he has an office in the Mack building. In addition to his general practice he is one of the surgeons to St. Joseph's hospital and president of the staff, and is also surgeon to the Rock Island Railroad here. The various professional organizations—the American Academy of Railway Surgeons, American, State and Denver and Arapahoe County Medical Societies—number him among their members. All discoveries in therapeutics, all improvements in surgery, and, in fact, every development made in the profession, receives his

Jos. A. Cooper

thoughtful attention and study. Himself one of the foremost members of the medical fraternity, his articles concerning professional work and the treatment of disease frequently appear in medical journals and are valuable additions to the professional literature.

The residence of Dr. Grant is at No. 930 Pennsylvania avenue. He was married in Franklin, Tenn., to Miss Mary A. Moseley, who was born in that state and died in Davenport, Iowa, leaving two children, William W., Jr., and James. In Denver he was a second time married, his wife being Miss Nanny Green, daughter of the late Judge James Green, of Culpeper C. H., Va.

HON. JOB ADAMS COOPER, governor of Colorado, 1889-91, was born near Greenville, Bond County, Ill., and is a son of Charles and Maria (Hadley) Cooper, members of old English families. His father, who was born at Maidstone, County Kent, England, forty miles south of London, was a son of Thomas Cooper, a paper manufacturer of Kent County, who came to the United States late in life and died at Yolo, Cal., when eighty-nine years of age. Charles was one of a large family of children who eventually came to America. He was educated at Maidstone and at the age of fifteen crossed the ocean on a sailing vessel, settling in Newark, N. J., where he learned the carriage manufacturer's trade. At the age of twenty-two he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he engaged in the lumber business. It was there that he married Miss Hadley. Removing to Illinois in 1840, he became a pioneer of Bond County, where he improved a valuable farm and continued to reside until his death, in 1865, at the age of fifty-nine years. Fraternally a Mason, he was active in the work of his order. He was a firm supporter of Democratic tenets. During the war he was loyal to the Union and assisted in raising troops for the Federal service. His wife died at fifty-nine years of age, and of their seven children, five of whom reached maturity, only two are living, Thomas Cooper, of Morgan County, Colo., and Job Adams Cooper.

The last-named was educated at Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., from which institution he was graduated in 1865, with the degree of A. B. Three years later the degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by his alma mater. While a student in Knox College, in May, 1864, he enlisted, with many other students, in Company C, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Illinois Infantry, Capt. B. M. Veatch, and served until mustered out in the latter part of the same year. He was stationed near Memphis when the Confederate general, Forest, made his memorable raid.

In Galesburg, Ill., September 17, 1867, Mr. Cooper married Miss Jane O. Barnes, daughter of Rev. Romulus E. Barnes, one of the early Congregational home missionaries of Illinois. She, too, is identified with that denomination and has done much work of a benevolent nature. She was educated in Rockford Seminary in Illinois, and is a lady whose culture makes her a valuable acquisition in the most select social circles. The four children that comprise the family are named as follows: Olivia D., wife of Edwin S. Kassler; Mary Louise, Mrs. Lucius S. Storrs, of St. Paul, Minn.; Charles J., a graduate of Knox College, class of 1897, and now engaged in the real-estate business in Denver; and Genevieve P., a graduate of Ogontz School, near Philadelphia.

On completing his literary studies at Galesburg, Mr. Cooper began to read law with Judge S. P. Moore, at Greenville, and in 1867 he was admitted to the bar, after which he opened an office for practice in Greenville. In 1868 he was elected circuit clerk and recorder of Bond County, which position he continued to fill until he resigned, on coming to Denver in 1872. He arrived in this city May 14, and was admitted to practice at the bar here September 1, 1872. Forming a partnership with A. C. Phelps, as Phelps & Cooper, he gave his attention closely to his law practice. Afterward, for about two years, he was interested in a fire insurance agency, but retired from the insurance business in order to accept a position with the German Bank (later the German National Bank of Denver).

During the early years of his residence in the west, he was interested in the stock business, buying cattle in Texas and feeding them on Colorado ranches. Sometimes he shipped as many as two trains full of cattle a day from Brush, on the Burlington Railroad. The advent of settlers, however, caused him to retire from the business.

During the years that followed he became known as a keen, discriminating financier and

public-spirited man. His circle of acquaintances increased, and his influence waxed constantly greater. The esteem in which he was held and the prominence which he had attained made the choice of his name by the Republicans for the gubernatorial chair a most happy selection. He was elected by a majority of ten thousand (which was considered large at that time) over his Democratic opponent, Thomas M. Patterson, of the *Rocky Mountain News*. He took the oath of office January 1, 1889, succeeding Governor Adams at the expiration of the latter's first term. He had never been a partisan politician, and, although always a stanch supporter of the Republican party, he had not actively identified himself with party matters; however, he was well known throughout the state as a successful, honest, progressive and efficient business man, and it was the desire of the party to have such a man fill the executive chair.

On his retirement from the office of governor, he accepted the position of president of the National Bank of Commerce, and this he filled successfully and ably until 1897, when he resigned; since then he has devoted his attention to the management of his large and valuable property interests in this state and to mining at Cripple Creek as a member of the Tornado Gold Mining Company. In 1868 he erected, on the corner of Grant and Colfax, the elegant residence where he has since (and especially during his term as governor) entertained with a lavish and genial hospitality. In 1891 he began the erection of the substantial block known as the Cooper building, which is situated on the corner of Seventeenth and Curtis streets, and which, in its interior finish, is surpassed by no block in the state.

During Governor Cooper's term the superstructure of the magnificent state capitol approached completion. He has been a member of the state board of capitol managers for six years, and yet holds that position. During his term the state also made a notable advance in mining, stock-raising and commerce. The commonwealth reached the climax of its development and attained a prosperity never before enjoyed, and indeed, dreamed of by few. The World's Fair preparations were being made while he was at the head of the government, and he took an active part in arranging for a representation of Colorado at the Fair that would do justice to the industries of the state.

As an executive official he was conservative in judgment, never hasty in his decisions, but firm in carrying out any given course of action when once decided upon. He possessed a sagacity sound, well defined and trustworthy and was a man of profound foresight. Having made a study of constitutional law, he was well versed in the principles of wise statesmanship and public policy, and was admirably fitted to stand at the head of the greatest state in the mountain regions of the west.

HON. JOHN L. ROUTT. The last territorial and the first state governor of Colorado, also governor in 1891–93, enjoys the distinction of being the only one who has three times filled the gubernatorial chair of the state, and but two other governors have served more than a single term. Coming to Colorado prior to its admission as a state, he has from that time been closely identified with its history and has contributed to its progress. The development of the commonwealth has been ever near to his heart, its mining and stock-raising industries he has promoted in many important ways, while its commercial interests have been given an impetus through his executive ability and tireless energy.

In view of the close connection of Governor Routt with the business and political history of the state, considerable mention should be made of his life and public career. Whatever success he has achieved is the result of his unaided efforts, for he started out in the world with but a limited education, wholly destitute of money and also lacking influential friends. Money, friends and prominence have come to him, as the result of the honorable and efficient manner in which he has conducted business and his genial qualities as a man and friend.

The Routt family came from Wales to America. Daniel, a son of the founder of the family in this country, was born in Virginia and became a pioneer of Kentucky, settling in the woods three miles from Booneville, where he died at the age of eighty-five years. John, son of Daniel and father of our subject, was born in Clark County, Ky., and engaged in farming in Caldwell County, where he died at the age of thirty-four. During the war of 1812 he was a member of Captain Long's company.

The marriage of John Routt united him with

Martha Haggard, who was born in Clark County, of Welsh descent. Her father, David Haggard, was born in Virginia and at the age of seventeen enlisted in the American army, where he served until the close of the Revolution. Later he removed to Kentucky and became a very early settler of Clark County, where he located very soon after the arrival of Daniel Boone. In after years he cultivated a farm in Trigg County, Ky., from which place he removed to Illinois and spent his last days with relatives in Bloomington, dying there at the age of eighty years. About 1835 our subject's mother, who had in the meantime married Henry Newton of Kentucky, took her family to Illinois and for two years resided in Hancock County, next removed to McDonough County, and later settled in McLean County, where she died at seventy-seven years; Mr. Newton died at the age of eighty-five years. Her family consisted of two sons and two daughters, of whom two survive: John L., and Mrs. Elizabeth Newton, of McLean County.

The life which this narrative sketches began in Caldwell County, Ky., April 25, 1826. Early orphaned by his father's death, the boy was taken to Illinois by his mother and attended the public schools there. Although his educational advantages were meagre, he supplemented them by reading night and morning and at all spare moments. At the age of fourteen he began to earn his own livelihood. He learned the trades of machinist, architect and builder in Bloomington, where he secured steady employment, and also held the position of alderman of Bloomington and sheriff of McLean County. The latter position he resigned in order to enter the army soon after the opening of the war. In 1862 he raised Company E, of the Ninety-fourth Illinois Infantry, which was mustered in at Bloomington with himself as captain. The regiment served in Missouri and Arkansas in 1862–63, under command of General Herron, and took part in several closely contested engagements. In the battle of Prairie Grove, Ark., he narrowly escaped death, for three times bullets passed through his clothing. In the spring of 1863 he became quartermaster of an expedition organized near Rolla, Mo., to march upon Little Rock. Soon afterward the regiment joined General Grant at Vicksburg, where they remained until the fall of that city. While at Vicksburg General Grant gave an order to the commanding general to have a large amount of ammunition removed the following day from Chickasaw Bayou, eighteen miles away, by noon. This was considered impossible, but was accomplished by Quartermaster Routt, which so pleased General Grant that he wrote John L. Routt's name in his note book. Years afterwards General Grant met Mr. Routt in Chicago and, remembering the name, a friendship began that lasted through life. In the fall of 1880 General Grant spent four weeks in the company of Governor Routt in the mountains of Colorado, and these are the most memorable four weeks in the governor's recollection. The next movement was to Port Hudson, Miss., thence to Brownsville, Tex., where Captain Routt was appointed to duty as chief quartermaster of the army of the frontier on the Rio Grande, with the rank of colonel. He was ordered to New Orleans after the defeat of General Banks in 1864 and was then stationed at Baton Rouge in charge of the outfitting depot until he was mustered out of service September 20, 1865. He was a personal friend of President Lincoln, whom he warmly admired for his depth of character and breadth of mind.

Returning to Bloomington, Colonel Routt unexpectedly found himself the Republican candidate for county treasurer. He was elected and served for two terms, but declined further renomination. During his administration an elegant courthouse was built and other improvements were made, in all of which his careful handling and wise disbursement of money was apparent. At the close of his second term, in November, 1869, he went to Washington as chief clerk to the second assistant postmaster-general under President Grant. During his services in that capacity a controversy arose in regard to the United States marshal for the southern district of Illinois, and he, without his knowledge, was appointed by President Grant to that position. In 1870 he took the census of his district, comprising seventy-two counties.

In the fall of 1871 Colonel Routt received a telegram from President Grant, offering him the appointment of second assistant postmaster-general. He accepted the position, resigning as marshal, and the following day started for Washington. In this office he had charge of the

conveyance of the whole United States mail, making contracts with railway, steamboat and stage lines, to the amount of about $20,000,000 per annum. While holding the position, a vacancy occurred in the governor's chair in the territory of Colorado by the resignation of Edward M. McCook, and in February, 1875, General Grant appointed him governor. When he came to Colorado, Denver was a city of less than five thousand inhabitants and the entire territory was thinly populated. Early in March he entered upon his duties, which were of a most responsible nature, owing to the fact that the Republican party was divided by dissension. The constitutional convention framed the constitution which was adopted July 4, 1876. The first state election was held in October of the same year. While he was not a candidate, he was unanimously nominated by his party and was elected for a term of two years, the first governor of the new state.

The inauguration of plans connected with the adoption of a state government necessarily involved many difficulties. The national government withdrew its protection and the state had to adopt plans for meeting its bills and maintaining its credit. The state warrants started off at seventy-five per cent and increased during his term until they commanded a premium of one per cent. As president of the state land board, the governor did much to secure for the state some of the best lands under grant of congress, and also organized the work of the board.

On his retirement from the position of chief executive, Governor Routt engaged in the cattle business and in mining at Leadville, meantime making his home in Denver. The succeeding years passed by, unmarked by special events, until his nomination, in 1890, for the office he had so efficiently filled in former years. He took the chair in January, 1891, and served until 1893. At the time of his inauguration the lower house was in a state of confusion, owing to the two speakers being elected by the two factions between whom there seemed little hope of producing amity. About the same time a United States senator was to be elected, a subject that always brought contention. In spite of these adverse circumstances, the governor succeeded in bringing order out of chaos and his administration proved as successful as those during the early days of Colorado's history.

When the bill providing for the erection of a new capitol was passed, Governor Routt was made a member of the board of managers and served until the spring of 1897, when he resigned. The building, in the erection of which he was so deeply interested, is an architectural triumph and may well be a source of pride and satisfaction to the five trustees forming the board of managers. It is constructed of granite, quarried in Gunnison County, this state. The framework is of steel, which makes the structure most substantial. The location is also unexceptionable, Capitol Hill commanding a fine view of the surrounding country.

In 1894 Governor Routt was elected mayor of Denver and served for one term. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention at Cincinnati, when Rutherford B. Hayes was nominated for president; also the convention of 1880 in Chicago, when he was one of three hundred and six men comprising the Grant delegation; the convention of 1884, when Blaine was nominated; and that of 1888, when General Harrison was made the Republican nominee. In 1884 he was chairman of the state central committee and at one time served as a member of the national committee. He came within four votes of being chosen United States senator from Colorado. Fraternally he is connected with the Loyal Legion and the Knight Templar Masons, and he is a member of Lincoln Post, G. A. R. He owns a commodious and beautiful home in Denver and a fine ranch of two thousand acres near Fort Collins, Colo.

While in Bloomington Mr. Routt was married to Miss Esther A. Woodson, who was born in Springfield and died in Washington. The children born of this union are: Minnie, Mrs. Charles Hartzell, who died in Denver; Mrs. Birdie M. Bryan, of Denver; Frank, who is engaged in mining at Cripple Creek; John H., of Denver; and Mrs. Emma Butler, also of this city. The second marriage of Governor Routt united him with Miss Eliza Pickrell, of Springfield, Ill., and they are the parents of a daughter, Lila Elkin Routt.

In the public career of Governor Routt, perhaps one of his most striking characteristics

is his devotion to the interests of the state. Even those who were his political opponents never denied his patriotic interest in the commonwealth. Every trust reposed in him was faithfully discharged, and it was always his endeavor to conserve the welfare of the state. He has striven to preserve the public lands transmitted to the state by congress in the enabling act, so that schools and public improvements may be benefited thereby. Himself a miner and stock-raiser, he is in thorough sympathy with the men who follow these occupations.

Personally he is a man of sound common sense and force of will, in physique strongly built and showing powers of endurance. He is a man of sympathetic heart, benevolent nature, large intellect, executive force, and with the tact so essential to the success of a public man.

HON. JAMES BENTON GRANT. The history of any city or state is best told in the lives of its people. Especially is this the case when its citizens are men of enterprise, breadth of intellect and sagacity of judgment, men whose influence is felt not only by those of the same generation, but reaches into the far distant future, affecting generations yet to come. Some men advance the welfare of their communities by their business acumen, some assist in shaping the destiny of the state and nation; and others, in still different lines, promote the highest prosperity of the people.

The influence of ex-Governor Grant has been felt both in commerce and in public affairs. As the chief executive of this state, he labored to enhance every interest, to increase the importance of every industry. As a business man he has worked not alone to secure personal success, but to aid in public-spirited and progressive enterprises whereby other business men may also be benefited. Especially in Denver is his influence felt. In 1882, five years after he came to Colorado, he settled in Denver, the company of which he is vice-president, the Omaha and Grant Smelting and Refining Company, having removed its headquarters here. In addition to his connection with this company, he is interested in a number of mining companies and is vice-president of the Denver National Bank, in the organization of which he took an active part.

The Grant family is of Scotch origin. The great-grandfather of Governor Grant, James Grant, emigrated from Scotland to North Carolina, where he was a planter. Prior to coming to this country he and two brothers, Captain Patrick and William Grant, had taken part in the battle of Colodin. Descendants of James and William are in America to-day, so that the family name is being perpetuated here. Hon. James Grant, a son of the original settler, was a planter in North Carolina and one of the most influential public men of that state, at the time of his death holding the office of comptroller of the state.

Thomas McDonough Grant, M. D., son of Hon. James Grant, was born in North Carolina, and graduated in medicine from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia and the Medical College of Charleston, S. C., after which he began to practice in Alabama on the Chattahootchie River and also operated a plantation there. He died on his homestead at the age of sixty-six years. His wife was Mary Jane Benton, daughter of James Benton, who was a planter in North Carolina and died in early manhood. After her father's death she was taken into the home of an uncle, Col. Jack Crowell, a prominent man and the first member of congress from Alabama, also for a time Indian agent for the Seminoles. The Crowell family removed to Alabama from North Carolina, whither they had come from England. The family name was originally Cromwell, but there was so much prejudice among the people against this name that they dropped the "m" after coming to America and afterward were known by the present name. The Benton family was also of English extraction, closely related to both the Grants and Crowells. Dr. Grant had four sisters and three brothers. One of the brothers is Judge James Grant, of Davenport, Iowa. Another, William A., died in Montgomery, Ala.; and the third, Lieut. Gough Grant, was an officer in the United States navy for eighteen years, but is now retired.

After the death of Dr. Grant his wife removed to Davenport, where she died at the age of sixty-two years. She was the mother of seven children, of whom six are living, namely: Mrs. Elizabeth Ragland, of Denver; Sarah, wife of Charles Whitaker, of Davenport, Iowa; Dr. W. W.;

James Benton; D. C., of Scott County, Iowa; and Whitaker M., an attorney in Oklahoma. James Benton Grant was born on a plantation near Columbus, in Russell County, Ala., January 2, 1848. His boyhood was spent on a plantation in that county. His father taught him to make every kind of farm implement and its practical use in the cultivation of corn, cotton and farm produce. He also learned woodcraft and the use of the axe in felling trees and splitting rails. Thus he laid the foundation for a strong mental and physical development. Though he alternated school work with farming, yet before the age of fifteen he had read Virgil and had commenced to read Sallust. As he was growing toward manhood the dark clouds of war fell upon the nation and when he was but seventeen, January 2, 1865, he enlisted in the Confederate army as a member of Waddell's battalion, in which he remained until the close of the war brought the disbandment of the troops, and he returned home in April, 1865.

In December, 1870, Mr. Grant went to Iowa, where he had an uncle in Davenport. Soon afterward he entered the Iowa Agricultural College, where he remained for two years. He then spent a year in Cornell, where he took a course in civil engineering. In 1874 he went to Freiburg, Saxony, Germany, where he studied mining and metallurgy for two years, then returning to the United States via Australia, New Zealand and the Sandwich Islands. Reaching this country in 1877 he at once located in Colorado and engaged in mining and assaying, but soon, in partnership with his uncle, started the Grant smelter at Leadville. In 1882 the concern was removed to Denver, where he has since made his home.

During 1882 Mr. Grant was nominated for governor on the Democratic ticket and enjoyed the distinction of being the first Democratic governor the state ever had. He entered upon the duties of office in January, 1883, and served until January, 1885. Besides holding this important office he has been prominent in his party in other ways. In 1884 he was a delegate to the national convention at Chicago, where Grover Cleveland was first nominated for president, and at that convention was chairman of the Colorado delegation and chairman of the committee on permanent organization. Another important position he has held is that of chairman of the state board of arbitration.

No biography of Governor Grant would be complete that failed to mention his interest in educational work. He is a champion of the public school system and one of its most earnest supporters. Of his time and influence he gives freely for the cause of free instruction to the youth of our land. In 1891 he was elected a member of the board of education in Denver, and he has served as its president for six years (since 1892), filling that responsible position with the same accuracy and efficiency he has endeavored to fill every position to which he has been called. In the moral training work, too, he is deeply interested, giving it the weight of his influence.

With a just pride in the record of his ancestors, he holds membership in the Sons of the Revolution, and was honored by the state association by being elected its president. His marriage occurred in Leadville and united him with Miss Mary Matteson Goodell, the granddaughter of Joel A. Matteson, at one time governor of Illinois. Two sons, Lester E. and James B., Jr., have been born of this union. Mrs. Grant is a daughter of R. E. Goodell, who formerly engaged in farming in Illinois, but removed from there to Leadville, and now resides in Denver.

A public office is a public trust. Realizing this fact, Governor Grant, while occupying the gubernatorial chair, endeavored to discharge his duties honestly, faithfully and efficiently. History attests that during his administration the industries for which the state is famous flourished and prospered. Settlers were attracted to the state in large numbers, new lines of business were opened and new industries inaugurated. Ranches were opened up for stock-raising, towns were founded, while mining continued, as before, to draw thousands of men to the mountains. The whole career of Governor Grant has been one of progress and will furnish numerous lessons to other generations. He rose above and conquered many obstacles in his life and his successes have been more the result of his indomitable will and courage than a chain of lucky circumstances. In his social life he was ably seconded by his wife, who by her rare tact and intelligence made many of the social functions of Denver a success.

HON. ALBERT W. McINTIRE, governor of Colorado 1895–97, is a member of a family that has borne an active part in American history for many generations. The first of the name in this country was a Jacobite who came from Ayrshire in the Highlands of Scotland and settled in Delaware. He had a son, John, who was born in Delaware and was engaged in the transportation business between Maryland and Delaware until he was financially ruined by the British during the war of 1812.

Next in line of descent was Thomas McIntire, who was born near Dover, Del., but in early manhood removed to Bellefonte, Center County, Pa., and engaged in farming. Prosperity attended his efforts and through industry and good business judgment he became one of the wealthy men of his locality. Unfortunately, in 1837 he endorsed the bonds of state officers and was obliged to pay the security, which caused his failure. He then removed to Cincinnati, where soon afterward he died of yellow fever. During the war of 1812 he served as a commissioned officer of the American army. He married a Miss Phillips, a native of Connecticut and member of the Society of Friends.

One of the children of Thomas was J. P. McIntire, who was born in Bellefonte, Center County, Pa., and accompanied his father to Cincinnati. He was about seventeen when the latter died, and upon him then devolved the responsibility of caring for his mother, five sisters and a brother. His first venture was a very successful one. From Pittsburg he went up the Monongahela to secure lumber for the manufacture of barrels. The weather was unpleasant and rains were frequent. He was obliged to wade and swim through creeks, carrying his pack on his back. Finally, however, he secured the lumber, cut it out and loaded a couple of boats he had hired for the purpose. When he reached the lock the dam was broken, but with the assistance of an Indian he succeeded in shooting the boats through the break, though he was almost drowned in the attempt. When he arrived in Pittsburg he found that the price of staves and hoop-poles had risen enormously and he sold off half his cargo for enough to pay for the whole and start him in business. He then engaged in the cooper's trade for a few years in Pittsburg, after which he became interested in the coal mining and shipping business near the city. During the war one of his boats was chartered by the government and he ran the rebel works at Vicksburg in order to take coal to the Union fleet below. In 1867 he retired from business, and in 1894 he died in Pittsburg. In religion he was identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Governor McIntire's mother was Isabella A. Wills, a native of Pittsburg, Pa., and daughter of James and Mary (Thompson) Wills, natives of Belfast, Ireland. Her father, who came to America in 1790 and settled in Washington County, Pa., was a prominent attorney of Pittsburg and about 1820 was elected state's attorney. During his term of office, while on his way home from Harrisburg, he died from the effects of a sunstroke. In religious belief he was a Presbyterian. His wife was a babe when her father came to this country in 1790 and located in Washington County. Mrs. Isabella McIntire is now in her eightieth year and makes her home in St. Louis with a daughter.

The older of the two children of his father's second marriage, Governor McIntire was born in Pittsburg, January 15, 1853. He was educated in private schools, the Newall Institute and Yale College, graduating from the latter in 1873, with the degree of A. B. He then entered Yale Law School, from which he graduated in 1875, receiving the degree of LL. B., and admission to the bar of Connecticut. He then returned to Pittsburg, and passing the examination there was admitted to the bar. In 1876 he went to Colorado, living alternately in Denver and the mountain regions until 1880, then turned his attention to the cattle business, in the San Luis Valley, being the owner of four thousand acres there that he still devotes to stock-raising and farming. In 1883 he was nominated for county judge by both the Republicans and Democrats and was of course elected, holding the position for three years, when he refused renomination. In the fall of 1886 he was candidate for representative from Conejos County, but was defeated by William H. Adams, a brother of Governor Adams. In the year 1889 he adjudicated the water rights for the Rio Grande River in Colorado. Two years later he was appointed judge of the twelfth judicial district by Governor Routt.

Having for years been prominent in the Republican party, in 1894 he was made its candidate for

governor, his opponent being his predecessor in office, Hon. David H. Waite. He was elected by nineteen thousand seven hundred and eight majority over the Populist candidate, and began the duties of office January 8, 1895. During his administration he introduced a modification of the attachment law, providing that attachments could no longer be served upon overdue promissory notes and overdue book accounts, which was of the greatest assistance to debtors. The same thing had been attempted, unsuccessfully, by every legislature since 1881. He strongly urged upon the legislature the industrial employment of convict labor. During his term occurred the Walsenburg lynching, which he settled in a manner satisfactory both to the Italian government and the secretary of state of the United States. He also handled the Leadville strike troubles, which occurred during his term. Since his retirement he has given his attention to his mining interests and private business affairs.

In New Haven, Conn., in 1873, occurred the marriage of Mr. McIntire to Miss Florence Johnson, who was born in New York City, the daughter of William L. Johnson, a manufacturer there. Three children were born of their marriage: Joseph Phillips, who is manager of the ranch in the San Luis Valley; Elizabeth Lord, deceased; and Dorothy. Fraternally Governor McIntire is a Knight Templar and member of the Shrine. He is connected with the Alpha Delta Phi, the Colorado Yale Association and the Denver Athletic Club. In politics he is a silver Republican. He is a man of broad information, especially in the direction of scientific subjects. He is also a linguist, speaking German, Spanish and French and reading Latin and Greek. His state papers show careful thought and preparation; and his message was declared, even by opposition papers, to be the peer of any of its kind ever issued in the state.

RALPH TALBOT, senior member of the law firm of Talbot, Denison & Wadley, of Denver, and president of the fire and police board, was born in Fayette, Howard County, Mo., August 17, 1850, and is the son of Dr. John A. and Alice (Daly) Talbot, natives of Maryland and Lexington, Ky., respectively. His paternal grandfather, John Talbot, resided on the Eastern Shore of Maryland in Talbot County, which was named in honor of his ancestors. The maternal grandfather, Laurence Daly, was born in Ireland and at an early age settled in Kentucky, where he married. Some years later he moved to Missouri and engaged in teaching school, having among his pupils such men as Gen. John B. Clark, Colonel Switzler, and others who became distinguished in national history. Dr. Talbot graduated from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia and afterward practiced his profession in Fayette, Mo., where he died in 1858, at the age of fifty-four. His wife died at the family residence in Missouri in 1871. Of their family of six sons and three daughters, all survive with the exception of one daughter.

The fourth son in order of birth, the subject of this sketch was prepared for college in Kemper's Institute in Missouri. In 1868 he entered Dartmouth College in New Hampshire, from which he graduated in 1872 with the degree of A. B. For two years after completing his education he taught Latin and modern history in St. Paul's school at Concord, N. H., which is the largest Episcopal school in America. He resigned to study abroad and went to Germany in 1874, entering Leipsic University, where he spent three years in the study of jurisprudence. He was admitted to the bar of Missouri in 1878 and opened an office in St. Louis, where he remained two years or more. In 1881 he came to Denver, where he has since engaged in professional practice. Though always a stanch Democrat, he never sought office, and the first position that he held was in 1897, when the governor appointed him president of the fire and police board of Denver, and as such also became ex-officio fire commissioner.

In Mexico, Mo., Mr. Talbot married Miss Fannie (Jewell) Hardin, a descendant of the well-known family of Kentucky, who are prominently identified with the history of that state. She was born in Missouri, the daughter of Dr. Thomas J. Hardin, and when she was about seven years of age, on account of her father's death, she was taken into the home of her uncle, ex-Governor Charles H. Hardin, of Missouri. For some years she was a student in the William Jewell Baptist College, Mr. Jewell having been a relative of the Hardin family. The five children of Mr. and Mrs. Talbot are: Alice, Ralph, Jr., Charles

L. A. Brown

Hardin, Robert and Laurence Daly. Fraternally Mr. Talbot is connected with Union Lodge No. 7, A. F. & A. M., of Denver, and in 1894 was grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of the state. While in Dartmouth he was a member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity. He is connected with the bar associations of Denver and Colorado, and for eight years was one of the board of examiners for admission to the bar in the city of Denver.

J SIDNEY BROWN, president of the J. S. Brown & Bro. Mercantile Company, of Denver. The family of which this gentleman is a prominent member was founded in America by Henry Brown, who emigrated from England to Salisbury, Mass., about 1639. Representing the fifth generation in descent from him was Moses Brown, born in East Kingston, N. H., in 1750, a soldier in the Revolution. He married Mary Hobbs, of Poplin, N. H., and afterward removed to Strafford, in Orange County, Vt. Their son, Reuben, was born in Strafford in 1797, and when a young man located in Conneaut, Ashtabula County, Ohio, where he engaged in farming. He died in 1863. His wife, who was a daughter of John and Laura (Bushnell) Hill, was born in Starksboro, Vt., and died in Denver in 1889, aged eighty-seven. She was a sister of Gen. Charles W. Hill, of Ohio, who during Governor Todd's administration was adjutant-general of Ohio, and assisted greatly in putting Ohio's quota of soldiers in the field during the war of the Rebellion, and cousin of Rev. Horace Bushnell, of Hartford, Conn., and Judge James Campbell, judge of the supreme court of Michigan.

On the mother's side Mr. Brown is a lineal descendant of Gen. Robert Sedgwick, colonist and soldier, who was born in England in 1600. The Sedgwicks came from among the mountains which form the borders of Lancashire, Yorkshire and Westmoreland, England, and suffered in the border wars of York and Lancaster. Gen. Robert Sedgwick, the ancestor of the Sedgwicks of New England, became an inhabitant of Charlestown, Mass., June 3, 1636, and in 1637 a freeman of that town. His residence was in the market place, now the square near the site of the Bunker Hill Bank. He was captain of the first "Trained Band" in Charlestown. He was chosen representative in 1637 and for several successive years served in that capacity, and as selectman of Charlestown. From 1641 to 1648 he commanded the "Castle." In 1644 he was the first major of the Middlesex regiment. In 1645 he was commissioned to take care of the fortifications of the town and the harbor. He was elected major-general May 26, 1652. In 1654 he visited England and engaged in the service of Cromwell as commander of a contemplated expedition against the Dutch of New York, but peace was made with them and he led the expedition against the French forts in Nova Scotia. He captured St. Johns, Port Royal and another fort. This vigorous action was so acceptable to Cromwell that the next year he was appointed to service in the West Indies. Jamaica had been captured and General Sedgwick was sent with a fleet to re-inforce General Venable. He arrived at the Barbadoes August 27, 1655, and learned that General Venable had been repulsed. A council was formed to govern the island and manage the affairs. He was made commissioner for the government and afterwards major-general and governor. Carlyle said he was very brave, zealous and pious. He was one of the most distinguished men of his time. He was an enterprising merchant. He built wharves on the shore east of the old ferry-built ways and the old tide walls. In 1643 he joined the younger Winthrop in starting the first iron works in America.

Charlestown has cause to remember the public spirit of General Sedgwick. He took a warm interest in its welfare and was constantly in its service. His regard for education is seen in his gifts to the college. He was a representative of the liberal Puritans of New England; religion was in all his thoughts and yet he openly opposed the prevailing intolerance. "He was nursed in the London Artillery Garden and was stout and active in all feats of war." While in London he joined the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company and after coming to America was active in organizing the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, Mass., becoming its captain in 1640. He died in Jamaica May 24, 1656.

John Sidney Brown was next to the youngest of five children, the others being: Junius F., a member of the J. S. Brown & Bro. Mercantile Company; Mrs. Adelia Dayfoot, who died in Canada; Mrs. Hannah Gillett; and Charles H.,

who died in Denver. J. Sidney Brown was born in Ashtabula County, Ohio, June 10, 1833, the son of Reuben and Betsey Horton (Hill) Brown. He was educated in public schools. In 1858 he joined his brother in Atchison, Kan., and they engaged in the manufacture of lumber. In 1861 he began freighting between Atchison and Denver, and made two trips that year with an ox-train, and early in 1862 he came with a mule train and founded the present business. The freighting business he continued until 1870, when it was discontinued. In 1864 one of his mule-train was attacked by Indians and destroyed.

The first location of the firm in Denver was on Blake street near Fifteenth, where they remained until 1876, and then removed to their present location on Wazee street. In 1893 the firm was incorporated under the name of the J. S. Brown & Bro. Mercantile Company, of which J. S. Brown is president, J. F. Brown vice-president, H. K. Brown secretary, F. S. Brown treasurer and F. A. Hall general manager. The firm erected the first roller flouring mill and grain elevator in Colorado, on the present site of the Crescent mill. They were interested in the organization of the Bank of San Juan, at Del Norte, also in the founding of the banks at Alamosa and Durango, and took an active part in the organization of the Denver Tramway Company. In 1882 they embarked in the stock business in the Platte Valley, where they are still extensively interested. The Brown-Iliff Cattle Company have a large ranch near Snyder, Colo., between South Platte River and the Wyoming state line, the range being owned principally by the land company of which J. F. Brown is president.

In the building of railroads Mr. Brown is interested. He was a director in the South Park line, assisted in the building of the Denver Pacific Railroad, between Denver and Cheyenne, was a promoter, director and vice-president of the Denver & New Orleans Railroad, and assisted in other enterprises of an important nature. Only one man in Denver has been engaged in the same line of business continuously for a longer period than Mr. Brown.

Mr. Brown was married to Miss Irene Sopris, in Denver, in 1868. She was born in Indiana, a daughter of Richard and Elizabeth (Allen) Sopris, and died in January, 1881, leaving five children, viz.: Frederick S., treasurer of the J. S. Brown & Bro. Mercantile Company; Elizabeth, Mrs. A. B. Inglis, of Paterson, N. J.; Edward N., who is with J. S. Brown & Bro.; Katherine and William K., the latter a member of the class of 1900, Sheffield Scientific School, of Yale University.

The present wife of Mr. Brown was Miss Adele Overton, who was born in Wisconsin. She graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1871, with the degree of B. S., and the same year came to Colorado, where she was assistant principal in the Denver high school. She is a member of the Daughters of the Revolution and treasurer of the Colorado State Society. She is the mother of five children now living: John Sidney, Jr., Ben Overton, Carroll Teller, Alice and Irene. The father of Mrs. Brown, John Overton, was born near London, England, May 11, 1822, and died at Parker, S. Dak., May 14, 1888. His parents, Robert and Maria (Roy) Overton, came to America and died in Wisconsin. He was their youngest child and only son, and was eighteen years old when he came to this country. His wife, Lucina Otto, was born in New York in 1824, and died in Parker, S. Dak., in 1892. She was a daughter of John Otto and Maria (Teller) Otto, the latter a descendant of Dr. Isaac Teller, a Revolutionary soldier. Senator Teller's father, John Teller, late of Morrison, Ill., was a brother of Maria (Teller) Otto; while Senator Jerome B. Chaffee was a son of John Otto's sister. The originator of the Teller family in America was William Teller, born in 1620 in Holland, emigrated to America in 1639, settled in Fort Orange and appointed by the king of Holland a trustee for a tract of land there, but in 1664 he returned to New York City and married Mary Douchen. From them descended Dr. Isaac Teller, who lived on the corner of Chambers and Broadway, New York, and died while serving as a surgeon in the Revolution. He married Rebecca Remsen, of Brooklyn. Their son, Remsen Teller, who was born about 1769, married Catherine MacDonald, of Ballston Spa, N. Y., daughter of David and Sarah (DuBois) MacDonald, and granddaughter of Col. Louis DuBois, of Ulster, N. Y., who was a colonel in the Revolution. Remsen and Catherine Teller had a daughter, Maria, who married John Otto, a native of Schoharie County, N. Y., and a son of Franz Otto, who served during the entire period of the Revolution.

The originator of the Otto family in America was Rudolph Otto, born in Baden-Baden, Germany, in 1715, and settled in Schoharie County, N. Y., in 1741. He had two sons, John and Franz, or Francis. The latter, born in 1757 and died at the age of ninety-six, married Barbara Schultz, later moving to Mount Morris, Livingston County, N. Y. Among their nine children was John, born in 1796. He was a brother of Mrs. Elizabeth Chaffee, who was the mother of Jerome B. Chaffee, United States senator and one of the most prominent mining men of the state of Colorado.

In fraternal relations Mr. Brown is a Knight Templar Mason. He is a member of the Sons of the Revolution. Politically he gives his affiliation to the silver branch of the Republican party. As a director he has been actively interested in the Colorado Cattle Growers' Association, and has done all within his power to promote the industry which is so vitally connected with the welfare of the state. He attends the First Congregational Church and contributes liberally to its support, as, indeed, he does to all enterprises of a religious and philanthropic nature.

PROF. WARREN EZRA KNAPP, superintendent of public instruction of Arapahoe County, is a member of a family that traces its lineage back to Saxony and to Scotland. For many generations its representatives have been identified with the history of the United States. From Connecticut Oliver Pickett Knapp removed to Westmoreland, Oneida County, N. Y., where he died at an advanced age. His son, Ezra Abbott Knapp, was born near Fairfield, Conn., and removed to Oneida County, N. Y., where he engaged in farming until his death, in December, 1841, at the age of forty-three years and eight months. When a mere lad he had taken part in the battle of Sacket Harbor. He married Sophronia Waters, who was born in Connecticut, and accompanied her father, Elijah Waters, to New York state, where he followed the carpenter's trade.

In the family of Ezra Abbott Knapp there was a son, the oldest of the family, Edwin A. Knapp, M. D., who served as surgeon of the One Hundred and Twenty-second New York Infantry, during the Civil war, and died in Syracuse, N. Y. Another son, Jairus S., who was the third among the six children of the family, was born in Westmoreland, Oneida County, N. Y., May 8, 1825, and grew to manhood on the home farm. He made farming his life work, and for fifty-four years tilled the soil of the old homestead. Meantime he held a number of local offices and took part in many enterprises for the benefit of the town and county. In 1891 he retired from farming and has since resided in Denver.

In 1849 Jairus S. Knapp married Harriet A. Kellogg, who was born in Westmoreland, N. Y., January 31, 1825, being a descendant of one of the passengers of the historic "Mayflower." She was a daughter of Deacon Warren Kellogg, who was born in Hartford, Conn., and became an early settler of Oneida County, N. Y., where he engaged in farming and carpentering. He died in 1869, at the age of ninety. His father was Abraham Kellogg.

The subject of this sketch is the oldest child of Jairus S. and Harriet A. Knapp, the other members of the family being Leonard Kellogg, of Denver; Harriet Antoinette, who is Mrs. Newell DeRoy Lee, of Westmoreland, N. Y.; Edwin Abbott, who has been in Boulder, Colo., since November, 1877, and is now the city marshal; Helen Maria, of Denver, and Alice Emeline, who has been in Honolulu since August, 1891, and is now principal of the Kamehameha preparatory school for native boys in that city.

Born in Westmoreland, N. Y., January 22, 1850, Warren Ezra Knapp was a student in the Whitestone (N. Y.) Seminary, where he prepared for college. About the same time he began to teach school, teaching in his native town and at Jamesville, N. Y. In September, 1871, he entered Cornell University (having won a state scholarship), where he remained for two years, and then spent one year as principal of the Savannah Union school in Wayne County, N. Y., after which he applied his earnings as teacher to the completion of his college course. He re-entered Cornell as a member of the class of 1876, having among his classmates Jesse Grant and R. B. Hayes, Jr. After leaving Cornell he held his former position as principal of the Savannah school for one year.

In August, 1876, at Ithaca, N. Y., Professor Knapp married Miss Sarah E. Cochrane, who was born in Ithaca, the daughter of Robert and Eliza J. Cochrane, whose occupation was farming.

After his marriage, for three years Professor Knapp was principal of the Union school at Westmoreland, his native place. In the fall of 1880 he became principal of the Union graded school and academy at Madison, N. Y., which position he held for two years. He had entered into a contract for a third year, but within a month resigned, in order to accept the position of cashier of the banking house of A. K. & E. B. Yount, at Fort Collins, Colo. He reached Fort Collins July 22, 1882, and entered upon the duties of his position, remaining there until he came to Denver, in October, 1883. He was chosen principal of the Franklin school, which was then being erected, and entered upon his work in January of the following year. At that time the school was the largest and finest building of its kind west of Omaha and Kansas City. He remained its principal until January, 1898, when he resigned to enter upon his duties as county superintendent of Arapahoe County. To this position he was nominated on the silver Republican ticket and endorsed by the McKinley Republicans, and was elected by a large plurality at the election in November previous. The county has nearly one hundred school districts, with six hundred and fifty teachers and thirty-five thousand children of school age, being the most populous county in the state.

In 1884 Professor Knapp became identified with the State Teachers' Association, also the national association, and in 1890 was appointed superintendent of the Colorado state educational exhibit made at St. Paul, Minn., in July, at the meeting of the national association. He was present at the national meeting of teachers at Madison, Wis., in 1884; at San Francisco in 1888, when he had charge of the Colorado state headquarters; and at St. Paul in 1890, where was the first extensive educational exhibit ever made by Colorado at a meeting of an educational association. In December, 1890, he was elected president of the State Teachers' Association, and soon afterward was appointed state manager for Colorado for the association meeting in Toronto, in July, 1891, the duty of manager being to arrange for the state representation and take charge of the delegation. During the Toronto meeting he was elected a member of the board of directors, National Educational Association, to represent Colorado. The following year he was again made manager of the state delegation, which he took to the National Educational Association at Saratoga, N. Y.

At the expiration of his term as president of the state association, in December, 1891, the former treasurer, Hon. J. C. Shattuck, who had held the office for fourteen years, resigned, and Professor Knapp was elected to the place, which he has since filled. At the meeting of the National Educational Association in Asbury Park, N. J., in July, 1894, he was again elected to represent Colorado on the board of directors. He, with the influence of other Colorado delegates, succeeded in securing the convention of 1895 for Denver, and he was the state director for the meeting here. In 1896 he again had charge of the Colorado delegation to the National Educational Association at Buffalo, N. Y. With one exception he has attended all the meetings of the National Educational Association since 1888.

The first connection of Professor Knapp with politics was in the fall of 1892, when he was a candidate for state superintendent of public instruction before the Republican convention at Pueblo. Before the nomination he withdrew from the race in favor of his only opponent, geographical and political reasons influencing him in this decision. However, the convention by acclamation placed him in nomination as a regent of the state university, but, with the whole ticket, was defeated, Governor Waite and the entire Populist ticket being elected.

In the Republican state convention of 1894, Professor Knapp was again a candidate for state superintendent of public instruction, and until the convention opened it seemed that he was likely to be nominated. However, a new candidate appeared. Universal suffrage had come into Colorado, and a lady appeared as a candidate. An exciting condition of affairs followed, but, as the ballot was about to be taken, he voluntarily withdrew from the race and moved the nomination of Mrs. Angenette J. Peavy by acclamation, which was done, although hundreds of his friends protested against his withdrawal.

The legislature in 1891 organized the state into normal institute districts, Arapahoe County being the third district. He was the first regular normal institute conductor for this county and after this organization held the institute in the Franklin school. In 1892 he was again appointed conductor, and held the institute in the East Side high

school, being in each case appointed by the Hon. A. D. Shepard, county superintendent of schools. Since then he has engaged in institute work every summer in the various counties of Colorado and in Cheyenne, Wyo. Since 1892 he has been a member of Washington Camp No. 14, P. O. S. of A., in which he is now president. For sixteen years he has been identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is a member of the Third Congregational Church of Denver, is its treasurer and for six years was superintendent of the Sunday-school. His daughter, Evelyn, is the only survivor of his five children.

HENRY C. BROWN. The first member of the Brown family of whom there is any definite knowledge was Samuel, son of Nicholas Brown, and a native of Reading, Mass. He was a man of considerable force of character and, for those early days, was considered wealthy, leaving valuable property at his death. Afterward his widow took charge of the property, which she managed until her death, after a widowhood of fifty years. Elisha, son of Samuel, was seven years of age at the time of his father's death. In 1744 he moved to Cambridge, and later married Elizabeth Davis, of that city. By inheritance he was a rich man, and through the exercise of good judgment he added to the fortune left him by his father. He and his wife were the parents of four children, Hannah, Mary, Samuel and Elisha. At different times he resided in several Massachusetts towns, and finally died in Acton, where his mother had left some property. His wife also died there, in 1781. The fate of their children is not definitely known, excepting Samuel, the progenitor of our subject. He was the third child of his parents and was probably born in Cambridge, but spent his youth principally in Acton, from which place he enlisted for service in the Revolution. Among the engagements in which he participated were the battle of Concord, siege of Boston, battles of Bunker Hill and Quebec; and at the latter place he was wounded and taken prisoner, but later was sent home on parole. He ranked as a second lieutenant. He was fifty-one years of age when, in 1800, he removed to St. Clairsville, Ohio, and there he died in 1828, and was buried with military honors. Twice married, his first wife was a daughter of Maj. Daniel Fletcher, of Acton, and his second wife was Polly Newkirk. In his family, by both marriages, there were twenty-one children, but only two of them are living, Elizabeth Fletcher Lennon and Henry Cordis Brown, both of Denver.

The subject of this sketch, who was the son of Samuel Brown, was born near St. Clairsville, Ohio, November 18, 1820. He was educated at Franklin Bridge Academy, St. Clairsville. At the age of seven years he was orphaned by his father's death and soon afterward he began to earn his own livelihood. He remained on the farm until sixteen years of age and later learned the carpenter's and joiner's trade and the architect's business in St. Louis, Mo., where he remained until the spring of 1852, assisting his brother, Isaac H. Brown, an architect and builder. From St. Louis he crossed the plains to California, making the trip with ox-teams, and after a journey of many hardships landed in Placerville (then called Hangtown on account of the historic tree used for hanging) after one hundred and ten days on the way. After one day in that town he went to Sacramento, thence to San Francisco, and from there, a month later, to Portland, Ore., where he spent a month. He then went down the Columbia River and from there crossed by land to the Willamette River, thence to Olympia, Wash., where he spent a month. Forming a partnership with two men, Messrs. Roader and Peabody, he began the construction of a sawmill for sawing lumber, and located a mill at the mouth of the Whatken River, emptying into Bellingham Bay.

After eight months Mr. Brown sold his interest in the mill and returned to San Francisco, where he followed the occupation of an architect and builder, among the buildings he erected being a bank building, then considered the best building in the city, and still standing. He spent three years in San Francisco, meeting with varying success. From there he went to Oroville, Cal., where he spent six months, engaged in the building and commission business, and was so successful that he accumulated $6,000 in that time. Returning to San Francisco, he sailed in a clipper ship, "The Golden Eagle," for Peru, South America. He spent sixty days touring in Lima and Calleo, then sailed in the "Golden Age," for Hampton Roads, Va. From there he went to

Baltimore, then to Philadelphia and New York, next to Chicago and from there to St. Louis, reaching that city after an absence of five years. After a short visit there, he took passage up the Missouri River to Sioux City, Iowa, and from there went to Decatur, Neb., where he remained for two years. Next he spent a year or more in St. Joseph, Mo.

June 9, 1860, Mr. Brown arrived in Denver, finding here a frontier town of one thousand inhabitants, and with no substantial buildings except the Broadwell Hotel, corner of Larimer and Sixteenth streets. The first building he erected was a large structure on Cherry Creek that was used by the Methodist Episcopal congregation as a church house until the disastrous and memorable flood of May 4, 1864, washed the building away. Just two weeks before the flood he had moved from the neighborhood of the creek to his pre-emption claim, later known as Brown's addition, on which subsequently the state capitol was built, also many of the most beautiful residences in the city, and the famous Brown Palace Hotel, the most magnificent hotel between Chicago and San Francisco, and erected at a cost of $1,600,000.

HON. HENRY NEIKIRK, a pioneer of Colorado, ex-state senator, and a prominent citizen of Boulder, is a representative, in the fourth generation, of a family that was founded in Pennsylvania by three brothers from Germany. His grandfather, Henry, the son of one of these pioneers, was born in Pennsylvania, but removed to Maryland, where he continued to engage in farm pursuits until his death; during the war of 1812 he rendered service in the American army. His son, Manassas, was born in Washington County, Md., and after his marriage removed, in 1836, to Carroll County, Ill., where he improved a large tract of government land that still remains in the possession of the family. He was born in 1809 and died in 1871, at the age of sixty-two years. His wife, Mary, daughter of Josiah Pope, was born in Maryland, of Irish-German descent, and died in Illinois in 1892, when more than eighty years of age. They were the parents of three sons and four daughters who attained mature years, of whom all but one daughter are still living, Henry being the eldest of the sons.

At Elkhorn Grove, near Milledgeville, Carroll County, Ill., the subject of this sketch was born November 27, 1839. He was educated in the public schools and in Mount Carroll Seminary, where he remained for three years. He studied law in Mount Carroll under William T. Miller, then the most prominent attorney of that section. However, after a year of study, he was seized with the western fever and in 1861 started for the mountain regions, going down the Mississippi to Hannibal, from there to St. Joseph, then horseback to Nebraska City, where he outfitted with an ox-train. Going up the Platte, he established a trading post at Alkali, on the river, two hundred and thirty miles east of Denver, building the first post there. During the summer he carried a load of freight to Denver and returned with a load of lumber for building on his ranch. Alkali was the greatest place for trading he had ever seen, but he was too young to take advantage of the opportunity. While there he had many interesting experiences, such as fall to the lot of a pioneer. On the 25th of December he returned to Nebraska City, and in the spring of 1862 again came west, beginning as a prospector and miner in Blackhawk, Gilpin County. He continued in the vicinity of that place during most of the time until 1875. In the meantime, as early as 1867, he began to work the Hoosier mine in Boulder. In 1875 he located the Melvina, near Salina, which was one of the finest mines of its kind that had been opened up to that time; after running it for five years he sold the property. In 1886 he with others bought the White Crow at Sunshine, and operated it for five years. He is interested in the Freiburg at Gold Hill, of which he is superintendent; Sunshine and Black Swan at Salina; Black Swan Gold Mining Company, of which he is superintendent and a director; Golden Sheen and Maveric; Colonel Zellar's mine at Sunshine; and Gold Farms, comprising one hundred and seventy-three acres near Magnolia, the most extensive mining property in Boulder County, and operated by the Gold Farms Mining Company, of which he is superintendent and a director.

In 1875 Mr. Neikirk brought his family to Boulder, where he established his home. In 1881 he located at his present place, buying thirty-four acres, of which he has sold sixteen. He has built a substantial brick residence, set out shade and ornamental trees, as well as a number of fruit

trees, and introduced a system of irrigation. In the spring of 1898 he platted and placed on the market the Neikirk-Stewart addition to Boulder City, comprising one hundred and sixty-five lots situated to the north and west of the main business portion of the city. For fourteen years he was a director and the vice-president of the National State Bank of Boulder, but finally resigned. He has been a large land owner, having real estate in Denver, also owned several ranches, comprising twelve hundred acres in Boulder and Weld Counties, and six hundred and forty acres north of Longmont, where he built a reservoir of one hundred acres, that furnishes excellent irrigation facilities.

The marriage of Mr. Neikirk took place in Jamestown, Boulder County, and united him with Miss Emily Virden, who was born in Grant County, Wis. Her father, John Virden, was born in Kentucky, and became a pioneer farmer of Wisconsin, but in 1863 brought his family to Colorado, settling in Gilpin County, but later removed to Jamestown. Born in 1816, he is now eighty-two years of age, and can no longer engage actively in business pursuits; he is spending his last days in the home of Mr. Neikirk, where four generations of his family are represented. His wife was Jane Hunt, born in Kentucky, died in Colorado.

The six children of Mr. and Mrs. Neikirk are named as follows: Fannie, wife of Fred Angove, of Boulder; Jessie, a graduate of the State University, in 1897; Lewis, member of the class of 1898, in the university; Thomas, who assists his father in mining; Burr, who is a member of the high school class of 1900; and Abigail, who is a student in the high school.

In 1878 Mr. Neikirk was urged to accept the nomination for the state senate and was elected by a majority of four hundred, his opponent being the noted Joe Wolf, who had organized Greenback clubs throughout the county and had worked the district for two years hoping to secure the election. Mr. Neikirk served in the second and third sessions, 1879-81, was chairman of the committees on irrigation and fees and salaries the first session, and chairman of the finance committee the second session. During the first session he drew the bill that levied the tax of one-half mill, the nucleus of the fund that built the present state capitol building. He secured appropriation to pay expense of martial law, declared by Governor Pitkin in 1880, during the strike at Leadville. He has frequently served the Republican party as delegate to conventions. During the campaign of 1896 he advocated the silver cause, and has since served as chairman of the county convention of that party.

HON. MOSES HALLETT. While it was the hope of discovering gold in the mines of the mountains that induced Judge Hallett to come to Colorado at the time of the Pike's Peak gold excitement, the competence he has gained here was not unearthed from hidden recesses of the mountains, but has come to him in the honorable discharge of his duties as a jurist. When Colorado was admitted as a state, during the Centennial year of our country's history, President Grant appointed him judge of the United States district court of Colorado, and this honorable position he has since most efficiently filled. He is also dean of the Colorado School of Law, which is the law department of the Colorado University, and holds the chair of American constitutional law and federal jurisprudence.

Judge Hallett was born in Galena, Jo Daviess County, Ill., July 16, 1834. His father, who was a native of Massachusetts, came west in an early day and engaged in pioneer farming in Missouri, and later in Jo Daviess County, Ill., and served during the period of the Black Hawk war. When a boy the subject of this sketch attended the public schools, then continued his studies in Rock River Seminary, and subsequently became a student in Beloit (Wis.) College. At the age of twenty, in the fall of 1855, he began to study law in the office of E. S. Williams, of Chicago, and four years later was admitted to the bar, after which he opened an office in Chicago. In the spring of 1860 he came to Colorado for the purpose of mining, and for a time worked in Gilpin and Clear Creek Counties, but the employment was uncongenial and unprofitable. He was soon brought to realize that he was more fitted for the practice of law than for the discovery of mineral wealth, and he decided to return to practice. Coming to Denver, he formed a law partnership with Hon. Hiram P. Bennett. In April, 1866, he was appointed chief justice of the territorial supreme court, as

the result of a joint memorial that was passed by the general assembly of the territory of Colorado in Feburary, 1866, and presented to President Andrew Johnson, asking him to make a citizen of Colorado the appointee and recommending Mr. Hallett for the position.

The memorial being approved by the governor was forwarded to the president, and the result was that April 10 Mr. Hallett was commissioned chief justice. He was very successful in the position, winning recognition for fairness and impartiality. He was re-appointed by General Grant April 6, 1870, and in April, 1874, serving until the territory was made a state. It was not his first experience as an office holder, for he had previously represented the counties of Arapahoe and Douglas in the legislature. In January, 1877, he was made judge of the United States district court by President Grant, with whom he was personally acquainted. It has been well said of him, "He has aided very largely, not only in settling many of the disputes that have come up in the territory and state, but he has done a great deal towards establishing justice and dignity in the Colorado courts, without which no community can ever prosper."

The memorial alluded to, asking the president of the United States to appoint a citizen of the territory as chief justice and approved February 8, 1866, read as follows:

"To His Excellency, the President of the United States:

"The people of the territory of Colorado, through their representatives in the legislative assembly, respectfully represent unto the president that many of the questions growing out of mining operations and concerning mining titles in this territory are novel and peculiar, while other questions, concerning the irrigation of lands, and growing out of the peculiar situation of the people, remote from all other communities, are almost unknown to the laws of the eastern states; and persons residing in the territory have acquired a knowledge of these questions, necessary to a correct understanding of them, which is not possessed by residents of eastern states; and for this reason, among others, the people of this territory are exceedingly anxious that citizens of this territory, who are identified with the people and will attend to their public duties, should be appointed judges of the territory; therefore, the council and house of representatives of Colorado territory do most earnestly and respectfully pray that your Excellency will appoint Moses Hallett, a citizen of this territory, in whom we have confidence, to be chief justice of this territory."

In his capacity as judge of the district court and in every duty connected with his high position, Judge Hallett has shown himself to be well informed, impartial and of profound sagacity. By the people of Colorado he is held in the highest esteem. Personally, he is amiable, kind-hearted, genial and companionable, and when relieved from service on the bench the dignity of the judge is lost in the affability of the man. In addition to his work as judge he is dean of the law school, of which James H. Baker is the president.

In February, 1882, Judge Hallett married Miss Katharine Felt, daughter of Lucius S. Felt, a merchant of Galena, Ill. They have one son now living, Lucius F. Mrs. Hallett was educated in New York City. She is prominently connected with St. Luke's Hospital Society and is also an active member of the Episcopal Church, which the judge attends. He is connected with the Masonic fraternity and the University Club.

General Hall, who, as a citizen of the state, has been familiar with the judicial record of Judge Hallett, says of him, in his History of Colorado: "He is, and from the first has been, noted as an industrious and intelligent student of the law, penetrating the depths of every proposition submitted to him for determination. He never was a fluent or eloquent advocate, but always a wise and safe counselor, rigidly honest, forceful and frequently profound; had he never been elevated to the bench, he would still have been an eminent lawyer. With a strong judicial mind, he has brought to his office the great advantage of a thorough training in his profession. Long years of experience upon the bench sometimes begets a certain disinclination to re-consider expressed views, but no judicial officer is less governed by pride of opinion than Judge Hallett. He is firm, without question, but the position is taken only after deliberation. The effect of his own training, discipline and kindly disposition is manifest in his court; business is dispatched, but there is no evidence of haste; dignity in its true sense is always apparent, and casts its pleasant influence upon all who enter the temple. The respect of

Hachpr M. Overwood

bar and the confidence of the entire mass of the community are his, while his standing in the supreme court of the United States is that of one of the purest and best officers in the service."

COL. HARPER M. ORAHOOD. In the minds of most people, the history of Colorado dates from the year 1859, when the news of the discovery of gold in Pike's Peak spread through the eastern states. Attracted by the reports of the immense deposits of gold, thousands of men came from the east, some to mine and some to engage in other industries which the rapidly increasing population rendered necessary. Among those who made the long and tedious journey across the plains was a youth of less than nineteen years, who abandoned the study of medicine to join a train at Rock Island, Ill., starting from there March 5, 1860, and after walking almost the entire distance, arriving in Blackhawk, Colo., on the 1st of June. His afterlife has been inseparably associated with the history of Colorado, of which state he is a distinguished citizen.

The first of the Orahood family in America was Thomas, a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and a pioneer of Virginia. His son, Amos, removed from the Old Dominion to Union County, Ohio, settling near the county-seat and engaging in farming. He had a son, William J., who was born in Virginia, and worked as a mechanic near Columbus for a time, later went to Mount Vernon, the same state, thence removed to LaSalle County, Ill., later went to Utah, and at the age of seventy-eight, in 1894, passed away in Los Angeles, Cal. His wife, Ann Messenger, was born in Wilmington, Del., and died in Denver, leaving three daughters and a son.

The latter, who was the eldest of the family, forms the subject of this sketch. He was born in Columbus, Ohio, June 3, 1841, and received his education in Mount Vernon, Ohio, and Earlville, Ill. For two years he clerked in a drug store in Rock Island, Ill. On coming to Colorado he settled in Blackhawk, Gilpin County, where, and in Central City, he engaged in the mercantile business for ten years. In the office of Hon. Alvin Marsh he began the study of law, but after one year entered the office of Henry M. & Willard Teller, and was admitted to the bar October 1, 1873. Entering upon active practice he soon acquired a large clientage and became known as a well-informed rising attorney. For some years he was in partnership with Senator Teller and is now associated with the latter's brother in the firm of Teller, Orahood & Morgan, of Denver. Under E. O. Wolcott he served as deputy district attorney and upon the latter's resignation in 1878, Mr. Orahood succeeded to the position of district attorney for the first judicial district, comprising Clear Creek, Gilpin, Jefferson, Boulder and Grand Counties. On the next election he was chosen for a three years' term in the office, but in 1881, about the middle of the term, he resigned in order to remove to Denver. From 1866 to 1868 he was county clerk and recorder of Gilpin County.

In 1861 Mr. Orahood became connected with the Colorado National Guard, and, in company with Frank Hall, he raised the first company of militia mustered into service in Colorado, it being Company A, known as the Elbert Guard. In that company he was made a lieutenant. In 1864 he was made first lieutenant and regimental commissary of subsistence of the Third Colorado Cavalry, afterward becoming captain of Company B, of this regiment, and doing duty guarding mails, stages and wagon trains on the plains and in Indian warfare. December 27, 1864, the regiment was mustered out at Camp Weld in Denver. His title of colonel was conferred upon him by his appointment on Governor McIntire's staff.

The marriage of Colonel Orahood was solemnized in the Presbyterian Church of Blackhawk and united him with Miss Mary Esther Hurlbut, who was born in Linn County, Mo. She is the eldest daughter of Hiram E. Hurlbut, who came to Colorado in 1860 and engaged in mining in Gilpin County for years, but is now a resident of Denver. They have five children: William F., a graduate of Peekskill Military Academy and of the Denver Law School, and now an attorney in Central City; Harper, of Denver; George and Albert, who are students in school; and Gertrude, who is attending Emerson College in Boston.

In 1863 Colonel Orahood was made a Mason in Central City Lodge No. 6, A. F. & A. M. Later he was a charter member of Blackhawk Lodge No. 11, of which he was master for several years. In 1876 he was grand master of the grand lodge

of Colorado. He is a member of Denver Chapter No. 29, R. A. M. For years he was commander of Central City Commandery No. 2, and is now a member of Denver Commandery No. 25. In 1879-80 he was grand commander of the grand commandery of Colorado, and held that position at the time of the triennial conclave in Chicago. He belongs to El Jebel Temple, N. M. S., Denver Consistory, S. R., and is a thirty-third degree Mason. It was in a large measure due to his efforts that the conclave of 1892 was held in Denver; he was the first chairman of the triennial committee and afterward first vice-chairman, and took an active part in the work that made the conclave such a memorable triumph for this city. Since 1880 he has attended all the conclaves of Knights. He is past commander of the Loyal Legion and has been an aide on the department staff of the Grand Army of the Republic. For years he has been vice-president of the Bar Association of Denver, and he is a member of the Gilpin County and State Pioneer Associations.

Politically Colonel Orahood is a silver Republican. For eight years he was city treasurer of Blackhawk. With other citizens he succeeded in having the postoffice established there and in 1862 was appointed postmaster by President Lincoln, holding the office until 1871. For some years he was city attorney of Central City, resigning on his removal. The only position he has accepted in Denver was that of director of school district No. 1, in which office he did all within his power for the advancement of the schools. He took an active interest in the building of the Colorado Central from Blackhawk to Central City, and later was the attorney for that road, now a part of the Union Pacific. His firm are now the attorneys for the latter railroad. Personally he is a man of many winning traits, liberal, large-hearted, enterprising and approachable, and he has won a deserved position of prominence among the people of the state.

HON. R. S. LITTLE. In the history of Arapahoe County considerable mention deservedly belongs to the founder of the beautiful suburban village of Littleton. The Little family was founded in America in 1640 by George Little, who came from Unicorn street, near London bridge, in London, and settled in Newbury, Mass. His descendants were among the patriotic men who fought for the liberty of our country. Lieut. Moses Little, of New Hampshire (born 1742, died 1813), served as first lieutenant under Capt. Samuel Richards, in Col. John Stark's regiment, and he and his son, George (our subject's grandfather), took part in the battle of Bunker Hill. He marched from New Hampshire with Col. Jacob Gates' regiment and joined the Continental army in Rhode Island in August, 1778. George Little (born 1762, died 1850) was a private in Capt. John Duncan's company, commanded by Col. Moses Kelly, and with his command started for Ticonderoga on receiving the alarm July 1, 1777, marching as far as Washington and Charlestown, when he was ordered back. As a member of the company of Capt. James Arkens, in a regiment commanded by Colonel Kelly, he marched from New Hampshire to Rhode Island in August, 1778, and joined the Continental army.

The subject of this review was born in Grafton, N. H., May 12, 1829, a son of John and Betsey (Jackman) Little. He was seven years of age when he accompanied the family to Nashua, near which place his father carried on a hotel until his death in 1854. R. S. Little received his education in the Norwich University, graduating there in 1850. He was a classmate of Gen. G. M. Dodge, U. S. A.; Rear-Admiral George Dewey was also a graduate of this school. He proved himself especially gifted in mathematics. His expenses in college he partly paid by means of his musical skill, for he was a skilled violinist. He graduated at the age of twenty-one. Afterward he assisted in the survey of the first railroad from Danforth Corners to Milford, N. H., under General Stark. In 1851 he started west via Ogdensburg, from which place he traveled by stage to Watertown and then pursued his way to Rome, from there by rail to Buffalo, then took a boat for Detroit, and sailed up the lake until stopped by a blockade of ice. He finally reached Detroit, from which place he traveled by steam-cars to Michigan City, making six or eight miles an hour over the strap rails. From Michigan City he went by boat to Racine, Wis., thence by stage seventy miles into the interior of the state, stopping for a time in Janesville. From that city to Chicago he ran the levels for the first railroad survey on the line now belonging to the Chicago & North-western Railroad. The company for

whom he worked failed, owing him $500. He then shouldered his pack and walked to Eagle, Wis., where he found employment on the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad, making the preliminary survey from Madison to the Wisconsin River, and having charge of the construction of the road west of Whitewater. Afterward he surveyed a line from Milwaukee to Fond du Lac.

In 1853 Mr. Little located, constructed and operated a road from Milwaukee to Columbus, Wis., as assistant to E. H. Broadhead. September 24, 1854, he married Angeline, a daughter of John Harwood, of Nashua, N. H., and afterward settled in Watertown, where he did much toward the development of the city. In 1858 he laid the track from Fond du Lac to Oshkosh. In 1860 he came to Colorado, where he engaged in the construction of the capital hydraulic ditch from the present site of Littleton to Denver. Under the claim law he took up one hundred and sixty acres, to which he afterward added a homestead of one hundred and twenty acres. When the railroad lands came into the market he purchased a section and engaged in ranching, gardening and dairying.

Mrs. Little had been greatly troubled with asthma, and as soon as Mr. Little found this climate beneficial for that disease, he sent for her. He met her in Chicago in 1862 and brought her across the plains with a mule-team, spending two months on the way. The air of these high altitudes at once relieved her, and she has had no recurrence of the trouble, except when visiting the east. She lived six months in Littleton before she saw a white woman. She has been one of the prominent women in all enterprises that would tend to benefit the town and its people. Her charity is proverbial and her love for humanity is beautiful as it is rare. She is the mother of Lucius H. Little.

In 1867 Mr. Little, in company with others, erected the Rough and Ready flour mills in Littleton, which were destroyed by fire in 1872, with a loss of about $45,000, including the stock on hand. They at once erected another mill on the same site. In 1873 he was elected to the territorial legislature, receiving three thousand votes out of three thousand and one hundred votes cast in the county. He was the Republican nominee, but was endorsed by the other parties. While a member of the house, he introduced a bill providing for a general system of irrigation for Colorado, making the land owners under it stockholders and assessing the land thus benefited pro rata. However, owing to a variety of causes, the bill failed to pass. In 1874 the mill again burned down with a heavier loss than before; they at once erected the present stone mill, which is fireproof throughout, with five sets of burrs, and a capacity for three hundred sacks per day. The storehouse has a capacity of twenty thousand bushels. From the time of the building of the mill the flour steadily grew in reputation, and is now famous throughout the entire country as the best brand in the market.

A number of people having already settled here, in 1875 Mr. Little platted the village of Littleton, which has since become one of the most attractive towns in the state, its churches, public schools and public improvements of all kinds, making it a desirable home for a family. In 1871 Mr. Little donated the ground on which he built St. Paul's Episcopal Church. He has also donated the sites of the present Presbyterian Church, the school house, four lots to build the first store, and also lots for other public enterprises. He has been the leading spirit in the village since its inception, and with commendable energy has furthered every measure for the benefit of the people and the advancement of local interests.

LUMAN M. GIFFIN, M. D. The medical department of the University of Colorado, or, as it is more frequently called, the Colorado School of Medicine, of which Dr. Giffin is dean, was opened in September, 1883. The faculty for 1883–84 consisted of seven members, but was increased from year to year until it numbered twenty-two professors, besides lecturers and assistants. Soon after the opening of the school a hospital was established on the grounds and a clinic was maintained. The course of study covered three years until 1895, since which time there has been a four-year course only. In September, 1892, arrangements were made to conduct the last two years of the course in Denver until such time as sufficient hospital advantages might be secured in Boulder, and since then the plan has been to have the work of the first year in the university, the other part of the course being pursued in Denver. By a recent

decision of the supreme court, however, all regular instruction must be retained at the university until the constitutional right to continue the former arrangement may be obtained. A building has recently been erected to give more room for the medical school, and every modern equipment is being furnished that will assist in the work of clinic and laboratories.

The faculty of the School of Medicine consists of the following: James H. Baker, LL. D., president; Luman M. Giffin, M. D., dean and professor of anatomy and physical diagnosis; Charles Skeele Palmer, Ph. D., professor of chemistry; John Gardiner, B. Sc., professor of histology and bacteriology; A. Stewart Lobinginer, M. D., professor of surgical pathology; Emley B. Queal, M. D., professor of physiology; Horace O. Dodge, M. D., professor of materia medica and therapeutics; E. H. Robertson, Ph. M., M. D., professor of pathology; John H. Parsons, D. D. S., professor of operative and prosthetic dental technics; Charles Fisher Andrew, M. D., lecturer on hygiene; George O'Brien, M. D., demonstrator of anatomy; and Mary Alice Lake, M. D., demonstrator of anatomy.

Dr. Giffin was born in Heuvelton, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., October 30, 1850, the son of Horace and Roxalana (Wright) Giffin, natives of Vermont. His father, who was of Irish descent, was a member of a family that settled on the original site of Halifax, Nova Scotia, and from there removed to northern New York. He came from Vermont to Heuvelton, where he engaged in the mercantile business until his death at thirty-seven years. His wife, who was the daughter of a miller, was of English descent, her family name being originally Wreut. She was twice married, by her first union having two sons and a daughter. After her first husband's death she became the wife of Israel Rowland, by whom she had four children. She died in Colorado at sixty-five years of age, and all her children are in the west except a daughter of her first marriage.

At the age of nine years our subject accompanied his mother to Morristown, St. Lawrence County, where he attended a district school. Afterward he was a student in Black River Academy at Ludlow, Vt. He took one course of lectures in the medical department of the University of Vermont, after which he took two courses in Rush Medical College, Chicago, from which he graduated in February, 1875, with the degree of M. D. He practiced in Rossie, St. Lawrence County, until March, 1881, when he came to Boulder. Soon after the organization of the medical department of the state university he became connected with it as professor of anatomy and physiology, which chair he held until 1897, and was then made professor of anatomy and physical diagnosis and dean of the department.

At one time Dr. Giffin was president of the Boulder County Medical Association. He is a member of the State and American Medical Associations, is examining physician for different insurance companies, and local surgeon for the Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf and Colorado Northwestern Railroads. Fraternally he is connected with Boulder Lodge No. 45. When the United States Pension Examining Board was organized in 1894 in Boulder County he was chosen secretary of the board and served in that capacity for some time.

In Rossie, N. Y., in 1875, Dr. Giffin married Miss Lillie J. Forester, who was born there and died in Colorado in 1887. Two sons were born of the union: Horace, who was educated in the high school of Boulder and is now with a book firm in this city; and Clay, who is a member of the high school class of 1902. Dr. Giffin was married a second time in Denver, his wife being Miss Fannie Lake, who was born in Lake Forest, Ill. Three children were born of this union: Ruth, Alice, and Louise, who died at three years of age.

WILLIAM P. DANIELS, president and manager of the Big Five, was the founder of the town of Frances, where he resides. He is of remote Scotch descent, but the first representatives of the family in America came here from England. His father, William F. Daniels, was born near Hamilton, Canada, and in boyhood accompanied the family to Wayne Junction, Mich., but a short time afterward he settled near Rockton, Winnebago County, Ill., of which, as also of Forreston, Ogle County, he was a pioneer. In 1856 he moved to Iowa, becoming an early settler of Howard, where he followed the millwright's trade and the milling business. For some years after 1865 he carried on a mercantile business in Howard County. During the Civil

war he volunteered in the Union service, but was rejected, and so was compelled to remain at home, while five of his brothers were accepted for service. In 1884 he removed to Louisiana, where his death occurred in 1893, when he was seventy years of age. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary G. Preston, was born in Penn Yan, N. Y., and is now living in Louisiana. Her father, Richard G. Preston, was born in Scotland and accompanied his parents to America, settling in New York.

Of the family of nine children five attained mature years and four are now living, William P. being the oldest of these. He was born near Rockton, Winnebago County, Ill., June 16, 1851, and was a child of five years at the time the family removed to Howard County. At the age of fifteen he left home and began working on what is now the St. Paul (then the McGregor Western) Railroad, the first through line to St. Paul. In 1872 he began as conductor with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, with which he remained for two years, and then for twelve years he was with the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad as conductor. In 1873 he became a member of the Order of Railway Conductors and five years later was elected its grand secretary and treasurer, with headquarters at Cedar Rapids. This position he held for seventeen years, having in 1886 retired from the railroad in order to devote his entire attention to the secretary and treasurer's office. At the time he became secretary there were about six hundred members and when he left the order had twenty-five thousand members in the United States, Canada and Mexico. In 1895 he resigned the position and came to Colorado, accepting the position as president and general manager of the Dew-drop Company, that was organized in 1893-94.

Since becoming president of the Dew-drop Company, Mr. Daniels has been instrumental in the organization of four other companies, viz.: the Dew-drop Mill Company; the Adit Mining Company, the Adit Tunnel Company and the Ni Wot Mining Company. The original name of the company was the Orphan Boy Extension Mining and Milling Company, which in 1896 was changed to the Dew-drop Mining Company. The Ni Wot Mining Company, with the mines, mill and manager's office, is located at Frances, a town that he named after his youngest daughter. A tunnel has been excavated which will, when completed, be six thousand feet in length and which extends under Bald Mountain. There is also a branch tunnel of twenty-four hundred feet, to cut the celebrated Ni Wot lode. The company has among its members a large number of railroad men, whose long acquaintance with Mr. Daniels has given them abundant reason to rely in his judgment.

Politically Mr. Daniels is a Democrat. While in Cedar Rapids he served as mayor of the city for two terms. He was made a Mason in Lime Spring, Iowa, and is now identified with the lodge, chapter, commandery, consistory and temple at Cedar Rapids, having attained the thirty-second degree. In Washburn, Iowa, he married Miss Julia C. Close, who was born in that state, daughter of Cicero Close, a pioneer of Washburn. They have two daughters, Mary C. and Frances W.

HON. JAMES MOYNAHAN, mayor of Alma, Park County, is the owner of large mining interests, the most of which are in Park County. Among the mines in which he is especially interested may be mentioned the Orphan Boy, two and a-half miles from Alma, which was discovered in 1861 and has since been successfully operated. By consolidating the entire slope of the hill and running a tunnel fourteen hundred feet into the mountain, he not only proved that such a plan was feasible, but profited by it materially himself. He is now the president and general manager of the company operating the mine. Recently he became connected with the newly organized Gold Drift Mining Company of Park County, operating near Alma, and he is now its president and general manager. Among the other mines in which he has been interested is the Falkland. In addition to his mining interests, he is engaged in the ranch business in South Park, in Park County.

Of Republican belief, Mr. Moynahan has been prominent in politics. From 1870 to 1873 he was commissioner of Park County, being chairman of the board for one year. In 1876 he was elected to represent his district in the state senate, and the length of his term being decided by lot, he drew the short term, being a member of the first general assembly, which was in session for more

than five months. In 1882 he was chosen to represent Park and Fremont Counties in the state senate and served in the fourth and fifth general assemblies, a term of four years. For two years he was president pro tem of the senate and during this time, by virtue of the state law, when both the governor and lieutenant-governor were out of the state, he was acting governor, but there being no special business to be brought up, he was not in active service as the chief executive. Many times he has served as mayor of Alma. He was elected in 1896, re-elected the following year, and in 1898 was nominated and elected without any opposition. He assisted in the incorporation of Alma, was a member of its first board of trustees, and laid out a part of the town. Since the fall of 1884 his family have resided in Denver, where he owns a residence at No. 6 Broadway. In addition to this, he owns some vacant property in the city.

In Greenfield, Wayne County, Mich., Mr. Moynahan was born June 7, 1842, the son of James and Catherine (Hart) Moynahan, both natives of Ireland. His grandfather, Matthew Moynahan, settled in Canada at Maidstone Cross, near Windsor, and there engaged in farming until his death. James Moynahan located in Wayne County, Mich., where he carried on a farm and followed the blacksmith's trade. He was with the Michigan men in the Toledo war. He died at the age of forty-eight. His wife also died in Michigan, her age being sixty-two. They had three sons and two daughters who attained maturity, and one son and two daughters are now living, the latter being Mrs. Parks, of Leadville, and Mrs. Clinton, of Michigan. Two sons are deceased, Matthew having died in Breckenridge and John in Georgetown, Colo.

After the death of his father, which occurred in December, 1858, our subject went to the upper peninsula of Michigan, where he worked in copper mines. Later he was in the lower peninsula. At the first call for troops during the Civil war he volunteered in the Fifth Michigan Infantry, but the quota being filled, the regiment was not called into service at that time. In 1862 he entered Company C, Twenty-seventh Michigan Infantry, and enlisted as a private at Copper Harbor, thence going to Kentucky and joining the Ninth Corps under General Burnside, in the Department of the Ohio. He took part in the siege of Vicksburg and later was at Jackson, going from there back to Kentucky, then to East Tennessee and taking part in the siege of Knoxville. In the spring of 1864 the corps was reorganized at Annapolis, Md., and was incorporated with the Army of the Potomac, taking part in all the engagements in the Wilderness. At Spottsylvania, while acting as second lieutenant, May 12, 1864, he was wounded by a minie-ball that lodged in the right breast and remained there for eleven months before it was removed. When he was wounded he was taken to Fredericksburg and for four days lay on a blanket, without medical attention, during which time the wound became so swollen that the surgeon could not probe for the bullet. He was moved to Washington, sent from there to Philadelphia, and finally, though the bullet was still in his breast and the wound still open, he requested to be returned to his regiment, which was done. He was commissioned first lieutenant in February, 1865. While participating in the assault on Fort Mahone at Petersburg April 2, 1865, in command of his company, before daybreak he was shot in the left forearm by a minie-ball, which would have entered the left side had it not been for his silver watch and a memorandum book in his overcoat pocket. Previous to this the fort had been taken and with it three pieces of artillery, and his company, which carried the colors, had planted the stars and stripes on the fort, so that he was permitted to participate in the victory before incapacitated for further service. On his way from the field he met General Potter, whom he notified of the victory, news that naturally rejoiced the general's heart. He went to the hospital at City Point, where he had his arm dressed; the old bullet in his breast, which was lodged against the shoulder blade, was operated for and removed at that time, April 12, 1865. He participated in the grand review at Washington and was mustered out as captain of Company G, July 26, 1865, at Washington, and a few days later was honorably discharged at Detroit. During the period of service his regiment crossed the Rapidan, May 5, 1864, with eleven hundred men and forty-three commissioned officers, and after the blowing up of mine fort at Petersburg in July, three commissioned officers and sixty-three men reported for duty. The regiment stands eleventh in regard to proportionate loss, according to the

statistics by Fox, and first in percentage of loss of the regiments that entered the service in 1862.

After his retirement from the army, Captain Moynahan studied in Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College in Detroit. In April, 1866, he graduated from the college and shortly afterward came to Colorado, where for two years he superintended a mine in Park County, then turned his attention to merchandising. In 1874 he started a store at Alma, of which place he has since been the most prominent business man. His name is so well known throughout the state that both in 1884 and 1886 he was prominently mentioned for governor of the state. He is a member of the Abe Lincoln Post, G. A. R., in Denver, of which he is past commander. In the Colorado Commandery of the Loyal Legion he holds membership.

In Greenfield, Mich., our subject married Mary Monaghan, who was born in Ireland, a daughter of Peter Monaghan, who came to America and settled in the upper peninsula of Michigan, there engaged in mining. The four children born of the union are: Alice, Ambrose Edwin, James W. and Clarissa.

DAVID GRIFFITHS, state inspector of coal mines, was appointed to this position by Governor McIntire February 18, 1895, for a term of four years. The coal industry in Colorado is yet in its infancy and only the croppings have been mined, the vast wealth in coal that lies underneath the surface of the earth having never been touched. This statement will give an idea of the immense veins that wait to be freed from their prison beds within the earth. While the output is so very small in comparison with the actual amount here, yet it is sufficient to provide the entire state with coal for its railroads, manufacturing industries, public buildings and private residences, and besides this, large shipments of coal and coke are made to other states. The manifold duties connected with the development of the industry require the entire time of the state inspector and an assistant.

The family of which Mr. Griffiths is a member has long been known in Carmarthaenshire, Wales. His grandfather, John, who was born there, made it his home throughout life, tilling one of its farms. William, father of David, was born in that shire, but after his marriage to Ann Evans he removed to Glamorganshire, where he engaged in farming until his death, in 1888, at the age of sixty-one. His wife passed away in 1878, at the age of fifty-one years. She was a daughter of Hugh Evans, who was a weaver and manufacturer of woolen goods.

Of four children, three being daughters and still in Glamorgan, the subject of this sketch is the eldest. He was born at Glynneath, Vale of Neath, Glamorganshire, February 1, 1856, and in early childhood was a pupil in the British schools. Before he was ten years of age he became a helper in a coal mine near Resolven, and while there learned to dig coal, in which work he began before he was sixteen, meantime becoming fire boss in a mine in the Neath district. In 1882 he took passage at Liverpool for America, and after landing in New York proceeded at once to Colorado, where he arrived in May. He engaged in mining in Erie district until February, 1883, when he went to Como, Park County, Colo., and continued mining. March, 1884, found him in Crested Butte, where he was fire boss for the Colorado Coal and Iron Company, and this company in 1885 sent him to take the position of fire boss at the Walsenburg mines. In May, 1886, he resigned the position and visited his old home in Wales, spending six months in renewing associations with the comrades and scenes of his youth. While in Wales he married Miss Mary Ann, daughter of Reese and Elizabeth Howells.

On his return to America Mr. Griffiths resumed his former place as fire boss in the Walsenburg mines, and was later promoted by the company to be pit boss at the Robinson mines. Resigning in June, 1889, he went to Sopris, Las Animas County, where he took the position of fire boss with the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, but this he resigned in October, 1890, in order to accept a position as mine foreman with the Trinidad Fuel Company at Chicosa, Colo. During his time with them he had entire charge of the group of mines, with three openings. In 1894 he resigned and took full charge of the Oak Creek mines at Williamsburg for the United Coal Company, being superintendent and mine foreman for the company until he accepted his present position of state inspector. During the administration of Governor Waite he was one of seven who took the competitive examination for

state inspector, and of the seven four passed the minimum, which was sixty per cent; of these he received the highest grade, his being ninety-nine and a fraction per cent, while the others received respectively sixty-six and eight-tenths per cent, sixty-two and sixty-one and a fraction. The appointee was the one who had sixty-two per cent. He was again examined at the regular time in 1895, this time receiving ninety-nine and a fraction, while not one of the three other competitors received ninety per cent, which was the minimum. February 18, 1895, he was appointed state inspector for a term of four years. For three years he studied in the International Correspondence Schools of Scranton and graduated from that institution in the mining course, receiving his diploma September 11, 1897. In the final examination his standing was ninety-eight and seven-tenths per cent, which was remarkably high.

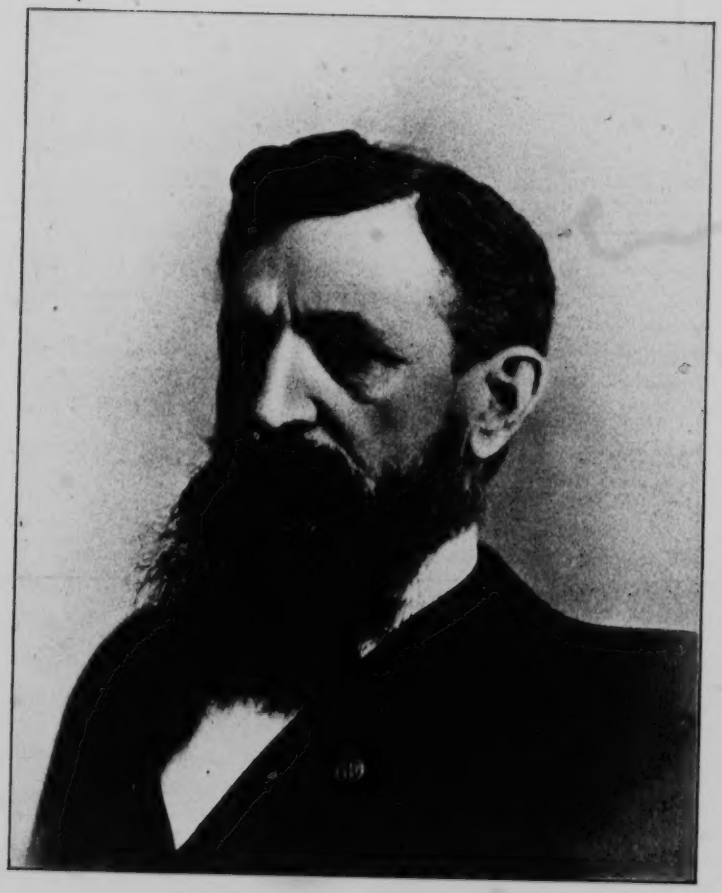
Since his appointment as state inspector Mr. Griffiths and his wife have made their home in Denver. They have five children: William, Martha A., Elizabeth, Catherine Jane and Blossom. In national politics Mr. Griffiths is a silver Republican. He was made a Mason at Crested Butte and is still a member of Lodge No. 38 at that place. He is also a member of Unity Lodge No. 70, I. O. O. F., at Walsenburg.

LEWIS CHENEY. Few men who have been citizens of Boulder at any period of its history became so well known as Mr. Cheney, and still fewer gained a wider personal popularity or warmer friendships. For years before his death he was president of four banking institutions, for which responsible work his superior mental qualities abundantly qualified him. He accumulated an ample fortune through the steady prosecution of business enterprises, not by any lucky turn of fortune's wheel, or the fortunate issue of speculative schemes.

Born in Cattaraugus County, N. Y., April 4, 1830, Mr. Cheney was reared on a farm. When a boy he removed to Stephenson County, Ill., settling on a farm near Lena. At the age of twenty he journeyed over the plains with an ox-team to California, where he engaged in mining, freighting and stock dealing, which yielded him a handsome revenue. In 1854 he returned overland to Illinois, and engaged in the mercantile business in Lena until 1866, when he sold out and started for Montana. On the 20th of May he met his brother in Nebraska City and together they bought four hundred cattle and freight teams, which they loaded, and started up the Platte. At Fort Larimer they were informed by officers that they would have no trouble in passing over the Bozeman route. After they had traveled some distance they were attacked by Sioux and Cheyennes at Dry Fork and Wind River. His brother was shot and killed, and he narrowly escaped the same fate. He spent the winter at the head of the Missouri River and sold out in the spring of 1867, returning to Illinois in July, accompanied by his brother's family.

After selling his property in Lena, Mr. Cheney removed to Holden, Mo., and in partnership with I. M. Smith, under the firm name of Smith & Cheney, opened a bank July 1, 1868. In 1871 the Bank of Holden was organized, with himself as president. In 1874 he assisted in organizing the Bates County National Bank, in Butler, Mo., and was made its president. Three years later, in 1877, he organized the First National Bank of Boulder, of which he was president until his death. He also organized the First National Bank of Gunnison and was its president during the remaining years of his life. Through his business and financial ability and sound judgment in investments, he became one of the wealthiest men in Boulder.

In 1855 Mr. Cheney married Margaret Blair, who died in 1867. His second marriage took place in Holden in 1871, and united him with Sarah A. Milner, who was born near Connorsville, Fayette County, Ind. One of her earliest recollections is of leading by the hand her great-grandfather, Amos Milner, who was a native of Kentucky, a soldier in the Revolution, and was nearly blind at the time of his death, when little less than one hundred years old. His son John moved from Ohio to Indiana and died there; the latter's son, Amos, was born in Ohio, settled in Fayette County, Ind., and engaged in farming until his death, which occurred when his daughter was ten years of age. His wife, Rosama, was a daughter of John Boyd, a farmer in Indiana; she died when her daughter, Sarah A., was eight years old. Of her five daughters and three sons one daughter and two sons are living. John, an attorney, died in Indiana; William I. and Amos



GEN. BYRON L. CARR.

O. reside in Boulder, the latter being a veteran of the Civil war. Three of the sisters died in Indiana and one in Missouri. When a girl Mrs. Cheney lived with her grandparents, Milner, in Indiana, but she was married in Holden, Mo. Since fifteen years of age she has been a member of the Christian Church. She owns and occupies a beautiful residence at No. 1205 Bluff street, where, surrounded by every comfort which ample means can provide, she may reasonably hope to spend her declining days. She is a lady of gentle character, kind to the deserving poor, as was her husband, and generous to all in need. In her family there are three children: Oliver I., who is engaged in mining at Somerville; Charles H., who is bookkeeper in the First National Bank of Boulder; and Lynette, a graduate of the Christian College at Columbia, Mo.

The life of Mr. Cheney closed March 31, 1885. He was a member of the Christian Church and an active participant in its enterprises. Fraternally he was a Knight Templar Mason. He was interested in everything that would promote the well-being of the city, and was ever willing to sacrifice private interests for the public welfare. Although deeply engrossed in his banking enterprises, yet he was interested in every good work, ever public-spirited and efficient, and believing as he did that there is but one thing that will make a state great, an educated Christian citizenship, all along the pathway of his busy life he was the friend of the church, the school and collegiate education. As a progressive citizen, an able banker, a consistent Christian and a kind friend, he is remembered by all who knew him.

GEN. BYRON L. CARR. There are among the citizens of Colorado many men of unusual breadth of mind and brilliancy of intellect, men who would be valuable acquisitions to the citizenship of any state, and to whose mental acumen and excellent business judgment much of the progress made by this state during the past two decades may be attributed. Such a man is the subject of this sketch, who has been honored by the people of the state with election to the office of attorney-general. Since coming to Colorado in 1871 he has held many responsible positions, both under the territorial and the state government, and the highest interests of the commonwealth have been visibly enhanced by his sagacity and practical judgment.

The Carr family has been represented in America since the days of the Pilgrim Fathers. The ship carpenter of the "Mayflower," 1620, was George Carr, who settled at Plymouth, but later removed to Salisbury, Mass., where generations of his descendants lived and died. The town was situated on an island in the Merrimac River, and under the name of Carr's Island, by which it was commonly known, was granted to George Carr in 1625. Some of the family were in the colonial wars, and two, one of whom was named James, took part in the enterprise against Quebec. Capt. Daniel Carr was born in Salisbury in 1710, and attained the age of one hundred years. His son, Deacon John Carr, was born in Newburyport, Mass., in 1774, and when a young man removed to Grafton County, N. H., where he engaged in farming. For a long time he served as deacon in the Congregational Church.

Next in line of descent was General Carr's father, Capt. John Carr, who was born in Grafton County, served as captain of a company of New Hampshire militia, and for years was a contractor and builder of bridges and churches. He made his home in Haverhill until his death, which occurred at sixty-four years. His wife was Susan Ryder, a native of New Hampshire, and the daughter of Seth Ryder, who was born in Newburyport, Mass. The latter, who was the son of a sea captain, married Mary Hibbard, whose father, Thomas, was an officer in the Revolution, having served as clerk of a company of militia in 1775–76, sergeant on guard and scout duty in 1777, and captain of a company from May, 1779, to 1781, being continuously in the service from 1775 to 1781. He was of English descent. Mrs. Susan Carr died in 1889, at seventy-five years; she was the mother of seven children, four of whom attained maturity, Byron L. being the youngest child and the only son now living.

In his native town of Haverhill, N. H., and in the Newbury (Vt.) Academy General Carr received his education. While a student in the academy, April 19, 1861, he enlisted in the Second New Hampshire Infantry, serving for three months. In 1862 he enlisted in the First New Hampshire Cavalry, Company M, and re-enlisted

in 1864, serving until June, 1865, when he was discharged as acting sergeant-major of the First Cavalry. With the Army of the Potomac he took part in the battles of Cedar Mountain, second battle of Bull Run, Chantilly, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, the Wilderness and Shenandoah campaigns, battles of Antietam and Cold Harbor; the campaign around Richmond and Petersburg, and the battle of Appomattox. At Fisher Hill, in September, 1864, he was four times wounded and lost his left thumb. At Appomattox, the day before Lee surrendered, he was wounded in the right arm, which was so seriously injured as to make amputation necessary. He remained in the hospital from April 8, 1865, to the following July, when he was able to leave. At Middleburg, Va., June 17, 1863, he was captured by Stuart's cavalry and sent to Libby prison, thence to Belle Island, remaining as prisoner until October, when he was exchanged. While in prison he suffered all the privations and hardships incident to life as a prisoner of war.

On his return from the war he completed his academic course in Vermont, and then, in 1867, went to Waukegan, Ill., where he was principal of the high school. In 1868, by appointment, he was made county superintendent of schools, to which office he was elected in 1869 for four years. While in that position he studied law and was admitted to the bar. Resigning his office in 1871 he came to Colorado in April of that year and located at Longmont, where he taught for a year and also practiced law. In 1873–74 he was attorney of the first judicial district of Colorado, including Gilpin, Clear Creek, Boulder, Jefferson and Larimer Counties. In 1875 he was chosen a member of the constitutional convention of Colorado, and in the convention of 1875–76 he was chairman of the committee on military affairs and drew up the military article. He also served as a member of the committees on education, mines and mining, agriculture, and revision and adjustment. The convention was composed of thirty-nine men, who stood among the brainiest and most influential in the state. In the convention March 14, 1876, the constitution was adopted, and President Grant issued his proclamation admitting the state on the 1st of August. On the 1st of July it was submitted to the people for ratification, and by them was adopted.

On the Republican ticket, in 1894, Mr. Carr was nominated for the office of attorney-general and was elected, taking his seat in January, 1895. The following year he was re-elected on a fusion ticket of silver Republicans and Democrats. In addition to discharging the duties of his office, he is interested in farm lands in Boulder County, and in real estate elsewhere. He is a member of the Masonic lodge in Longmont, and has been past grand master of Colorado; Longmont Chapter No. 8, R. A. M., in which he is past high priest; Long's Peak Commandery No. 12, K. T., in which he is past eminent commander and past grand commander of the state, holding the latter position at the time of the conclave in Denver in 1892, when he gave the address of welcome; also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In the Grand Army he is quite active. He aided in organizing McPherson Post No. 6 of Longmont, of which he is past commander, and in 1884 was department commander of Colorado. The most of the national conventions of the army he has attended. He is a member of the national executive council of administration in the Grand Army.

In Chicago General Carr married Miss Mary L. Pease, who was born in Maine, the daughter of Eliphalet Pease, who was a native of Maine and died in Colorado. They have two children, Jerome B., a student in the Denver high school; and Susie, wife of Capt. L. P. McGuire, of Denver, who is private secretary to his father-in-law. Mrs. Carr is grand worthy matron of the Order of Eastern Star of Colorado. She is a member of the Woman's Relief Corps No. 32 at Longmont; is past department president of the state corps, and in 1895 held office as national inspector.

M F. LEECH. The record of the life of Mr. Leech for some years past has been the history of the Inter Mountain Railway, or, as it is now known under the more recent laws of incorporation, the Colorado Northwestern Railway. The road extends from Boulder west and north to Ward, passing through Crissman, Salina, Copper Rock, Sunset, Sunnyside and Dewdrop. The charter, under the laws of Colorado, shows a capital stock of $500,000 and bears date of 1897. The contract was let August 1, 1897, and the road was completed to Sunset February

28, 1898, the first train running on that day. By the latter part of May, 1898, the line was extended to Ward, twenty-six and one-half miles from Boulder. A branch, running from Gold Hill Junction to Eldora, will be completed in the fall of 1899, and will be eighteen miles in length. The undertaking has been one of great responsibility and represents an immense amount of labor, much of which has been accomplished by Mr. Leech, who is a director. The officers are: E. C. Thompson, of Meadville, Pa., president; Col. C. W. Mackey, of Franklin, Pa., vice-president and secretary; Thomas R. Mann, of Lockhaven, Pa., treasurer; J. T. Blair, of Greenville, Pa., general manager; and T. S. Waltemeyer, of Omaha, who is a director.

The subject of this sketch was born in Tionesta, Forest County, Pa., November 24, 1850. His father, D. E., was born in Leechburg, Armstrong County, Pa., his grandfather, John, in Mercer County, and his great-grandfather, John, Sr., in York County. The last-named, who was a farmer, served as government surveyor and civil engineer in Pennsylvania and received in payment a large tract of land in Mercer County, upon which he settled and engaged in farm pursuits; he died on that place at the age of ninety-nine years. His father, who was a lieutenant in the Revolutionary war, was a member of a family that belonged to the Society of Friends and came from England to Philadelphia with William Penn.

The grandfather of our subject, together with his brother David, had the contract to build the western end of the Pennsylvania Canal, which they completed from the Allegheny River east over the mountains, it being the greatest feat of engineering that had been accomplished up to that time. They founded the town of Leechburg, now on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and with a present population of twenty thousand people. Both were stockholders in the canal until it was sold by the state. The grandfather died when visiting in Tennessee, aged seventy-two.

Our subject's father, who was a farmer in Forest County, removed from there to Greenville, Mercer County. Prior to that, in 1850, he went via the Panama route to California, where he engaged in mining for two years. On his return east he bought a farm in Greenville, where he continued until the war. He then enlisted as a private in Company I, Second Pennsylvania Cavalry, where he served in the Army of the Potomac under General Stoneman until the close of the war, a period of four and one-half years of service. He was slightly wounded in the battle of City Point. For meritorious servi[illegible]e was promoted to be first lieutenant. When the war ended he returned to his farm. In 1873 he removed to Ogallala, Keith County, Neb., where he remained for six years upon a ranch. The year 1879 found him in Boulder, Colo., where he continued to reside until shortly before his death. While on a visit to his ranch in Nebraska, he died, at the age of sixty-four; the remains where brought to Boulder for interment. He was identified with the Grand Army of the Republic and was commander of the post at Ogallala.

Our subject's mother was Elizabeth Hilands, a native of Tionesta, Pa., and now a resident of Los Angeles, Cal. She was a daughter of John Hilands, a civil engineer, who resided in Tionesta until his death, when but little less than one hundred years of age. In her family there were four sons and four daughters, namely: M. F.; Mrs. Charlotte Tanner, of Denver; Mrs. Dora Lonergan, of Manitou; Mrs. Carrie Simms, who died at Fort Collins in December, 1897; Elmer E., a cattleman at Big Springs, Neb.; William H., a locomotive engineer running on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad into Los Angeles, Cal.; Mrs. Ida M. Stansfield, of West Australia; and C. D., of Los Angeles, Cal.

When our subject was a boy his father entered the service of the Union, and he, being the oldest of the children, assisted his mother in the management of the farm. In 1865, when his father returned home, he secured work as a newsboy on the Atlantic & Great Western (now the Erie) Railroad, and soon after was given employment in the McHenry House at Meadville, Pa. Later he was fireman on the Atlantic & Great Western road, between Meadville and Kent, and during his leisure hours he learned telegraphy. This latter occupation he followed to some extent. From Pennsylvania he went to join his father, who had moved to Sparta, White County, Tenn., and he secured work as locomotive engineer in the employ of the Nashville & Lebanon Railroad, where he remained for six months, when he was injured in a wreck. Going to Cincinnati, Ohio, he was for a time employed in the Western Union Telegraph Company's office. Believing that a change

of climate would benefit his health, in 1871 Mr. Leech came west, making the run along the Union Pacific from North Platte as extra agent and train dispatcher. For a time he engaged in railroading in Wyoming, but he suffered with the ague there, and concluded to "rough it" among the Indians. He went among the Sioux, whose language he learned and among whom he spent the greater part of three years in the western part of Nebraska and Wyoming. When he went to Sherman, Wyo., in the fall of 1871 he was in such poor health that the inhabitants, believing he would not survive the winter, dug a grave for him at once, as it was their custom to prepare graves in the fall, in order that it would not be necessary to dig in the frozen ground in the winter. However, the climate and his outdoor exercise benefited him so much that he soon regained his former strength. From the fact that he is a very reserved man, the Indians called him "Wah see chee yoppa chinclullah," meaning "White man talks little," and one might well add, "and that little is to the point."

In 1875, when the war broke out with the Sioux, Mr. Leech offered his services to the government and became a scout with General Crook. On account of his familiarity with the Sioux, their country and their language, he was a very valuable aide, and guided the army in their scouts and rencontres. During one of these expeditions he was captured three times by three different bands of Sioux and each time talked his way to freedom. Knowing their language, character and habits he succeeded in making them think he was the agent of the government, authorized to secure the number of beef cattle that was needed to feed the families of the Indians on the reservations. It was the custom of the government to send a man out every ten days to get from the Indians the number of cattle needed on the reservations, and he succeeded in convincing the Indians that he was this agent, showing them his sealed orders, which were large and official-looking, to prove the truth of his assertion; while if they had been able to read, the papers would have been his death warrant. He participated in the battle of Rosebud.

After the close of the Sioux war, in the fall of 1875, Mr. Leech went into the employ of the United States government, the Union Pacific Railroad and the Wyoming Cattle Growers' Association, to hunt down and exterminate the outlaws, train and stage robbers and cattle thieves who had a strong foothold in Wyoming and western Nebraska during the war, as the government could not pay much attention to them during the Indian troubles. He was placed at the head of a band of men and continued in the service for three years, until he had all exterminated. During this time he had sixty-one of the outlaws either hung or sent to the penitentiary, while others were hung by vigilance committees before he got on their track. Sometimes, he rode after them days and nights in succession and had more than one pitched battle. The outlaws were desperate and when they found he was after them they threatened his life and several times they attempted to assassinate him at his home in Ogallala, Neb. In 1878 he moved his family to Boulder, thinking it would be a safe place for them. Once, in that place, his life was attempted, but he maimed his assailant to prevent further harm. As the outlaws scattered, it took him all over the country and he traveled under assumed names. It was on one of these trips that he met, in Salem, Ind., the lady whom he afterward married. In 1878 he visited Leadville on business, and became interested in mining. He remained with the United States government until July, 1880, when he cleared up the last gang, Dock Middleton's, at Keya Pah Hah. In 1884 he was again called into the service of the Pacific Express Company, to hunt the perpetrators of the Minnedoka and Albion stage robbery in Idaho. In three weeks he had them arrested, but it took one year to work up the evidence against and convict them.

From 1878 Mr. Leech engaged in mining operations in Leadville until 1880, when he returned to Boulder County and became manager of the mines and mills at Ward and Gold Hill. Later, going to Idaho, he was manager of the Alturas and Poor Man mines and was also interested in mining. In 1893 he returned to Boulder, for the purpose of working up interest in a railroad from Boulder to Ward and other mining camps. He was familiar with the canons and made the original survey himself; and it is of interest to note that the road when completed did not vary fifty feet from his survey. After making the preliminary survey he went east to secure the capital needed for building the road, having already corresponded with Mr. Ames, a capitalist of Boston,

whom he knew personally. On the way east, when at Chester, within one hundred miles of Boston, the train was wrecked, going through a bridge into the river, and fifteen were killed and forty wounded. In the Pullman sleeper there were eleven passengers and he was the only one of the number who escaped death. When he regained consciousness his head was under the water and his body was caught between a pair of trucks, the flanges of the wheels holding and crushing his left hip. He lifted his head out of the water and was fortunately seen by rescuers, who placed a board under his head, to hold it out of the water. Five hours passed before he was taken out, and it was then found that his left hip was crushed, arm broken and his head injured. He was sent to the hospital in Springfield, Mass., where the physicians held out no hope for his recovery; but he slowly regained his strength, though in the hospital for more than one year. During his conscious moments he studied the plans for the Inter Mountain Railway (for he had already given a name to his projected road); and doubtless the same thought filled his mind even in moments of unconsciousness. One day he asked, "Why did the Lord spare my life and make me a cripple," to which his old nurse replied, "God has spared you so that the Inter Mountain Railway can be built and you be the means through the railroad of making thousands of homes prosperous and happy."

A year after he was injured Mr. Leech was able to leave the hospital, though still using crutches. Meantime Mr. Ames had died, so his original plans were necessarily changed. He went to New York City, but was taken worse and was compelled to remain in a hospital for almost another year. In spite of discouragements and long illness, he did not give up his hopes. In 1897 he succeeded in interesting a few parties in the road, among them T. S. Waltemeyer, of Omaha. They incorporated the company and started a survey, when E. C. Thompson and other parties from Pennsylvania became interested and sent out J. T. Blair, the manager of the Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie Railroad, to examine conditions and prospects. After going over the survey, Mr. Blair made a favorable report, and himself resigned his position and took stock in the new enterprise.

In addition to his connection with the railroad, Mr. Leech is vice-president and general manager of the Midget Mining and Milling Company, which he organized and which is developing the Midget group of mines, containing eight claims. His office is in the Masonic Temple building, on Pearl street, Boulder, and he has a beautiful residence on the corner of Sixth and Arapahoe streets, surrounded by a fine lawn and a fruit orchard. By his marriage to Emma A. Goslen, a native of Indiana, he has six children, namely: Susie, Ralph, Hoyt, Edith, Winniefred and Dorothy. Mrs. Leech is identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which he is a liberal contributor. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias and in politics is a Republican.

PROF. WILLIAM VAN CLEVE CASEY occupies a leading position among the educators of Colorado, and the town of Boulder considers itself particularly fortunate in having so scholarly and efficient a gentleman as superintendent of its public schools. In the fall of 1888 he was honored by being elected county superintendent of schools and served with marked ability in that responsible position until January, 1893, having been re-elected in the meantime, in 1890. He is identified with the State Teachers' Association, the National Educational Association and the Boulder County Teachers' Association. The last-mentioned he was very influential in organizing and has several times been its president. For some time he has delivered lectures on school law before the class in pedagogy in the University of Colorado.

The professor's paternal grandfather, Abraham Casey, was a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, riding on the old "circuit" in southern Illinois, preaching "without money and without price" on Sundays, and carrying on his farm during the rest of the week, in order to make a livelihood for himself and family. He was a native of Kentucky, was a descendant of one of the respected old families of Virginia, and was one of the pioneers of Jefferson County, Ill., settling there in 1818. His son, Rev. La Fayette Casey, father of the subject of this article, was born in Illinois, and likewise became a Methodist minister. He was a member of the conference of southern Illinois for many years, and during the Civil war was stationed at Alton, Ill. He was captain of

a company in the Black Hawk war and was one of the founders of Jefferson County. Having attained almost the allotted age of man, three-score and ten, he was summoned to his reward, his death occurring at his home in Centralia, Ill. His wife, Eleanor (Herrold) Casey, was a native of Missouri, her birth having taken place upon a farm near Cape Girardeau. She departed this life when in her fifty-fourth year. Of her six children all but two survive. One son, Robert, now of Denver, and interested chiefly in mining enterprises, was formerly quite prominent in educational circles, having been a teacher in Illinois, in Greeley, Colo., and in Boulder.

Prof. W. V. Casey was born in Edwardsville, Ill., February 23, 1860, and after graduating from the Greenville high school in 1877 began his career as a teacher. He taught in southern Illinois until 1883, when he came to Colorado, and became principal in the Louisville school. At the end of two years he succeeded his brother Robert as superintendent of the Boulder school, and later he was placed in charge of the Pine street school. In January, 1893, he finished out the school year (for he had just left the place of county superintendent of schools) for Professor Harding, principal of the Longmont high school. Since that time he has occupied his present position, and under his able management the local schools are steadily advancing toward perfection. When he was first connected with the schools here, there were but two school buildings, the Central and the Pine street, and now, in addition to those there are the fine new Mapleton and Highland, as well as the high school, which has been merged into the preparatory school of the university. In his political views the professor is a Democrat, though he was elected by the Republicans to the superintendency of the county schools in 1888. He was a member of the Odd Fellows' society, being past officer of the same; is also a past officer of the encampment; belongs to the Woodmen of the World; the Fraternal Union, being a charter member of the Boulder Lodge; the Imperial Legion; and Boulder Lodge No. 45, A. F. & A. M. Of the last-mentioned lodge he has twice been master.

The marriage of Professor Casey and Miss Ida Row was solemnized in Denver in 1888. Mrs. Casey was born in Centralia, Ill., being a daughter of S. and Susan (Brown) Row, natives of Westmoreland County, Pa., and Tennessee, respectively. Her father, who is of German descent, is a veteran of the Civil war and is in the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad Company. His wife removed to southern Illinois with her parents in her girlhood. Mrs. Casey is one of six children. She was educated in music in the College of Music of the Illinois Female Seminary of Jacksonville and in the Chicago Musical College. She is gifted as a musician and is a valued member of the Young Ladies' Musical Club of Boulder. Professor Casey and wife have two children, Eleanor and Robert Lafayette.

L. T. DURBIN, M. D., surgeon to the Denver Consolidated Tramway Company and one of the successful physicians of Denver, is a descendant of an English family, whose first representatives in America were two brothers. His father, Jesse, who was born in Maryland, was the son of William Durbin, a jeweler in Baltimore. He was educated for the Methodist Episcopal ministry and for a time he preached, both in Maryland and Ohio, but his health broke down and he was obliged to seek a change of occupation. For a time he engaged in banking in Wooster, Ohio, and later had a drug store in Canton. In 1871, believing the change would be beneficial to his health, he came to Colorado, and, settling in Denver, purchased W. S. Cheesman's wholesale and retail drug business on Blake street, where he remained for nine years. He embarked in the surgical and dental business in 1880 and continued in the same until his death, which occurred in 1884, at the age of fifty-six. Since then the business, which is incorporated, has been carried on by his children, under the name of J. Durbin's Surgical and Dental Instrument Company. Until his death he retained his connection with the Northern Ohio Conference. He was instrumental in the founding of the University of Denver and was one of its trustees.

Rev. Jesse Durbin married Lucy Ann Cain, who was born in Winchester, W. Va., a daughter of Levi Cain, of that place. She died in Denver, February 16, 1898. Her five living children reside in Denver. Her oldest son, William R., who was his father's bookkeeper, died in Denver at the age of twenty-five, leaving one son, William R. Durbin, now residing in the state

of Washington. The others are: Mary E., wife of George S. Van Law, who is a member of the real-estate firm of Van Law & Gallup, in Denver; L. T., our subject; Jesse B. and Edward A., who are managers of the business left by their father; and Charles K., who is superintendent of the Denver Consolidated Tramway Company.

In Wooster, Wayne County, Ohio, Dr. Durbin was born May 5, 1858. He was educated in the high school of Canton. In 1873 he entered the drug business there, giving attention to the study of pharmacy, but in 1876 joined his father, with whom he continued in business until 1880, the business being at that time disposed of. Next he engaged in general merchandising as a member of the firm of Durbin Brothers at Gold Park, but, after eighteen months sold out. He then entered the medical department of the University of Denver, from which he graduated two years later, in 1884, with the degree of M. D. For a few months he was engaged as a physician in the county hospital, but soon began in practice for himself. From 1884 to 1886 he was demonstrator of anatomy in the University of Denver, but resigned in the latter year owing to his removal to Central City. Two years were spent in that city, during which time he was coroner of Gilpin County. From there he removed to Villagrove, Saguache County, in the San Luis Valley, where for four years he was a practicing physician, county coroner and local surgeon for the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad and the Colorado Coal & Iron Company, the latter concern having two or three hundred men employed at Orient, eight miles up the mountain. While in Villagrove he became interested in the San Luis hot springs and assisted in organizing a company under the leadership of Chamberlin Brothers. The San Luis Hot Springs Company secured the finest hot springs in that locality and bought a section of land, upon which they built hotels and residences. The enterprise is yet in its incipiency, but without doubt the place in time will become a noted health and summer resort, for the water possesses curative properties and the climate is delightful.

Returning to Denver in November, 1891, Dr. Durbin has since engaged in practice, having his office on Fifteenth and Arapahoe streets. He is engaged in general professional practice, and has been surgeon to the Denver Tramway (now the Denver Consolidated Tramway) Company since his return to the city. He was also appointed on the hospital staff, but pressure of other duties prevented his acceptance. He is a member of the Denver and Arapahoe County and the State Medical Societies, and at one time was president of the alumni of the University of Denver. In 1897 he took a post-graduate course in general surgery at the New York Polyclinic. Politically he is a Republican, and fraternally belongs to Denver Lodge No. 7, A. F. & A. M., the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Woodmen of the World. In this city, in November, 1886, he married Miss Ella Avery, who was born in Baraboo, Wis., and in 1871 came to Denver with her father, James B. Avery, a retired capitalist. They have two children, Jessie A. and Helen A. Durbin.

HARRY S. BADGER, president and superintendent of the Alauka Mining and Milling Company at Salina, Boulder County, was born in Boston, Mass., in 1862, the only child of Charles W. and Mary M. C. (Fowler) Badger, natives respectively of Montpelier, Vt., and Portland, Me. His father, who was a son of Charles Badger, a merchant of Montpelier, early gained a thorough knowledge of the mercantile business, in which he engaged for some years in Boston; but in 1870 he removed to California, where for years he operated a mine in Amador County. Returning to Boston in 1894 he died the same year. His wife makes her home with their only child.

The education of our subject was largely acquired in Boston, but was completed in the University of California, from which he graduated in 1884, with the degree of A. B. Afterward, with his father, he became interested in mining and the stock business, and for nine years engaged in dealing in cattle at San Luis Obispo. In 1897 he came to Boulder County, Colo., and was employed as superintendent of the Gold Extracting Mining and Supply Company at Wall street camp. His connection with the Alauka Mining and Milling Company dates from January, 1898, when he organized the company and began remodeling the old Williamson mill. The mill has a capacity of thirty tons, and the removal of the product is facilitated by a siding from the Colorado Northwestern Railroad. The location could not be

surpassed, this district comprising Gold Hill, Sugar Loaf and Sunshine, which are among the best mining districts in the state. A practical mill man of long experience has charge of the mill, and a complete assaying and sampling plant, with every facility for the sampling of ores, is an important adjunct. The ores are purchased on a sliding scale, proportionate to the value of the gold and silver they contain. A specialty is made of handling low-grade ores, averaging from $6 to $20 per ton, thus bringing into the market a product from the mines never before handled commercially. Politically Mr. Badger is a believer in Republican principles, but the demands of his business interests are such as to preclude his active participation in public affairs. However, he is a progressive and public-spirited citizen, and favors all measures for the benefit of the people and the advancement of the community.

NEIL D. McKENZIE, one of the most prominent mine operators of Boulder County, is a representative citizen of Boulder and is vice-president and a director of the National State Bank here. He has been extensively interested in mining and agricultural affairs since he came to Colorado some thirty-two years ago, and is a member of the Mining Exchange of Denver. Politically a strong Populist, he was sent as a delegate to the national convention in St. Louis in 1896 which nominated Bryan.

In a family numbering six sons and three daughters, Neil D. McKenzie is the seventh in order of birth. He has lost one brother and one sister, and two of his brothers, Colin and Daniel, are in Colorado, being engaged in mining in the vicinity of Boulder. The father, Prof. Donald McKenzie, was born in the neighborhood of Loch Elch, Scotland. With his father he came to America when a young man and was reared upon a farm in Nova Scotia, which the senior McKenzie carried on as long as he lived. The younger man received a superior education and was engaged in teaching and kindred work during his active years. For a long time he taught in the public schools of Cape Breton, in which place he lived up to the day of his death. He was in his sixty-eighth year when he died, and his wife, who survived him many years, reached the advanced age of eighty-four. She, too, was a native of Scotland, and bore the maiden name of Catherine McLeod. She accompanied her family to Nova Scotia, and in Cape Breton became acquainted with the man she later married.

N. D. McKenzie was born November 29, 1842, in Cape Breton, and was educated in the public schools of his native island. In 1862 he went to New Brunswick and engaged in the lumber business on the St. John's River. Thence he went to the Allegheny Mountains in Pennsylvania, and for about a year subsequent to the close of the Civil war carried on a lumbering trade in that state. In 1866 he came west, and for about two years was interested in mining near Breckenridge, in Summit County. He then went to Blackhawk, Gilpin County, and there bought and sold claims and finally invested considerably in mines in Boulder County. He improved and placed in a favorable condition a mine at Caribou, known as the Poor Man's Mine, which he operated for twelve or fifteen years alone. He then sold that mine, in which, however, he retained an interest. He was superintendent of the company until 1894, when he withdrew from the concern. Among his possessions is a fine ranch of four hundred and eighty acres. It is situated about two and one-half miles east of Boulder, is improved with fences, good buildings and facilities for irrigation, and is a valuable and model ranch. Since settling permanently in Boulder he has served as a member of the school board here. He belongs to Silver Queen Lodge No. 112, I. O. O. F. A Mason of high standing, he was identified with Blackhawk Lodge No. 11, A. F. & A. M., and is now associated with Columbia Lodge No. 14, A. F. & A. M.; Boulder Chapter No. 7, R. A. M.; Mount Sinai Commandery No. 7, K. T., and is a member of the Denver Consistory and El Jebel Temple, Mystic Shrine.

The pleasant home of Mr. McKenzie is presided over by his estimable wife, formerly Miss Isabelle M. Backus, a native of Milburn, Ill. Her parents, Benjamin and Mary (Griswold) Backus, who were natives of New York and Connecticut respectively, were early settlers in Illinois. The eldest child of Mr. and Mrs. McKenzie, Neil Backus, is a member of the Boulder high school, class of '99. The four daughters are Maud, Isabelle, Catherine and Pauline.

James B. Orman

HON. JAMES B. ORMAN, mayor of Pueblo. The life record of this gentleman is worthy of careful perusal, for it shows how a young man without capital or influential friends, but solely by the exercise of good judgment, determination and perseverance, has gained a place among the prominent men of Colorado. Mr. Orman was born in Muscatine, Iowa, November 4, 1849. He received his education in the common schools of that state and afterward worked on his father's farm until the spring of 1869, when he came to Denver, Colo. Perceiving that there was a demand for freight animals he determined to enter into the business. With his brother, William A. Orman, he purchased a large number of horses and mules, which they sold with profit during the next two years. In the fall of 1869 the brothers took a contract for work on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, then building between Sheridan and Denver, which contract they filled promptly and satisfactorily.

From that time forward Mr. Orman gained increasing prominence as a railroad contractor and builder, and such was the demand for his services that he was kept constantly busy. He has constructed more miles of railroad than any other man in Colorado. Among the roads which he assisted in building are the Denver & Rio Grande, Colorado Midland, Canadian Pacific, Oregon Pacific, Elk Mountain, Texas, Santa Fe & Northern, and Crystal River Railroads, and he also had the contract for the Colorado & Northwestern Railroad from Boulder to Ward, Colo.

Railroad contracting does not represent the entire field of Mr. Orman's labors and activity. He has identified himself in every way with the development of Colorado, and is a large holder of real estate in Pueblo, Denver, Trinidad and in Huerfano County (where he owns coal lands). In addition to erecting a number of substantial business blocks he built in Pueblo a residence that is among the most elegant in the state. Colorado, and especially the city of Pueblo, owes much of its progress to his enterprise and public spirit. With his associates, in 1879, he commenced to build the Pueblo horse railway, and within the following five years the company constructed ten miles of road. A re-organization was effected in 1890 with a capital stock of $500,000, and since then the road has been operated by electricity, Mr. Orman having for five years held the position of president of the company.

Among other interests with which he has been identified may be mentioned the Bessemer Irrigating Ditch Company, which has been an important factor in the development of the agricultural districts of Pueblo County. He is also financially interested in coal properties in Pitkin, Gunnison and Huerfano Counties; and mines in Leadville and Cripple Creek. The fact that he is successfully identified with so many and varied interests, each different from the others, proves him to be a man of energy, keen discernment and excellent judgment in all matters of business. He has the foresight to grasp a business problem in its entirety, not only in its present, but in its future relations. While superintending large interests he also overlooks matters of detail, which, though small in themselves, yet affect the success of the whole. His activity is untiring, while his capacity for details is extraordinary.

Mr. Orman has attained the thirty-second degree in masonry, and is one of the prominent members of the order in Colorado. Politically he is active in the Democratic party. For some time he was a member of the city council of Pueblo. In 1880, and again in 1882, he was elected a representative to the third general assembly. In the session of 1883, when a United States senator was elected, he became the unanimous choice of the Democratic minority for the short term for this position. On joint ballot there were only twenty-two Democratic votes. Not only did he receive these, but at different times he received from two to five Republican votes. On one ballot he received twenty-seven votes, which lacked but three of the number necessary for an election. The Democratic nomination for governor was offered him, both in 1888 and 1890, but was refused on both occasions. In 1892 he was appointed a delegate to the Democratic national convention. In the spring of 1897 he was elected mayor of Pueblo, in which office, as in every position he has filled, the service he has rendered in behalf of the people has been able and constant.

September 27, 1877, Mr. Orman was united in marriage with Nellie, daughter of William P. Martin, of Pueblo. Two children were born of their union: Frederick B., who is a student in Princeton University; and Edna A., who died at two years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Orman are members of the Episcopal Church of Pueblo.

For many years Mr. Orman has been a prominent figure in the city of Pueblo, active and esteemed alike in its financial, political and social

circles. In his elegant home, surrounded by all the luxuries of modern life, he and his wife entertain with cordial hospitality the many friends who frequently congregate within its spacious walls.

COLORADO COLLEGE. On a plateau at the base of the Pike's Peak range and commanding a fine view of the mountains and foothills, stands one of the most widely known educational institutions of the west. The history of Colorado College extends back to 1874, when, during the period while Colorado was still a territory, and before any other institution for higher education had been established within its borders, a college was begun upon a broad, Christian foundation in Colorado Springs. The authorized announcement for that year contains the following words:

"It is the purpose of the trustees to build a college in which liberal studies may be pursued under positive Christian influences. . . The college is under no ecclesiastical or political control. Members of different churches are on its board of trustees. . . The character which is most desired for this college is that of thorough scholarship and fervent piety, each assisting the other, and neither ever offered as a compensation for the defects of the other."

The events of the first fourteen years of patient labor and self-sacrifice need not be recalled, but those were days when foundations were being laid. The material and intellectual expansion of the present is only an expression in stones and mortar and students' faces of what a few prophetic souls in those hard years prayed and planned for.

The second epoch of the college began with the coming of President Slocum in the fall of 1888. Since that time the growth has been steady and rapid. The one building which then looked so lonesome on the fifty acres of campus has multiplied to eleven, large and small. Where there were no dormitories are now to be seen three, these crowded to their full capacity. Instead of occupying a single room in the one building, the library has a home of its own, a building worthy to be the center of the varied life of the institution. Instead of the stoves and lamps which used to vex teachers and students alike in the one recitation building of a decade ago, a central heating and electric plant furnishes warmth and light to every building on the campus. The athletic life of the college, instead of being compelled to shift for itself without any possibility for scientific training and without any field of its own for sports, now finds its home in the small but well-planned gymnasium, and its playground in the athletic field, by far the finest in the state. The property of the college, instead of aggregating, as it did then, the paltry sum of about $75,000, now reaches nearly to the million mark, about $350,000 being in the endowment funds. Its expenses, instead of being in all about $7,000, have increased to about $40,000; while the students and faculty which the college has gathered here, spend, besides, thousands of dollars every year through various channels in the community.

The catalogue issued nine years ago has a list of eight members of the faculty. Of these Professor Marden was in the east, busy with the financial work of the institution; Professor Hendrickson was expected to begin work the following fall, being at that time a student in Berlin; Mademoiselle Graf had but just taken up the work in modern languages. President Slocum, Professors Sheldon, Loud and Strieby, and Miss Wickard, had been the working force throughout the year, and there were so few students in the advanced classes that President Slocum had not held a recitation or delivered a lecture during the year. Professor Strieby had all the science work, which is now divided among four hard-worked teachers. The working faculty of five has increased to one of thirty-two, of whom twenty-four are in the college department. A few years ago it was not an easy thing to get men of the best quality and training to take positions in the institution. Now, through most of the year, the applications average three or four every day, and the college could easily secure a number of fully trained men for any position left vacant.

Ten years ago there were about twenty-five students in the college and academy, and not one regular college student. There was almost no college life and almost no college spirit. No one reached the graduating class. But all this has changed. There have been about four hundred students enrolled this year. The classes in some departments number more than sixty. Irregularity in classes is becoming rapidly less, until now it is incidental rather than the rule. The great majority of the students are working for degrees. The graduating classes are steadily growing. Already the company of graduates is becoming an appreciable power in the life of the college.

All this development could not go on without a great increase in the intensity of college spirit within the institution itself. That has grown steadily within the last ten years, but especially during the last two or three years. Class spirit could not exist where there were no classes; now every class has its peculiar individuality, organization and achievements. The college traditions are fast crystallizing under this influence. Athletics—child and parent alike of college enthusiasm—has worked marvels. A few years ago the college stood no chance of success with any other college team in the state; it was repeatedly beaten in every form of sport by younger local teams. This year the college is pre-eminent in baseball, and has the satisfaction of knowing that it has the best football eleven in the state. The institution not only has won its place within the boundaries of this state itself, but has attracted attention from without. The debate last spring with the University of Nebraska was an evidence of the estimation in which it is held by those whose opinion is most worth having.

The development has been most rapid and intense during the year which has just closed. There is no need to do more than enumerate the steps of the progress. The dedication of Ticknor Hall, the installing of the electric plant, the success of the glee club, the opening of the athletic field and the winning of the baseball championship, the debate with the University of Nebraska, the graduation of the largest class in the history of the institution, the net addition of five and of one hundred to the student body, the record of the football team, the preparations for the erection of the Perkins Memorial Hall for the use of the departments of music and art, these are alike the effects, and in their turn the new causes of the steadily intensifying life of the college.

The college is provided with the various departments of a first-class educational center. The department of philosophy, in charge of Dr. Slocum, assisted by Dr. Lancaster, includes work in logic, psychology, comparative religions, history of philosophy and ethics. A number of electives are also offered. Special lectures are given by the president in the four higher branches, and a series of lectures on "Brain Anatomy," "Localization," "The Neuron," "Psychology of Speech," and "Hypnotism" are given by Drs. Eskridge, Freeman and Pershing, of Denver.

The department of geology and biology contains a fine collection of geological, mineralogical and paleontological specimens, as well as twelve compound microscopes, a sledge-microtome, etc.

The department of physics contains four college classes, two pursuing laboratory courses, and a third confining itself to the study of the text. The first Roentgen pictures in the state were taken here.

In the department of chemistry, besides the usual work of study and experiment, much attention has been given to the application of chemistry to the arts.

The department of mathematics and astronomy is thoroughly organized, as are all the other departments.

There are nine courses in the department of history and political science, two of which are strictly historical courses.

The department of English aims at the training of the powers of expression, and the creating of an intelligent interest in English and American literature by familiarity with the best reading matter of the ages.

In the classical and Latin scientific courses, four years of preparatory Latin are required; in the scientific course but two years; full college courses are provided in Latin and Greek.

In German six courses are offered, and in French five courses, while in the Spanish department there are two.

Systematic instruction has been given in voice culture, declamation and oratory.

Two university extension courses were inaugurated in March, 1894. For 1898-99 three courses of six lectures each have been planned.

Classes in drawing and painting work daily in the studio, and exhibitions of studies are given from time to time.

The faculty in the music department is the finest that can be secured, and includes instructors of broad culture and training and wide reputation.

WILLIAM F. SLOCUM, A.B., B.D., LL.D., president of Colorado College, is a descendant of ancestors who were prominently identified with the history of New England in an early period in the history of our country. The Slocum family was founded in Rhode Island in an early day and its members were of the Quaker faith. Later generations removed to Massachusetts, where Dr. Slocum was born. His grandfather, Oliver E. Slocum, was a man of promi-

nence in the western part of the state; he married Miss Polly Mills, daughter of Cephas Mills, a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and a direct descendant of Governor Bradford, of Massachusetts. During colonial times the Mills family were very influential.

Judge William F. Slocum, the doctor's father, was born in Grafton, Worcester County, Mass., where in early manhood he was an attorney. Removing from there to Boston he engaged in practice in that city and also served as a jurist for some years, being noted, on the bench, as at the bar, for his impartiality of attitude, vigor of mind and breadth of knowledge. Alike in political, professional and religious matters, he was a leader of thought in Massachusetts, and his opinions are still frequently quoted as of recognized authority. Fraternally he was connected with the Masons. In 1896, when seventy-seven years of age, he was killed in a railroad accident. He was a brother-in-law of Hon. D. A. DePew, chief justice of the supreme court of New Jersey.

The marriage of Judge Slocum united him with Margaret Tinker, who was born in Tolland, Mass., and whose father, Edward Tinker, was a manufacturer in that town. The founder of the Tinker family in America was John Tinker, of England, who crossed the ocean in the historic "Mayflower." From that time onward the family bore an active part in the development of New England and in the colonial wars and the Revolution its representatives bore all the hardships that fell to the lot of soldiers and patriots. Judge and Mrs. Slocum were the parents of four sons, one of whom, H. O., died at twenty-one years of age. Another, Winfield S., is a leading attorney of Boston and city attorney of Newton, Mass.; while Edward T., also an attorney, is a judge on the bench in western Massachusetts and resides in Pittsfield.

Of the four sons, the third was William Frederick Slocum, the subject of this review. He was educated in Amherst College and soon after his graduation received an appointment that sent him to Europe and gave him excellent advantages for post-graduate work. By an investigation of the political and social issues of Germany, he became familiar with questions of vital importance to the welfare of the age. On his return to the United States he entered Andover Theological Seminary, where he continued until graduation, and afterward accepted a pastorate in Amesbury, Mass. The important part that he took in ameliorating the conditions of existence among the laborers in the factories there was largely the result of his careful study of economics, both in this country and abroad. Later, while acting as pastor of the First Congregational Church of Baltimore, Md., he was intimately identified with the formation of the Charity Organization Society and the Evangelical Alliance. In that city, too, he continued his studies in philosophy and political economy at Johns Hopkins University.

In the year 1888 the trustees of Colorado College offered Dr. Slocum the presidency of the institution. In accepting the position he began his work with the ardor and determination characteristic of him in every enterprise. The finances of the college were at that time in a deplorable condition. There were seven instructors, twenty-eight students in the college and academy, and the annual expense was about $8,500. The effect of his enthusiasm and excellent judgment soon became apparent. The faculty was enlarged, the courses reorganized, and Cutler Academy was incorporated as an associated preparatory school, in which students are trained, not alone for Colorado College, but for all of the leading institutions of the country. Within the next two years $100,000 was given for an endowment fund, donated entirely by citizens of Colorado. In 1889 Hagerman Hall was built, the Woman's Educational Society was organized and the erection of Montgomery Hall begun. The following year the Colorado College Scientific Society was founded, and the first number of the college paper, *Colorado College Studies*, issued.

As the college grew in numbers, there became evident the possession of the college spirit, and an esprit de corps among students, so essential to success in any educational institution. In time the college took a prominent place in inter-collegiate athletics, and won the championship in base ball and track athletics. The general financial depression did not affect, disastrously, the attendance, which showed a constant increase. Simultaneously with this growth was an enlargement of equipment and facilities. The gymnasium was built through the efforts of the students; the library building was donated by the late N. P. Coburn, and the observatory by Henry R. Wolcott, of Denver. In 1897 Ticknor Hall was completed, as a second dwelling house for young ladies, and was the gift of a donor who insisted that his name remain unknown, though his gift amounted to $23,000. Another important

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movement has been the consolidation of Tillotson Academy with Cutler Academy.

Without doubt the most important work accomplished by Dr. Slocum as president was the securing of an endowment fund of $200,000, rendered possible by the offer of the great educational philanthropist, D. K. Pearsons, of Chicago, to present to the college the sum of $50,000 provided $150,000 in addition could be raised. The success of this great project is due very largely to the energy and indomitable perseverance of Dr. Slocum, who labored arduously and unceasingly in order to secure the consummation of this end so important to the future of the college. From the summer of 1892, when Dr. Pearsons made his offer, until the dawn of the year 1897, the movement was kept constantly before the public, and finally the last dollar necessary was pledged. Afterward additional gifts were received, which increased the pledges to $5,000 more than Dr. Pearsons' offer made obligatory. Fully one-half of $150,000 raised came from the east, mainly from Massachusetts, a state that has always been a friend to education; but the people of Colorado were also liberal, especially when it is remembered that those were years of great depression. Senator Hill started a movement in Denver by subscribing $5,000, and other citizens seconded his efforts, while the people of Colorado Springs, from first to last, did all within their power to secure what they recognized would make of their college one of the greatest educational centres of the west, and their donations were large, to the point of self-sacrifice.

In the west, as in the east, Dr. Slocum has been a friend to all efforts looking to the elevation of the laboring classes and the systematic relief of the poor. The Organized Charities of Denver was the result of an address by him, and to his influence largely was due the organization of the state board of charities and correction, and the board of pardons. He took part in the legislation concerning the penal and reformatory institutions of Colorado, and, as chairman of the state board of charities, has led in penal and reformatory measures. He continued a member of the state board of pardons until 1896, when he resigned. While he is not a politician, on account of his prominence in public affairs, he was urged by the Republican party of his state, in 1894, to allow his name to be used as candidate for governor, but he declined, preferring to devote himself entirely to his chosen work. Invitations to accept the presidency of Illinois University at Champaign and Oberlin (Ohio) College were also refused, for a similar reason. He is a member of the State and National Educational Associations, and, for the latter, arranged an important part of the exhibit for the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha in 1898. The following degrees have been conferred upon him: A. B., by Amherst College in 1874; B. D., Andover Seminary, 1878; LL. D., Amherst College in 1893, and LL. D. by the University of Nebraska in 1894. In addition to his work as president of the college and professor of philosophy, he has been a frequent contributor to the journals of the day and his articles have had a direct and important bearing upon educational, religious and philosophical subjects. He is identified with, and an officer of, the First Congregational Church of Colorado Springs. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, president of the Colorado branch of the Society of Colonial Wars, president of the Colorado branch of the New England Society, a charter member of the University Club, and a member of the D. K. E., of Amherst.

In Saco, Me., Dr. Slocum married Miss Mary G. Montgomery, who was born in New York state and educated in New England. She is prominent in social circles and state regent of the Colorado Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Her father, William Montgomery, was a native of Scotland, and for many years a resident of Maine, where he engaged in the manufacture of cotton. Her mother was a member of the Goodale family, of New England, and an aunt of Prof. G. L. Goodale, botanist at Harvard.

HON. IRVING HOWBERT. The various successful interests with which Mr. Howbert is identified indicate his versatile abilities, and his prominence in business and political affairs is a striking evidence of the confidence and esteem of the people, not only of his own locality, but of the state. Having been a resident of Colorado from his boyhood days, and developing in his early manhood unusual business ability, it was but natural that he should become interested in many of the principal industries of the state. In mining, banking, manufacturing and other enterprises that have aided in building up the state he has been one of the most prominent factors, and with hardly an exception, his business efforts have been successful.

The Howbert family is of German extraction, and has been identified with American history since colonial days. George Howbert was a planter and slave owner in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. His son, Jacob, was born in that valley, removed to Salem, Roanoke County, Va., and engaged in farming. From Virginia he removed to Coshocton County, Ohio, and thence to Bartholomew County, Ind., where he died at an advanced age. During the war of 1812 he enlisted in the army, but the war ended before he was called into service.

William, son of Jacob, and father of Irving Howbert, was born in Salem, Roanoke County, Va., and passed his early manhood in that state, Ohio and Indiana. In 1852 he removed to Iowa and entered the Methodist Episcopal ministry. He continued in Iowa until 1860, when he crossed the plains to Colorado, having been assigned to missionary work in the southern part of the then territory. After three years of indefatigable labor, failing health forced him to relinquish his work. He had previously located his family at Colorado City, and there he began the improvement of his property. He died in 1871. His wife, Martha Marshall, was born in Mount Vernon, Ohio, and died in Colorado City in 1863. She was a descendant of a branch of the family to which belonged Chief Justice Marshall. Her father, Robert Marshall, was born in Pennsylvania. The children of William and Martha Howbert were six in number, and all are still living, viz.: Irving; Edgar, who at the present writing is clerk of the district court of El Paso County; F. W., who is United States collector of internal revenue for the district of Colorado and Wyoming; C. W., general manager of the Anchoria-Leland Mining and Milling Company; Irene and Alice, of Colorado Springs.

The subject of this article was born in Columbus, Ind., and received most of his education in the schools of southwestern Iowa. He was fourteen years of age when he accompanied his father to Colorado, making the trip overland with ox-teams via Plattsmouth and the Platte River, and arriving in Denver in June, 1860, after a journey of thirty days. In the fall of the same year he returned to Iowa, but the spring of 1861 found him again on the road west, with his father and family. In 1862 the family settled in Colorado City, where subsequently, for a time, he attended the academy. In August, 1864, he enlisted in Company G, of the Third Colorado Cavalry, and served with his regiment until the beginning of the year 1865, meantime taking part in the battle of Sand Creek. In 1865 he accompanied the family to Clarinda, Iowa, where for a time he attended high school. On his return to Colorado in 1866 he secured employment at any occupation he could find, and for a year or more followed freighting, herding cattle, farming and clerking at different times. In 1869 he was elected clerk of El Paso County and served by re-election for five consecutive terms, four of which times he was elected without opposition. Refusing a re-election, he resigned on election day of 1879, in order to give his entire attention to the position of cashier of the First National Bank of Colorado Springs, to which he had been elected in 1878. Two years later he was made president of the institution, in which capacity he served with the greatest efficiency for ten years, when he resigned on account of injury to his health, caused by close confinement to business. Since then he has held the office of vice-president, and still takes an active part in the management of the bank. When he became connected with the bank as cashier in January, 1878, it was in a failing condition, but within two years, through his good management, the institution was placed in excellent financial shape, and it has continued to grow from that date until it is now one of the strongest banks in the state.

At the inception of the Colorado Midland Railroad Mr. Howbert was one of its principal organizers, and was made treasurer of both railway and construction company. On the completion of the road, owing to the pressure of other business, he severed his connection with the company.

In 1878 he became one of the owners of the Robert E. Lee mine, at Leadville, and largely through his judicious management it became for a time one of the largest producers and most noted mines of the state. It yielded a competence for himself and each of his associates. Since that date he has been more or less closely connected with mining operations in various parts of the state. He has taken a prominent part in the development of the Cripple Creek mining district, and at the present writing is president, vice-president and director in half a dozen companies.

In the ranks of the Republican party Mr. Howbert has been a potential factor. For many years he was a delegate to almost every state convention. In 1882 he was elected, without opposition, a member of the state senate, and during his term of four years he forwarded many important bills, and served upon various committees. At the close of his term he declined a renomination. In 1888 he was a delegate to the Republican national convention in Chicago when Benjamin Harrison received his first nomination for the presidency. In 1894 he was chairman of the state central Republican committee, and to his efforts was largely due the defeat of Governor Waite. The Republican nomination for the office of governor was repeatedly offered him, when such nomination was equivalent to election, but he has always refused to accept.

In 1888 he went to Europe, where, with his family, he spent fifteen months in travel and recreation. In 1897, with his family, he made another tour of Europe, spending the winter in Italy, Egypt and Greece. He has always taken a great interest in educational matters. Since 1880 he has been a trustee of Colorado College, and for a short time he was regent of the University of Colorado, having been appointed to fill a vacancy in the board. In the organization of the Chamber of Commerce he took an active part and has since officiated as one of its directors.

In 1874 Mr. Howbert married Lizzie A., daughter of William L. Copeland. She was born in Illinois, a descendant of many generations of New England ancestors. The two children born of their union are Alice May and William.

When Colorado Springs was started in 1871, Mr. Howbert was serving as county clerk and assisted in securing the land on which the town was located. He has not only watched with pleasure the development of Colorado Springs, his chosen home, with which his personal interests are so closely identified, but he has also witnessed with pride the growth of Colorado, to which he came in its territorial days. Through his connection with banking, mining and railroads, he has done much to develop the state. From his first residence at the Springs he has been prominently identified with the financial, educational and social interests of the city. To the town since the days of its infancy he has been a tower of strength. In society he is known and appreciated as a gentleman of liberal views, broad information and public spirit, one who is entitled to high regard by reason of his upright character, sincerity of purpose and honorable life.

CYRUS F. TAYLOR, M. D., has been identified with the history of Pueblo since 1880, and has been prominent, not only professionally, but in many important enterprises tending toward the material prosperity of the city. For one term he officiated as mayor of Central Pueblo, in the days when it was separate from Pueblo. He was a member of the board of trustees of Central Pueblo and served as city physician of South Pueblo. From 1884 to 1886 he held the office of coroner of Pueblo County, and afterward, for two terms, he held the position of county superintendent of schools, retiring in January, 1890. From 1890 to 1892 he held the chairmanship of the county central committee of the Republican party. Since his retirement from the latter position he has not participated actively in politics, but his interest in the success of the Republican party is as great as ever, and his information concerning current events is thorough and broad.

Dr. Taylor is a grandson of Jonas Taylor, a native of England, who accompanied his parents to America in childhood and settled with them in Knox County, Me. During the war of 1812 he took part with the army of his adopted country. By occupation he was a farmer. His son, Cyrus Taylor, was born in Warren, Knox County, and in boyhood learned the shipbuilder's trade, which he followed at intervals through his entire life. He also took charge of his farm at Hope, Knox County, where he died in 1889, at fifty-four years of age. He married Caroline Bowley, who was born in Hope, Me., and died there in 1876. She was a daughter of William Bowley, a native of Maine and of Scotch descent; by occupation a farmer, he spent his entire life upon a farm in Knox County, with the exception of the time when he was at the front in the army during the war of 1812.

Born in Hope, Me., October 21, 1857, Dr. Taylor was the eldest of a family of three sons and one daughter, of whom he and his sister were the only ones who attained maturity. He was reared on the home farm and graduated from the Union high school, at Union, Me., afterward preparing for college in the Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Kent's Hall. Choosing the profes-

sion of medicine for his life work, he became a student in the Maine Medical School at Brunswick (the medical department of Bowdoin College), from which he graduated in the spring of 1880, with the degree of M. D. In December of the same year he came to Pueblo, where he has since carried on a general practice. Since 1890 he has made a specialty of the treatment of the morphine and whisky habit from a medical standpoint, and in this he has been remarkably successful.

Besides his city interests Dr. Taylor owns a ranch of four hundred and eighty acres near Rye, this county, where he is engaged in raising cattle. He has brought into the state some of its best race horses, among them Wilkes, Wichita Tom, Noxy Morrell, Cleopatra, Modestie, Walter Steele and Jennie June; but the horse business has not proved profitable, so he has discontinued it and now gives his attention to farming and raising cattle. In the organization of the Pueblo Driving Park Association he was a prime factor. He is a charter member of the Pueblo County Medical Society. He was made a Mason in South Pueblo Lodge No. 31, at South Pueblo, and was made an Odd Fellow in Ark Lodge No. 28, South Pueblo, in which he has been an officer. He contributes to religious enterprises, particularly to the Baptist Church, of which his wife is a member. He was married in this city to Miss Nancy A. Robinson, who was born in Appleton, Me. They are the parents of four children now living: Laura, Guy, Ray and Cyrus F., Jr.

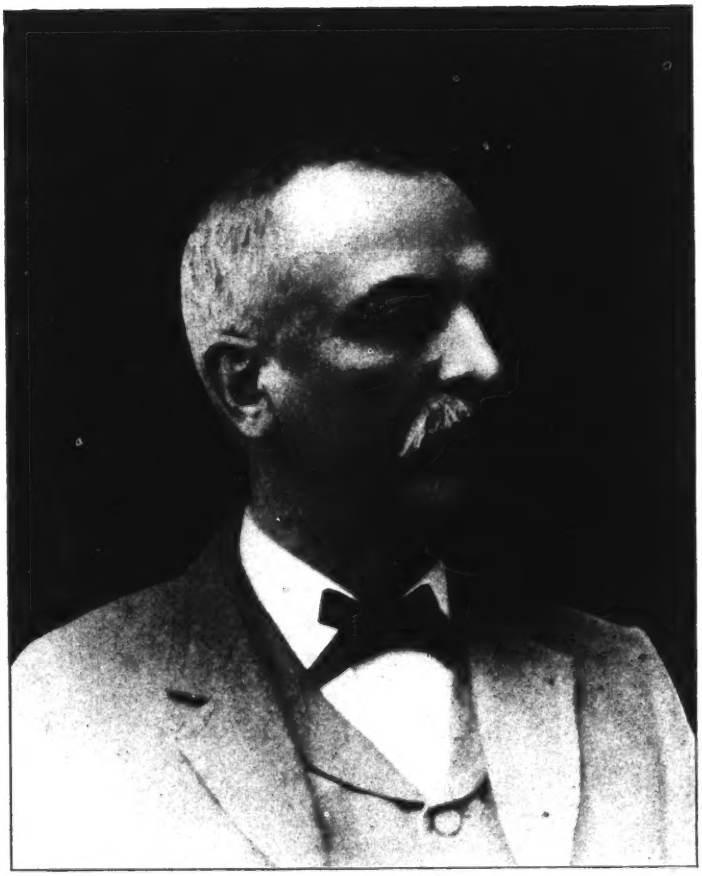
WILLIAM J. COX. The town of Aspen is surrounded on all sides by lofty mountains rich in silver. Among the mines that have been placed on a paying basis, especial mention belongs to the Mollie Gibson mine, owned by the Mollie Gibson Consolidated Mining and Milling Company of which Mr. Cox is the superintendent. There is no mine, as is universally conceded, that has produced silver ore as rich as this. In some instances the ore has shown eighty-two per cent of pure silver. One specimen, weighing three hundred and seventy-eight pounds and containing seventy-five per cent of pure silver, was placed on exhibition at the Omaha Exposition in 1898 and attracted wide attention.

Mr. Cox was born in Orange County, N. Y., July 6, 1845, a son of Charles and Jane (Gray) Cox. His father, a native of England, settled in New York in boyhood and in early manhood entered the ministry of the Baptist Church, to which work he gave consecrated and successful service during the remainder of his life. Had his life been spared to maturity of his mental powers, he would undoubtedly have attained prominence, but he died in 1848, while still a young man. His wife, who was born near Baltimore, Md., was the daughter of William Gray, an extensive planter in Maryland. She died five years after the death of her husband, when our subject was eight years old, and left, besides him, a daughter, now Mrs. Mary Homan, of New Jersey.

Upon the death of his mother, our subject was taken into the home of his grandfather, Charles Cox, Sr., who was a minister in the Baptist Church in eastern Pennsylvania. With his grandfather he remained until he was sixteen years of age. His education was meantime received in a private academy. In 1866 he came to the western territories, crossing the plains with an ox-team. He did not at the time settle in Colorado, but traveled through Utah, Idaho, Wyoming and Montana. In March, 1879, he settled in Leadville, where for two years he engaged in mining. From there he went to Rico, where he was similarly interested for seven years. The year 1887 found him in Aspen, where he has since been actively engaged in mining. Since 1891 he has been general superintendent of the Mollie Gibson mine, one of the most famous silver mines in the world. In 1891 he opened the Bonanza mine, which he has since developed. He is also connected with other mining interests in the state. His office is in the Bank building, Aspen, where he has a fine suite of rooms.

In 1872 Mr. Cox married Miss Johanna M. O'Farrell, daughter of John O'Farrell, who was a banker and civil officer in Ireland. They are the parents of three sons and one daughter: W. Rowland, who was educated in the School of Mines, at Rolla, Mo., as an engineer; John C., who also took a course in engineering, graduating from the Rolla State School of Mines, and is now assayer and chemist for the Mollie Gibson mine; Samuel J., a student in the Jesuit College, Denver; and Emily, a student at the Loretto Academy, Denver.

While in Rico Mr. Cox was elected mayor of the city. For a number of years he held the office of school director. While he is not partisan in his preferences, he is stanch in his allegiance to the Democratic party. A Mason in fraternal relations, he is identified with the blue



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lodge, chapter and commandery. He is considered one of the most thorough mining men of this section, and his experience and judgment are relied upon with confidence by those who are connected with mining interests in Aspen.

HON. BENJAMIN F. CROWELL. The history of any state is made up, so far as its most interesting features are concerned, of the events in the lives of its prominent citizens. In any history of Colorado, an outline of the career of Mr. Crowell could not, with justice, be omitted. A pioneer of the state, he was one of the few men who, after a long and active life in a community, are held in the highest esteem by all, irrespective of politics, wealth or other conditions, one who sustained the character of a gentleman, and who, in his declining years, might proudly feel that he had wronged no man, but had endeavored, by a consistent, upright life, to fulfil his duty to God and his fellowmen.

Mr. Crowell was born at Manchester-by-the-Sea, Mass., January 8, 1835, and in that same place had occurred the birth of preceding generations as far back as the records can be traced. The first representatives of the family in this country came from England in an early day. His father, Capt. Samuel Crowell, was a man of energy, remarkable business ability and upright character. His three brothers were sea captains and took part in the Revolution, while he served in the war of 1812. From the time that he was twenty-one years of age he was master of ocean vessels, and during the forty years of his seafaring life he crossed the ocean forty times, but never met with an accident during that entire period. His death occurred in Massachusetts in 1867. He married Miss Susan Allen, member of an old family of New England.

When fifteen years of age our subject went to Boston, where he served an apprenticeship to the bookbinder's trade. At the time of the Pike's Peak gold excitement he fell a victim to the prevailing fever. When, in the fall of 1859, the Green Russell party returned from Colorado and told of their discoveries on Cherry Creek, followed by the opening of the Gregory diggings, he determined to come west. He was acquainted with the Tappan brothers, who were pioneer merchants of Colorado, with stores in Denver and Colorado City. With James Tappan, A. Z. Sheldon and a Mr. Spencer, he journeyed up the Arkansas River, arriving in Colorado City in July, 1860. During the summer he prospected, but as he was not fortunate, he decided to begin ranching. He homesteaded a piece of land south of Colorado Springs, now known as the Rose ranch. Soon he became one of the leading farmers of Fountain Valley. In time he also engaged in sheep-raising extensively.

At the first election after the organization of El Paso County in 1862, Mr. Crowell was elected county commissioner and assisted in perfecting the county organization; but after one term he declined renomination. In 1869 he was elected county treasurer, and two years later was elected to the territorial legislature, where he served for two years. At the expiration of his term he was again elected county treasurer and served until 1879, when he refused further election. He and his lifelong friend, Irving Howbert, had remained in office side by side and both retired about the same time, turning their attention to the banking business, and laying the foundation of what became one of the most substantial banks in the state. Of this bank Mr. Crowell was for twenty years a director and officer. In 1879, at the outbreak of the Leadville excitement, he became interested in mining, in which he met with success, securing an interest in the Robert A. Lee mine, from which he secured a fortune. He was also successful in Cripple Creek. With others he erected the Colorado Springs opera house, at a cost of $100,000. His health, however, became impaired by his close attention to business, and in 1885, with his sisters, he went to Europe, where he remained for a year, returning greatly benefited by the trip.

When it was decided to erect a capitol building in Denver, the governor appointed Mr. Crowell one of the commissioners having charge of the work. The responsibility was a great one, but he discharged it efficiently. He traveled throughout the country at his own expense, and investigated capitol buildings in different states, utilizing the best points of each in his suggestions for the Colorado building. The result is the state has a most magnificent structure, vieing in elegance with the New York state capitol, which is said to be the finest in the country. In fact, to him, more than to any other one person, the substantial character of the building is due, and it stands as a monument to his taste for the beautiful and artistic as well as his business ability. He was always a leader in the Republican party, and had he chosen, could have occupied the gov-

ernor's chair. In 1884 he was a delegate to the convention in Chicago that nominated James G. Blaine, and was also a presidential elector that year. For a time he served as major-general of the state militia. He was one of the representatives from Colorado at the celebration in New York of the one hundredth anniversary of the inauguration of President Washington.

Every enterprise for the benefit of Colorado Springs received the earnest support of Mr. Crowell. When the county-seat was removed to it he took an active part in its upbuilding, was a member of the town council and acting mayor. One of the fire companies was named in his honor, in recognition of the interest he had ever manifested in the fire department. In 1861 he published the first newspaper in El Paso County, and this he conducted for a year. It was known as the Colorado City *Journal* and was a weekly paper. In whatever line he turned his activities he met with success. His genius was versatile, as his experiences were wide. He is remembered as an exceedingly genial man, and the life of any company with whom he chanced to be. Full of humor and wit, his sallies always had a bright point to them, and his anecdotes, which were ever appropriate and entertaining, covered as many points as would often be found in a long speech. He never married, but found a pleasant home with his sisters, who ministered with the deepest affection to his comforts. During the last years of his life he spent the summer months at his old home by the seaside, and there, a few days after his death, which occurred June 5, 1897, he was buried by the side of his father and mother, as had been his wish.

COL. HENRY SCHLEY ERVAY. The family represented by this influential citizen of Colorado Springs has long been identified with the history of America, the first of the name in this country having emigrated from England to Virginia in an early day. Jacob Ervay, the colonel's father, was a native of the Old Dominion, and resided for a short time in Elmira, N. Y., thence removed to Tioga County, Pa., where he engaged in farming. His death occurred in 1848 in Cleveland, Ohio, when en route to the west. His wife, Sophia Schley, was born in Maryland, a member of one of the distinguished families of that state and a cousin of the illustrious commodore who won distinction in the Spanish-American war. Her father, Henry Schley, was a soldier from Maryland in the Revolutionary war; afterward he removed to Tioga County, Pa., where he died at an advanced age. He had married a Miss Greenleaf, whose family, prominent in the early annals of Maryland, traced its lineage to the nobility of England. Mrs. Sophia Ervay died in Springfield, Mo., in 1894, at eighty-four years of age. In her family there were four sons and six daughters, of whom all are living except one daughter, Henry Schley being the third child. Of the four sons, two served in the Federal, and two in the Confederate army. Frank, who was a major in a Pennsylvania regiment and was wounded in the service, is now living in Dallas, Tex.; Charles, who was a member of the Second Texas Infantry, C. S. A., and later served in the hospital department, now resides in Springfield, Mo.; Jacob, who served in a Pennsylvania regiment, is now postmaster at Ervay, Wyo., and register of the district.

Though Colonel Ervay was born in Elmira, N. Y. (the date, June 29, 1834), his boyhood years were spent mostly in Tioga and Mercer Counties, Pa., where he attended the public schools. At nineteen years of age he went to Minnesota and British Columbia with a surveying and exploring corps, and remained for a year in their employ. He then went to Red Wing, Minn., and embarked in the real-estate business. Early in the spring of 1858, while the ground was still covered with snow and the rivers were frozen over, he drove a team of Canadian ponies in a sleigh as far south as Dubuque, Iowa, on the Mississippi, and from there proceeded by land to Keokuk. Thence, with team and carriage, he drove to St. Louis and from there to Little Rock, Hot Springs and across the Red River into Texas, reaching that state May 1. On the 10th of that month he saw men harvesting wheat. He joined the Texas Rangers and fought the Comanche Indians. Later, joining the Butterfield Overland Mail Company, he drove to Fort Davis, in the Pecos Valley, and from there to El Paso, thence to Lower California, remaining one year on that trip. Indians were exceedingly troublesome at the time, and the government was obliged to furnish troops to protect white men. While he was superintendent of the stage line he slept with two six-shooters, loaded, by his side. On more than one occasion he engaged in fights with the red men, and sometimes, on riding up to a lonely frontier station, he found all the men dead, the victims of Indian hate and jealousy. While perils were

many, yet there was much that was interesting and even enjoyable about the life he then led. Being an amateur photographer, he took a number of pictures of the Indians, and some of these he still retains.

After one year Mr. Ervay went to Dallas, Tex. At that time Gen. William Walker was forming a company to assist him in his effort to be reinstated as governor of Nicaragua, and Mr. Ervay joined the company at New Orleans in the spring of 1859. The men were dispatched in small parties and rendezvoused on a small island in the Caribbean Sea. About two hundred succeeded in effecting a landing at Fort Truxillo, Honduras, and just before daybreak divided into squads (one of which Mr. Ervay commanded); they made a dash against the fort, routed four hundred men, and for one month held it unmolested. The natives meantime did not dare to attack them. In July he discovered a large sail on the gulf and decided it was a man-of-war. It proved to be a British sloop, whose commander, Captain Simons, sent a lieutenant ashore to demand Walker's surrender. The latter asked until six o'clock the next morning. As soon as darkness fell the men were ordered to pack their things and they started for Mosquito coast. With the exception of a skirmish with the natives they had no trouble, and making their way to Black River crossed in canoes just as night came on. They camped out for the night, with sentinels stationed to warn them if the enemy approached. Early in the morning, a large number of natives (ten times as many as were in Walker's party) rushed out from the bushes, but they were charged by Walker's men, and fell back. While making the charge, Mr. Ervay was wounded altogether nine times. His wounds were moistened with cold water, then wrapped with cloths, after which he was loaded on a pack pony, to accompany the others on their retreat. Through the intense darkness of the night they traveled constantly, and on reaching a village were attacked by the natives from ambush, but these they routed in a half-hour; they then entered the village and at once proceeded to construct a transport to carry the wounded to Roman River. The following morning the British man-of-war again appeared. The same lieutenant, who had before demanded surrender, again came ashore and repeated the demand, made in the name of Her Majesty, the Queen of England. Walker replied that he would surrender to the Queen of England, but not to Honduras. This answer satisfied Captain Simons and he took all of the Walker party on board his ship, caring for the sick and wounded of their number. When the physicians examined Mr. Ervay's wounds, they were so serious that the decision was made to amputate the wounded limb, but to this he so strenuously objected that it was not done. The sloop sailed back to Fort Truxillo, where, in spite of all promises to the contrary, Captain Simons put all the men in prison, and there they remained for twelve days, and they were days of suffering and agony to Mr. Ervay. He lay upon mats on the floor, where by fanning and keeping cold water on his wounded limb he managed to keep alive. Finally the soldiers were notified that the natives intended to shoot General Walker and this threat was soon carried into execution. Three days afterward Captain Hinkley came with a British man-of-war, took all the men on board and sailed for New Orleans.

On reaching that city three days were spent in quarantine, after which the wounded were taken to the hospital, and there Mr. Ervay spent the entire winter. In the spring, with the aid of crutches, he was able to walk once more. He went to Galveston, Tex., but for two months lay ill with the fever there, being cared for, meantime, by a friend. On recovering sufficiently to travel he made his way, on horseback, to Dallas, Tex., and arriving there, a friend, who was a large planter, miller and merchant, gave him employment in a store at Trinity Mills, sixteen miles from the city. Later he secured a position that paid him $35 a month, and in the spring of 1861 he bought an interest in the business. His partners, W. H. Witt & Son, enlisted in the Confederate army and he was left in charge of the store, mill and plantation, and also served as postmaster of the little village. In the spring of 1862 he married and in the fall of the same year Captain Witt returned, soon afterward selling out the business.

In the fall of 1863 Mr. Ervay enlisted in the Confederate service and was made assistant quartermaster, with the rank of colonel, by which title he has since been known. He remained at the front, in charge of supplies, until the close of the war, when he returned to Dallas and embarked in the real-estate and live-stock business. For two years he served as an alderman, after which, in 1870, he was elected mayor of Dallas, serving two terms, and then filled the office of

alderman for seven years. After a time in the drug business he entered the wholesale implement trade and built a large house, 50x200, in which he carried machinery of every description. His sales were not limited to Dallas, but were made throughout the entire state, and the business was one of the largest of the kind in the state. In 1891 his building was burned down, but he immediately rebuilt. However, since 1888 he has not been interested in the business, though he still retains the property, as well as other city holdings.

Coming to Colorado Springs in 1888 Colonel Ervay purchased seventy-two acres and platted Ervay's addition to the city, also assisted in building the boulevard. In addition to the real-estate business he has been interested in mining, and is now president of the Bob Lee Mining Company in the Cripple Creek district. For four years, and until all claims were patented, he served as president of the Cripple Creek Consolidated Mining Company, which he assisted in organizing. He is still interested in this company, as vice-president and a director. He aided in the organization of the Provident Gold Mining Company and was its president until the twelve claims had been patented, since which time he has continued as a director. Formerly he held the position of president of the Long Lead Gold Mining Company, in which he still retains an interest. Besides his other interests, he owns property in the oil regions of Wyoming, he and his brothers having more than ten thousand acres there. He built a commodious and comfortable home at No. 116 East Boulder street, and has other valuable property in Colorado Springs.

Politically Colonel Ervay is a Democrat, and takes an active interest in public affairs. While in Texas he was made a Mason and took the Royal Arch and Knight Templar degrees; he is now identified with El Jebel Temple, N. M. S., in Denver. In religious connections he is a member of the Christian Church, and socially belongs to El Paso Club.

Mrs. Ervay, who was Louise Hickman, daughter of James Hickman, was born in Danville, Ky. Her father, who was a planter there in early manhood, afterward removed to Dallas, Tex., where he died. Her grandfather, Capt. James L. Hickman, was born in Culpeper, Va., and during the Revolution was captain of a company under Washington, while a brother of Captain Hickman was a general in the army. Afterward he removed to Kentucky, where he was a planter. His mother was a daughter of David Lewis, a Revolutionary hero. His wife was Elizabeth Bryan, daughter of William Bryan, of Culpeper, Va. The mother of Mrs. Ervay was Mary Bronaugh, a native of Danville, Ky., and a daughter of William and Jennie (Tinsley) Bronaugh. He was born in Virginia and became a planter in Kentucky. The family descended from French-Huguenot refugees, who were exiles from their native land owing to religious persecution. A brother of Mrs. Mary Hickman, Thomas Bronaugh, was a captain in the war of 1812 and was held a prisoner in Quebec for a time. Mrs. Ervay was educated in Missouri and is a lady of refined character and charming manner. In various charitable organizations she assists actively, being deeply interested in philanthropic projects. In the three orders, Eastern Star, Daughters of the American Revolution and Daughters of the Confederacy, she holds active membership. Colonel and Mrs. Ervay are the parents of two children. Their daughter, Maude M., was graduated from Wolfe Hall, in Denver, and resides with her parents. Their son, Henry Schley, Jr., is a student in the Virginia Military Institute, class of 1899; during the war with Spain he volunteered for service, but the quota being filled, his company was not called into action.

HON. HARRY H. SELDOMRIDGE. The services which in the past Mr. Seldomridge has rendered his fellow-citizens and which he is now rendering the people of the third senatorial district (comprising El Paso and Douglas Counties) in the state senate, entitle him to rank among the influential and most prominent men of this part of the state. In the fall of 1896 he was nominated for the senate on the Democratic ticket, endorsed by the Silver Republican, Populist and National Silver parties, and was elected by eleven thousand majority, which was the largest majority received by any state senator elected that year. In the session of 1897 he voted for H. M. Teller for the United States senate. His work upon the executive committee of the State Democratic Central Committee has been of the highest value and has contributed to the success of the party in the state. In 1896 he was elected to represent the Second Congressional district of Colorado in the national Democratic convention at Chicago, where he was a member of the committee on

Leocimio Barela

rules, and gave his support to Bryan. He has attended every Democratic state convention since 1885 and has been influential in their councils. He has also served as chairman of the county central committee, and in other ways has contributed to the success of his party.

In Philadelphia, where he was born October 1, 1864, our subject attended the public schools. In 1878 he came to Colorado Springs, and at once entered Colorado College, from which he graduated in 1885. For fifteen months he worked on his father's ranch in Bent County. In 1886 he accepted a position as city editor of the *Daily Gazette*, continuing for eighteen months, and then resigning to enter the firm of J. F. Seldomridge & Sons, with his father and brother. After his father's death the firm name was changed to Seldomridge Brothers. They are wholesale and retail dealers in flour, feed and grain, and own two large warehouses on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, having a very large trade.

In addition to this business, Mr. Seldomridge is interested in mining in Cripple Creek and located one of the first claims there. He also has interests in New Mexico and Arizona. He owns one-half interest in the Manitou Red Sandstone Quarry Company, owners of the quarry at Manitou. He is a member of the board of trustees of the Presbyterian Church. For years he held the office of Sunday-school superintendent. His marriage, which took place in Colorado Springs, united him with Miss Irene Barnes, who was born in Wisconsin, daughter of G. S. Barnes, of the firm of G. S. Barnes & Son, in Colorado Springs.

HON. CASIMIRO BARELA. There are few men in Colorado who are more widely or favorably known than Senator Barela. An article recently published in the *Mecca* says of him that "While Mr. Barela is purely of Spanish-Mexican blood, he is just as surely a stanch American, both in sentiment and action; which characteristics, it may be remarked in passing, he claims are shared by President Diaz of the republic to the south of us, who at heart has the fullest sympathy for co-operative relations between his republic and ours."

In many respects the senator is a most remarkable man, not only from a political standpoint, but also in appearance and temperament. He possesses a most unusual combination of traits of character, which, with his vast experience through many years of active contact with the world, have rendered him a power, and little short of an adept as a delineator of character; and he turns his experience to the strictest account, for who can forget one of those characteristic scrutinizing glances from his eagle eyes; while, if seeking what does not meet his approval, one is made to wince, if not retire entirely; for in perception and sensibility he is clear and forcible, and yet at heart he has a nature as gentle, kindly and responsive as a woman. His sense of discrimination between right and wrong is especially acute, all of which is evinced by the abiding goodwill of the people whom he has represented so long and so ably. He is neat in dress and appearance, polite in manner, polished in speech, and though quick almost to impulsiveness, is ever guarded and careful, weighing every word, being choice in his enunciation to the minutest degree, and using good English. In addressing the senate, he is eloquent, logical and convincing, clear in argument and a recognized power in that body.

Mr. Barela has been a member of the state senate of Colorado for twenty-eight years, an honor which no other man can claim, either in this state or in the entire country. He has assisted to organize more than two-thirds of all the counties in the state. In 1875 he was a member of the constitutional convention, three members of which afterward served as judges on the supreme bench. In 1870 he was appointed assessor of Las Animas County; from 1871 to 1874 he represented his county as a member of the territorial legislature. When Colorado was admitted as a state he was elected to the senate of the first assembly for the long term, and was re-elected in 1880, 1884, 1888, 1892 and in 1896, his present term expiring in 1900. He was a delegate-at-large to the national Democratic convention in Cincinnati in 1880, also to the St. Louis convention in 1888, and was a member of the committee which notified Grover Cleveland and Senator Thurman of their nomination for the presidency and vice-presidency. He was elected sheriff of Las Animas County, which office he held for two years, at the same time he served as county treasurer. Later he was elected county judge for a term of three years, but he resigned after serving for one year. In 1884 he was presidential elector on the Democratic ticket. By unanimous vote, in 1894, he was elected president pro tem of the Colorado senate, being the only Spanish-American out of thirty-five in the senate;

and he was elected unanimously by the three parties, a thing which never occurred in Colorado before or since, up to this writing. During his term of service he saved to the state nearly $200,000 by refusing to sign ill-advised measures providing for certain appropriations which, if he had favored, would probably have received the signature of the governor. Owing to the stand he took, he was urged strenuously to resign, but this he bluntly refused to do, and won the day in consequence of his familiarity with the constitution he had helped to frame.

While not inconsistent with the support of capital when it worked for the public good, the senator may rightly be said to be a friend of labor and the producer, and ever has guarded such interests, and favored just and wholesome laws bearing upon questions of public economy. In the last session, in the absence of the president of the senate, he frequently occupied the chair, and ruled with grace and dignity. It is conceded that he is one of the best parliamentarians in the state. Politically he exercises a potential influence in the ranks of his party in Colorado, and especially is he strong in his own county and among the people who know him so well. At times when the Republicans carry the county, he is never defeated, being often the only Democrat elected on the ticket.

In addition to the above record of work, he was one of the committee, with Governor Pitkin, which met, escorted and banqueted at Trinidad, General Grant, at the time of the latter's historic visit to Mexico in behalf of reciprocity, this being the only visit the general ever made to Colorado, and just after his tour around the world. For six years he has been consul for Mexico in Colorado and for two years consul for Costa Rica. He is a director in the Trinidad & San Luis Valley Railroad and also in the American Savings Bank of Trinidad.

Senator Barela was born at Embudo, N. M., March 4, 1847, being the son of Jose M. Barela and Maria Abeyta, his wife, descendants of a long line of Spanish ancestry. He was educated at Mora, N. M., under the personal supervision of Archbishop J. B. Salpointe. In 1867 he removed with his father and family to Colorado, and settled in the San Francisco Valley upon the property he now owns. His ranch, one of the finest and most extensive stock ranches in Colorado, is situated twenty miles from Trinidad, and has a postoffice and a railroad station on the Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf, named Barela in his honor. On the twentieth anniversary of his birth he was married to Miss Josefita Ortiz, daughter of Don Fernandes Ortiz and Dona Salome Garcia, at Las Vegas, N. M. Born of this union are three daughters now living: Leonora, wife of Eugenio Garcia; Juanita, wife of Juan C. Martinez; and Sophia, wife of E. Chacon; the first and last-named residents of Las Animas County, and Mrs. Martinez, of Folsom, N. M. The mother of these daughters died October 7, 1883. The present wife of the senator was Miss Damiana Rivera, daughter of Don Miguel and Paulita Rivera, and they reside five miles below Trinidad.

As a public official, Senator Barela has been consistent, always identifying himself with any progressive movement for the advancement of the interests of the community or the state. Throughout his career, covering a period of more than a quarter of a century in the public service, he has maintained a reputation for integrity and sound judgment that proves him to be a man of ability.

THEODORE P. AIRHEART. From the early days in the history of Cripple Creek Mr. Airheart has been intimately associated with the development of its mining and property interests, and, while he has met with his share of reverses (mainly on account of the great fire here) he has on the whole been very successful. He is one of the leading property owners of Cripple Creek, where at one time he was the largest tax-payer in the district. Among his holdings are one-fourth interest in the Masonic block, as well as the ownership of a large block bearing his name and many business houses and dwellings.

In Cleveland, Bradley County, Tenn., Mr. Airheart was born October 15, 1843. His father, John M., a native of the same county, removed to Newton County, Mo., in 1851, and there engaged in farming. His last years were spent in Cooke County, Tex., where he settled in 1866 and where his death occurred at seventy-two years. In religion he was a very active Methodist. His wife, who was Pauline Howard, was born in Bradley County, Tenn., in 1817, and is now living in Cooke County, at eighty-one years of age. She, too, has been an earnest worker in the Methodist Church. Of her six children, William L. is a farmer in Young County, Tex.; James was a private in Company E, Third Regi-

ment of Shelby's Brigade, in the Confederate army, and was killed near Little Rock, Ark.; our subject was third in order of birth; Henry R. is a farmer in Cooke County, Tex.; Mollie C. married William Grundy and died in 1883; and Fannie is the wife of Lafayette Jones, of Cooke County, Tex.

When seven years of age our subject was taken to Missouri, and there his boyhood days were passed on a farm. In July, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Third Regiment of Shelby's Brigade, and served as a private in the Confederate army until the close of the war. He was by the side of his brother when the latter was shot oft his horse. He was wounded below the right knee at Newtonia, Mo. While participating in the Price raid, from Arkansas to Jefferson City, Mo., two horses were killed as he rode upon them, and he himself narrowly escaped death or captivity more than once.

Settling in Gainesville, Tex., at the close of the war, Mr. Airheart served as deputy sheriff of Cooke County for one year, after which he spent a year in Professor Smith's private college. Later for four years he clerked in a mercantile store in Gainesville, after which for two years he engaged in freighting from Gainesville to Jefferson, Tex. His next venture was the purchase of the Eagle Hotel at Gainesville. After a year he organized a stock company and built the Western hotel in the same place, this being one of the largest hotels in that city. This house he managed for a year and then sold his interest in the property, after which he turned his attention to the buying, feeding and shipping of cattle. In 1878 he came to Colorado, intending to engage in the cattle business, but was seized with the gold fever, and went to Leadville, where he became interested in mining and also for four years carried on a grocery. Going to Aspen in 1882, he built the North Texas Smelter, and when he sold it, in 1883, he went to Mexico, and for five years engaged in mining there with an English company. In 1886 he closed a transaction involving $250,000, in the City of Mexico. After five years in Mexico his health failed, and he resigned as manager of mining property there.

Believing that a change would benefit his health, Mr. Airheart spent a week in El Paso, Tex., six weeks in Hudson Hot Springs, two weeks in San Francisco, and two months in Portland, Ore., and Tacoma, Wash. As soon as he had recovered sufficiently to resume business, he engaged in the real-estate business and ranching at North Yakima, Wash., where he remained for three years. Returning to Denver, Colo., in the winter of 1891-92, he proceeded at once to Cripple Creek upon hearing of the great gold camp here. January 27, 1892, he reached the new mining district, and February 1 invested $10,000 in property when it was cheap. He now owns two patented claims on Beacon Hill, near the Prince Albert mine, and is interested in other claims. He has recently organized the Rocky Mountain Gold Mining and Milling Company, with a capital stock of $1,500,000, divided into the same number of shares, with a par value of $1. The properties are located in the Cripple Creek district, containing forty-two and one-half acres of patented ground, besides other claims unpatented.

By the marriage of Mr. Airheart to Miss Duckie Bonnar, of Texas, two sons were born. John Stelle Airheart is corporal of Company E, First Colorado Infantry, at Manila, where his familiarity with the Spanish language led to his selection as interpreter. After the battle of Manila he took charge of the stables there, and has since had the oversight of the purchase of horses, carriages, etc., having from seventy-five to one hundred men under him. The younger son, Ralph A., formerly a student in Georgetown University, is now in Gainesville, Tex. Mr. and Mrs. Airheart are members of the Methodist Church, in which he is president of the board of trustees. Politically he is a stanch Democrat, and in fraternal relations belongs to Mount Pisgah Lodge No. 96, A. F. & A. M.

HON. ALBINUS Z. SHELDON. Since the early days of Colorado Mr. Sheldon has been closely identified with its history. When, in 1860, he arrived in Colorado City, it was a village containing a few cabins built of logs, but destitute of frame or brick houses. With all the transformation wrought in the years that have since passed by he has been intimately connected. In 1887–88 he built a large stone residence on Colorado avenue and has since made this house his home. It is surrounded by ten acres of well-kept lawn, constituting a small island just outside of Colorado City and Colorado Springs.

The Sheldon family was first represented in this country about 1630. Noah Sheldon, of Massachusetts, grandfather of our subject, was a soldier in the war of 1812. Rev. Chester Sheldon,

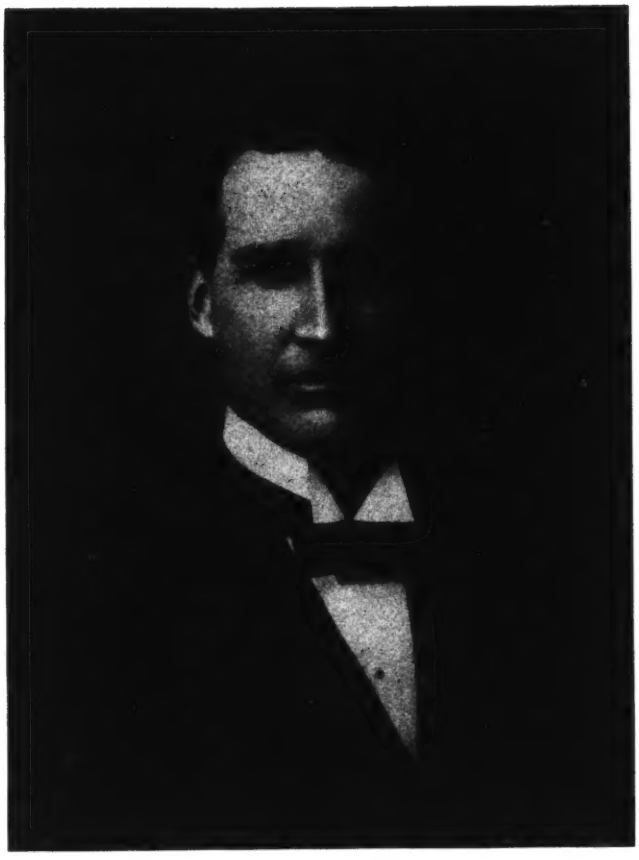
the father, was born in Southampton, Mass., and devoted his life principally to the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he labored without expectation of pecuniary reward. He died in Massachusetts when eighty-six years of age. His wife, Charlotte, was born in Massachusetts and died there at sixty-eight years of age. She was a daughter of Joel Moore, a farmer of Massachusetts, and her mother was a sister of Captain Bosworth, who was a well-known captain in the Revolutionary war. Our subject was one of five children, of whom four grew to mature years, namely: Mrs. E. A. Thayer, of Massachusetts; A. Z.; L. L., of Ontario; and Mrs. E. L. Hills, of Ontario.

In Southampton, Mass., our subject was born July 28, 1833. He was educated in Williston Seminary and Amherst College, where he spent two years in the civil engineering course. In 1855 he went to Fond du Lac, Wis., and in 1856 made the preliminary survey on the Vicksburg & Shreveport Railroad. In 1857 he went to Kansas, where he remained during most of the free state strife. He laid out towns on the Leavenworth & Fort Gibson Railroad, among them Burlington, De Soto, Poland and part of Lawrence. When the legislature passed an act providing for a relocation of the old Santa Fe trail he was appointed to survey it and find a shorter route. When a stagnation in business came in 1860 he assisted in organizing the first Lawrence party that came to Colorado. Just before the party started he was notified that he had received the contract for surveying the Indian lands in the Ottawa reservation. He soon completed the survey and then outfitted an ox-train and came to Colorado via the Arkansas route, with Benjamin F. Crowell, Fred Spencer and Jim Tappan. He arrived in Colorado City June 29, 1860, and spent the summer on the divide, during which time he discovered Palmer Lake. With his friends he built a cabin on the divide, which was named "Ivencracken." During the summer he engaged in hunting and in the fall returned to town. In 1861 he went to the mines in Breckenridge, Hamilton, Fairplay and Little French Gulch, and at the last-named place fitted up hydraulic works in order to secure water.

Returning to Colorado City in the fall of 1861, Mr. Sheldon began surveying, and made the connection with the fifth standard meridian, surveying the entire valley. In 1863 he was given the contract to survey portions of Pueblo, Douglas, Fremont, El Paso and Arapahoe Counties. Afterward, until 1877, he engaged in government surveys, and since then has been retired. He made the first government survey of the San Luis Valley, establishing the thirty-eighth parallel of latitude. For years he has been interested in mining. Since the organization of the Colorado City and Manitou Mining Company he has been its president, and under his supervision have been developed twelve claims on Bull Hill, on the ridge between Poverty and Grassy gulches, Cripple Creek, and on Galena Hill. He is also interested in the Home Mining Company and several others. At one time he was president and at another time secretary of the Colorado City Town Company, which was an important organization for twenty years. He also served as a director in Wheeler's Bank, Incorporated.

From the birth of the Republican party Mr. Sheldon has upheld its principles. While in Kansas he was a member of an association of free state men, formed to further the interests of those pledged to the free state cause and to afford them protection when in danger. In the early days of El Paso County he served as a justice of the peace for several terms, and ever since then he has been known as "Judge." He was the first county surveyor of El Paso County and held the office for years. In 1864 he was elected to the territorial legislature and served as a member of the second and last sessions, where he was chairman of the committee on ways and means. In 1864 he used his influence in behalf of the bill providing for the subdivision of government land, which was passed and has remained unchanged ever since. He also forwarded other bills for the organization of counties. In 1864 Governor Evans appointed him one of the first three brigadier generals of Colorado, his duty being to organize militia in the different counties and establish defenses for the people. He was one of the first commissioners of the Deaf Mute School and served one term during the inception of the charity. As a member of the school board he assisted in building some of the first school houses in the county. At this writing he is vice-president of the El Paso County Pioneers' Society.

Mr. Sheldon was married, in Colorado City, to Miss Calanthe Everhart, who was born in Ohio. Her father, Andrew Everhart, a native of Pennsylvania, was a machinist and manufacturer in Ohio, but in 1859 removed to Nebraska and the next year settled in Colorado. After mining in



Frank Bulkley

Gilpin County for two years he located on Bear Creek, Jefferson County, and embarked in the stock business. In the fall of 1863 he settled on a ranch occupying a part of the present site of Colorado Springs. When one of his sons, Charles, was killed by the Indians, in 1868, he removed to Colorado City and retired from ranching. He died April 15, 1880. His wife, Rebecca, was born in Tompkins County, N. Y., and is now living in Colorado City. Her family name was Everhart, both she and her husband tracing their ancestry back to the Everharts of Wurtemberg. Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon became the parents of three children, namely: Flora, Mrs. J. T. Janes, of Cripple Creek; Herbert, who died young; and Edgar.

HON. FRANK BULKLEY. During the years of his identification with the mining interests of Colorado, Mr. Bulkley has established a wide acquaintance among the men who are connected with this industry in the state and he has also gained a reputation for accuracy of judgment in all matters pertaining to this occupation. A resident of Aspen since 1888, he is especially interested in mines in this region, and has acted as general manager of the Chloride Mine, Bushwhacker Mining Company, Park Regent Mining Company, Mollie Gibson Consolidated Mining and Milling Company, and a number of smaller properties, and at this writing is manager of the Aspen Mining and Smelting Company. For some time he acted as general manager of the Grand River Coal and Coke Company of Garfield County, with headquarters in Glenwood Springs. He is connected with and interested in mines in Lake, Summit and Pitkin Counties, and together with others operates the Bulkley and New York mines in Summit County, which produce rich ore. The estimation in which he is held in mining circles is shown by the fact that he was selected to serve as a director of the Colorado School of Mines at Golden, and by reappointment is serving his second term.

The progenitor of the Bulkley family in America was Peter Bulkley, who established the town of Concord, Conn., in 1636. Later representatives of the family took a prominent part in the nation's history. Some of the name took part in the Revolutionary war. Ex-Governor Bulkley, of Connecticut, was a member of one branch of the family. Judge G. T. Bulkley, our subject's grandfather, was born in Massachusetts and from there, in 1835, removed to Michigan. He had previously engaged in farm pursuits, but afterward engaged in merchandising and for some time acted as postmaster at Monroe, Mich., also as associate judge.

Gershom Bulkley, our subject's father, was born in Williamstown, Mass. For some time he was engaged in railroad building in Iowa, but later went to Michigan, where he continued in the railroading business. In politics he was a Democrat, though not an active one. He took an interest in Masonry, in which he attained several degrees. In 1891 he came to Colorado, where he died the following year. His wife, Fidelia, a native of New York, was a daughter of Asa T. Groendycke, whose ancestors owned Staten Island at one time and were of Dutch extraction. He engaged in the mercantile business and in railroad building, and built the first railroad in Iowa west of the Mississippi River. Our subject has a brother and sister, and lost one sister when she was sixteen. His brother, Fred G., is engaged in mining in Leadville, where he is manager of the Ibex Mining Company; the sister is the wife of Dr. J. C. Wood, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Born in Washington, Iowa, July 10, 1857, our subject received his early education in the common schools and the University of Michigan. At twenty years of age he started out for himself, and for two years he followed civil engineering in Michigan. In 1879 he located in Leadville, Colo., where he was afterward connected with different mining properties, and from 1883 to 1888 acted as manager of the New Pittsburg Mining Company. He became a prominent Democrat in Leadville, and while there, in 1884, was elected to the state legislature, being the only Democrat on the ticket who was elected. The majority which he received showed the high esteem in which he was held. Subsequently he was nominated for mayor of Leadville and also sheriff of Lake County. Owing to pressure of business duties he was obliged to decline these nominations. In 1888 he resigned his position as general manager of the New Pittsburg Mining Company, in order to accept inducements offered him to take charge of mining interests in Aspen.

In 1885 Mr. Bulkley married Miss Luella Bergstresser, daughter of Reuben Bergstresser, who was at one time a merchant in Illinois, but later engaged in mining in Leadville. To their union have been born four children: Louise, Ronald F., Ralph G. and Eleanor.

GEORGE NATHANIEL MARDEN. The life of Professor Marden has been inseparably identified with the history of Colorado College. Through all the years of its adversity and discouragements, he remained its stanch friend, never becoming disheartened even when others gave up hope, but by the force of his enthusiasm inspiring them with renewed faith in the future of the institution. When the clouds were lifted and a new era dawned upon the college, no one rejoiced more than he, for in its prosperity he feels amply repaid for whatever of sacrifice he may have made in its interests and whatever of hardship he may have experienced in its behalf.

A resumé of the life and lineage of Professor Marden will show the elements that combined in the formation of his character. The family name has long had its roots in English soil, and it was early represented in New England by patriotic, sturdy men and women. During the Revolutionary war six of the name enlisted from New Hampshire, and several from Massachusetts. Daniel Marden, Sr., the professor's grandfather, was a ship carpenter at Newburyport, Mass., and Daniel, Jr., the father, was in early life a shoemaker and later a farmer at Concord, N. H., dying there at seventy-eight years of age. His wife was Clara Ferrin, daughter of Philip Ferrin, who was born in Vermont, and spent his active years upon a farm in Concord, N. H. The daughter was a native of that city, and died there in 1887, at seventy-two years. She had two brothers who served in the Civil war and one son, Alfred L., who was a member of the Second New Hampshire Regiment.

Born in Concord, N. H., March 18, 1836, the subject of this sketch inherited the sturdy attributes that distinguish the New Englander. In boyhood he studied under Dr. Cyrus Richards, at Meriden, N. H., and afterward continued his studies during several years while teaching. For three years he was a student in the theological seminary at Bangor, and in 1862 was ordained to the ministry of the Congregational Church, after which he accepted the pastorate of the church at Boxboro, Mass. Subsequently, for seven months, he acted as agent for the United States Christian commission in Virginia. At the close of the war he went to Washington, D. C., where he labored in behalf of the freedman for eighteen months. Later he was for five years pastor of the old South Church at Farmington, Me., after which he spent a year in traveling in Europe and the east, returning to the United States in 1876 and becoming pastor of the Union Church in South Weymouth, Mass. It was from that place that he came to Colorado Springs in 1881, to accept the chair of political economy and history in Colorado College, and from that day to the present he has been associated with the progress of this institution. October 16, 1862, he married Miss Sarah Hayford, of Bangor, Me., member of an old family of New England. They have one daughter, Jennie M., Mrs. George Soule, of Colorado Springs. The family are connected with the First Congregational Church of Colorado Springs.

The connection of Professor Marden with Colorado College can perhaps best be told in the words of his friend, Rev. Dr. James B. Gregg, a trustee of the college and pastor of the First Congregational Church of Colorado Springs, who has kindly prepared the following article for publication in this work:

"April 9, 1881, Mr. Marden, at that time pastor of the Congregational Church in South Weymouth, Mass., was elected to the position of professor of history and political science, and principal of the preparatory department in Colorado College, an institution founded in 1874 at Colorado Springs, Colo. It was further provided that Mr. Marden should be the acting president of the college in the absence of the president. His work began in September, 1881. Three years later, in consequence of the disastrous failure of extensive land speculations which had been entered upon in the hope of realizing large profits that would assist in the endowment and maintenance of the college (speculations, however, with which Professor Marden was in no wise connected), the institution became loaded down with a debt of $150,000. Two land companies avowedly operating in the interests of the college had incurred a debt of more than $150,000 more.

"Looking back to those days, it seems little less than a miracle that the college under these circumstances did not close its doors and cease to exist. But it had a faculty characterized by rare constancy and devotion, and a board of trustees which contained in its ranks men of singular faith and hope. Above all, in this dire crisis, the man for the hour appeared in the person of Professor Marden, who gave himself with heroic courage to the work of soliciting funds in the east, to carry on the work of the institution until

some plan could be devised to lift the crushing burden of its indebtedness and assure its continuance.

"On this errand Professor Marden started for New England on Christmas eve, 1884. How unpleasant and disheartening a task he had to face it is not difficult to conceive. The splendid heroism that illuminates the narratives of Dr. Kane and Nansen affords about the only adequate parallel that I can think of to the work done by this unfaltering son of New Hampshire's granite hills. What he had to meet and to endure is best told in eloquent words of his own, spoken seventeen months later, on his return to Colorado: 'When I went east as your representative, the days were short, cold and dark. New England air was crisp and somewhat stinging with interrogation and exclamation points. I had often to rise and explain. Suspicion, prejudice and not a little of wholesome indignation and, what was worse, a frozen apathy in some high places, increased greatly the difficulties of a work which under the most favorable circumstances is not easy. One of the solid men of Boston said, "Mr. Marden has got the toughest job on his hands of any man I know." A large-hearted pastor confessed that he had so little hope that he hadn't courage enough to say "God bless you." One of my friends insisted that I was throwing myself away on the cause of Colorado College.' (Then this sentence, which marks the high-hearted and indomitable quality of the man) 'Well, I thought it was about as good a throw as I could make.'

"At the end of four months this gallant and tactful solicitor had received some $4,000. Then, with characteristic sagacity and shrewdness, while on the train to Newburyport on Decoration day, deeply meditating on the needs of the college and how to meet them most successfully, he devised the plan of finding one hundred persons who would each give $100 a year for five years, so providing for the institution an annual income of $10,000 a year for a-half decade, until it could get upon its feet. In thirty-four days he had placed twenty-six such shares, and in due time they were nearly all obtained.

"In this remarkable campaign Professor Marden exhibited faith, courage, patience, insight into human nature, skill and fertility in laying plans and ability in carrying them to a successful issue, which were the admiration of all who followed his career of conquest. He traveled thousands of miles. He made the acquaintance of multitudes of generous men and women all the way from Maine to Michigan. He won their hearts by his gracious courtesy, their respect by his superb courage, their confidence by his conscientious thrift and frugality, joined to his hard common sense and large wisdom. His addresses from pulpits and in lecture rooms awakened marked interest. Rev. John Lindsay Withrow, D. D., wrote from the Park Street Congregational Church of Boston to Dr. Storrs concerning Professor Marden: 'Up here we have learned that he is an exceptionally eloquent advocate of our work in the west. Of all we have had in Park street since I knew it, none made the impression that he did. He handled his great subject grandly.' Lyman Abbott wrote Henry Ward Beecher, urging him to give Professor Marden a chance to speak in Plymouth Church, and saying. 'He has given me a better idea of the dimensions of the Mormon problem than I ever had before and of its true solution—education;' and when Professor Marden had spoken there, Dr. Abbott wrote again enthusiastically about his address. Dr. Gordon, of the Old South Church, speaks of one of his addresses as 'Thorough, of great force, and impressively instructive.' One western college president wrote: 'I do not think the annals of the College Society show greater results for the same length of time.' Another wrote: 'I think you are securing more friends and future funds than any other officer of any other college.'

"In addition to his public addresses Professor Marden wrote considerably for the press. The most notable of these productions was an article contributed by request to the *Christian Union* February 21, 1884, and subsequently reprinted in pamphlet form, entitled "The Growth and Grip of Mormonism," which Dr. Lyman Abbott characterized, editorially, as the 'clearest account of the rise, development and present condition of Mormonism, and the secret of its power, that we have ever seen.' This article was so able and attracted such wide attention that it may also be found reprinted in the proceedings of the national house of representatives, forty-eighth congress, first session (Rep't 1351 part 2). Professor Marden also contributed to a series of articles on "Our Western Colleges," published in the *Advance*, one on Colorado College, which was pronounced the best of the series. In addition he made hundreds of visits and wrote thousands of letters to possible or actual benefactors of the college.

"After a brief period of rest from his first successful campaign, in behalf of the college, Professor Marden returned to his task with redoubled hope and enthusiasm. It was apparent that in consequence of his labors the college was going to live. By the exceeding generosity of its early friends, who not only surrendered their claims against it, but poured fresh funds into its treasury, and by the help of many new friends who had been secured through his winsome personality and untiring efforts, the institution grew and prospered.

"In 1888 Mr. Marden rendered another signal service to Colorado in discovering, by his discerning and prescient eye, the right man to take the presidency of the college, in Rev. William F. Slocum, at that time pastor of the First Congregational Church in Baltimore. Events have abundantly justified the wisdom of that choice. The institution at once entered upon a very remarkable career of steadily increasing prosperity. When President Slocum began his work, the number of students was very small. Ten years later there were two hundred students in the college, besides nearly a hundred more in the preparatory department. In that period, a president's house was bought, one hall for men and two for women, an observatory, a gymnasium, and a library building were erected, and funds secured for a music and art building; an endowment fund of over $300,000 was secured and a faculty of over thirty instructors created, and both the college and the academy raised to a position among the foremost institutions of the kind in the country. In this great work those who knew what was going on behind the scenes are constrained to say concerning Professor Marden, 'Magna pars fuit.' Not only in the most critical part of the history of the college, but for ten years thereafter, he largely contributed to the securing of the sinews of war. His efforts have already resulted in placing more than $200,000 in the treasury of the college, and the end is not yet.

"When we reflect that 'Colorado is the keystone of the Continental arch, with a position and resources that will always make it the empire state of the Rocky Mountains,' and that Colorado College is clearly destined to be to this vast region what Harvard has been to New England, the abiding importance of Professor Marden's work becomes apparent. He was the savior and to a large extent for many years the sustainer of Colorado College. The words of President Thwing in a private letter, written to Mr. Marden, were simple fact: 'You have brought forth life under the very ribs of death.' It is difficult to find words to express the honor and the praise which are due to this 'faithful servant.' The words of the president of Colorado College, addressed in a private letter to Mr. Marden, constitute a fitting close to this sketch: 'I believe in this college and nothing makes me believe in it more than you. Your faith is a constant inspiration to me.'"

JAMES CLOPTON GATES. While the period of his residence in Hinsdale County has been comparatively brief, Mr. Gates has already become well known among the people of this part of Colorado. On coming to this state, in February, 1898, he purchased the Lake City *Times*, a weekly newspaper, that was founded in 1891 by O. H. Knight, and that, under the vigorous policy which he has inaugurated, promises to become a prominent organ of the Democratic party. Himself an active Democrat, he wields an influence among the members of his party in this county. In November, 1898, he was elected justice of the peace, on the Democratic ticket, and January 10, 1899, he was appointed clerk of the district court by Judge Theron Stevens, and he has also served as deputy sheriff under J. W. Deck. At this writing he is chairman of the Democratic central committee.

The son of William Carey and Mary Booker (Michaels) Gates, the latter born and reared in Virginia, the former a native of Tennessee, our subject was born in Alton, Ill., June 25, 1870. He was educated in the Alton public schools and in Shurtleff College, a Baptist institution at Upper Alton, Ill., where he was a student for four years. His first employment was as freight brakeman on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, his headquarters being at Mattoon, Ill. He was promoted to be freight conductor in 1893, but soon afterward resigned his position with that company and entered the employ of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, by whom he was soon made a local freight conductor. As president of the American Railway Union, he led the great strike in Roodhouse, Ill., in 1894. Afterward he did not apply for his former position again, but returned to the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis road, and was soon made a passenger conductor. December 20, 1897,

J. J. Haywood

while walking through the freight yards, he slipped on the ice and was seriously injured. He then resolved never to enter the service of a railroad company again. Thus terminated his experience as a railroad man. While engaged in the occupation, he was a member of the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. He is now identified with the Knights of Pythias and is grand sachem of the local tribe of Red Men. He has some mining interests, among which may be mentioned his connection with the Cracker Jack mine in Hinsdale County and the Piasa Bird Mining and Milling Company in Saguache County.

JAMES J. HAGERMAN, former president of the Colorado Midland Railway Company, and now president of the Pecos Valley & Northeastern Railway, is among the most successful and prominent citizens of Colorado Springs. Of Canadian birth, he is a descendant, in the third generation, from the founder of the family in America—a native of Hanover, Germany, who settled in Dutchess County, N. Y., and was engaged in agricultural pursuits on the shores of the Hudson River. During the Revolutionary war his sympathies were with the British government, and on that account he transferred his place of residence to Ontario, where he continued a farmer until his death.

James P. Hagerman, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Ontario, Canada, and removed from there to Michigan, settling near St. Clair, on the St. Clair River, where he purchased and improved a farm. Besides this, he had milling and other business interests. He continued to reside there until his death. His wife, Margaret Crawford, was born in the north of Ireland, of Scotch-Presbyterian descent, and, when a girl accompanied her parents to Canada, where much of her life was passed. Her death occurred in Colorado Springs in 1890. Of her three children only one survives, the subject of this sketch, who was born in Ontario in 1839. He was reared near St. Clair, Mich., and received his education in the University of Michigan at Ann Harbor, from which he graduated in 1861, with the degree of B. S.

The first employment secured by Mr. Hagerman was as purser on one of the Ward Line of steamers, from Buffalo to Chicago. He was a protege of Capt. E. B. Ward, a wealthy shipman, who, upon organizing the Milwaukee Iron Company in 1866, made Mr. Hagerman its manager. A few years later he was made president of the company, and continued in that capacity until 1873, when he resigned. In company with a number of business men of Milwaukee he opened the iron mines in the Menominee district, in the northern peninsula of Michigan, and was elected president of the Menominee Mining Company, the largest organization of its kind in the state. He was the principal discoverer and became the principal owner of the Chapin mine, which was the largest producer of iron in the entire country, and which brought to its owners a large fortune. When, in 1883, the company sold its interest to the Cambria Iron Company for a large sum, he severed his connection with the iron mountains and went to Europe, in order that the change of scene might enable him to recuperate his health, which had been injured by the demands of a large business.

Returning to this country in 1884, Mr. Hagerman settled in Colorado Springs. He soon became interested in mining in Leadville and Aspen, and was the largest owner of the Mollie Gibson mine. The shaping of the policy that resulted in the building of the Colorado Midland Railroad was due to his wise business judgment and energy, and he was president of the company at the time it was building from Colorado Springs to Aspen, and on to Glenwood. His large interests in other connections led him, in 1889, to resign the presidency of this road, and he was interested in and secured the sale of the road to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company.

About 1890 Mr. Hagerman became interested in the Pecos Valley of New Mexico, a section of country which he believed would prove most valuable by the securing of irrigation. He originated and became the head of large land and irrigation companies, and was also the projector and builder of the Pecos Valley & Northeastern Railway, of which he is now president. To his energy and keen judgment is largely due the development of the resources of a valley formerly almost unknown, but now recognized as one of the most fertile valleys of the southwest. Besides his connection with the development of that valley, he is president of a number of mining companies, and at one time was president of the First National Bank of Colorado Springs, but his interest in other enterprises caused him to resign, in order that he might give them more

thought and attention. For many years he has been a trustee of Colorado College, and his interest in this institution of learning is evinced by his gifts and contributions to various departments of the college.

One of the finest and largest business blocks in Colorado Springs is the Hagerman block, which was built by Mr. Hagerman in 1890 and is still owned by him. In this building he has his business office. His residence, on North Cascade avenue, is one of the finest in the city. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and assists in the various enterprises for the advancement of the city's business interests. While he votes the Republican ticket, he has never actively identified himself with public affairs, preferring to devote himself to his business. He is a member of the El Paso and Denver Clubs, the University Club of New York and the Metropolitan Club of New York.

In Tecumseh, Mich., Mr. Hagerman married Miss Anna Osborne of that city. She is a daughter of Hon. William H. Osborne, a native of New York State and a pioneer farmer of Michigan; he was in younger years quite active in public affairs and served with distinction in the state legislature, as well as in a number of local offices. He is still living in Tecumseh. Mr. and Mrs. Hagerman are the parents of two sons: Percy; and H. J., a graduate of Cornell and an attorney-at-law, who is now second secretary of the United States embassy in St. Petersburg, Russia.

PERCY HAGERMAN, Ph. B., treasurer of the Pecos Valley & Northeastern Railway Company, and president of the Mollie Gibson Consolidated Mining and Milling Company of Aspen, also a charter member of the Colorado Springs Mining Stock Association, and a member of the Chamber of Commerce, is a son of J. J. Hagerman, of Colorado Springs. He was born in Milwaukee, Wis., January 24, 1869, and in boyhood attended Markham's Academy in that city. In 1882, when his father went to Europe, he accompanied him, and remained on the continent until 1884, meantime having the excellent advantages offered by the best schools of Europe. After coming to Colorado Springs he entered Colorado College, where he was a student for one year. In 1886 he entered Cornell University, where he took the regular course of study, graduating in 1890, with the degree of Ph. B. During his university course he took a special interest in athletics, particularly in rowing, and during the three years that he was a member of the crew he was victorious in every contest.

For one year Mr. Hagerman was a student in the department of law in Yale University. Returning to the Springs in 1891, he became interested in mining in Cripple Creek. Previous to this he had formed important mining interests with his father at Aspen, and now holds the presidency of one of the most successful mining companies there. In the organization of the Pecos Valley & Northeastern Railway Company he assisted his father, and has been the treasurer of the company from its inception, his father being the president. The road is now completed from Pecos, Tex., through Eddy to Roswell, N. M., and to Amarillo, Tex., a distance of three hundred and seventy-two miles. Its completion will enhance the success of the land companies in the valley, in a number of which he is an officer and director.

The marriage of Mr. Hagerman, in Minneapolis, Minn., united him with Miss Eleanor Lowry, of that city, daughter of Thomas Lowry, whose name has long been intimately connected with the street railways of Minneapolis. Mr. Hagerman has one son, Lowry Hagerman. The various social organizations of this city have found in Mr. Hagerman an active and interested friend. The Alumni Association and Kappa Alpha Society of Cornell number him among their members. He is also identified with the El Paso and Cheyenne Mountain Country Clubs of Colorado Springs, and the University Club of New York City.

HON. NATHAN BROWN COY, A. B., former state superintendent of public instruction of Colorado and president of the State Teachers' Association, and now professor of ancient classics in Colorado College and principal of Cutler Academy at Colorado Springs, also a member of the board of trustees of the State Normal School at Greeley, has been identified with educational work during almost the entire period of his residence in Colorado, and has become known as one of the most successful educators in the state. He has secured a substantial recognition of the genuineness of his merits in his professional capacity, and by his conscientious discharge of duty as official and educator he has won the confidence which is manhood's crown.

Not only has he advanced the interests of educational institutions with which he has been directly connected, but he has given an impetus to the schools of the state and has forwarded various enterprises for their benefit.

Born in Ithaca, N. Y., August 30, 1847, Nathan Brown Coy is a son of Edward Gustin and Elizabeth Esther (Brown) Coy, natives respectively of Winchester, N. H., and Ithaca, N. Y. Through his father's maternal ancestors he is related to the Howe of sewing machine fame, and General Howe, the Indian fighter. Edward Gustin Coy, who was a son of Martin Coy, a farmer, followed the trade of foundryman and machinist in Winchester, then in Ithaca, and finally in Sandusky, Ohio. He died while visiting at Plantsville, Conn., at sixty-five years of age. His wife was a daughter of Nathan Luce Brown, who was born in New Jersey, and engaged in the mercantile business in Ithaca. At one time he was warden of the state prison at Auburn, N. Y. From Ithaca he removed to Sandusky, Ohio, where he engaged in merchandising until his death. His wife was a member of the Corwin family. Mrs. Elizabeth E. Coy died in Ithaca, and of her five children all but one are living. One of the sons, Edward Gustin, was for twenty years head of the Greek department in Phillips' Academy, and is now head master of Hotchkiss school in Lakeville, Conn.

When the family removed to Sandusky, Ohio, the subject of this article was eight years of age. He prepared for college in Williston Seminary at East Hampton, Mass., where he remained for two years, being graduated at the head of his class. Afterward he took the regular literary course in Yale University, from which he was graduated in 1870, with the degree of A. B. At once after completing his studies he entered upon the work of teaching. For a time he was engaged in teaching in New York, later in New Jersey and Connecticut. In 1875 he was appointed head of the Latin department in Phillips' Academy at Andover, but he had scarcely begun his labors in this institution when he was stricken with hemorrhages and obliged to resign.

Realizing that he could regain his health only by removal to a more congenial climate, in 1876 Professor Coy came to Colorado. He purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty acres ten miles southwest of Denver, near Fort Logan, and there the constant outdoor exercise and delightful climate combined to restore him to his former vigor. He still owns the farm, but as soon as his health permitted he resumed the work of his life, that of teaching. For five years, from 1881 to 1886, he was engaged as instructor in classics in the Denver high school, but the failure of his health forced him to return to his farm. Buying a herd of full-blooded Jersey cows he embarked in the dairy business, which he conducted in conjunction with general farm pursuits.

A Democrat in politics, Professor Coy has always been interested in public affairs, but his interest has been that of a private citizen rather than a partisan. When, in 1887, he was nominated for county superintendent of schools of Jefferson County by the Republicans, he positively declined to accept the nomination. Three years later, in the fall of 1890, he was nominated by the late Rev. Myron Reed, without having been consulted in the matter, as state superintendent of public instruction, on the Democratic ticket. After thoughtful consideration he accepted the nomination and at once entered into the campaign with his customary vigor. He was elected at the head of his ticket and began the duties of office in January, 1891, for a term of two years. Prior to the expiration of his term he requested that he should not be made a candidate for re-election, but, notwithstanding this request, the Democratic state convention renominated him and persuaded him to accept the nomination. However, he refused the endorsement of the Populists, not being in sympathy with their party platform, and as that was the year of the great Populist victory, he was defeated with the remainder of his ticket, which he led in number of votes received.

In 1891 Professor Coy was elected president of the State Teachers' Association. The convention of that year he made a memorial meeting, at which appeared on the platform the first territorial superintendent of schools in Colorado (Mr. Curtis) and Mr. Baker, who taught the first school in the territory. They, with Governor Gilpin, the first territorial governor of Colorado, delivered appropriate addresses. There was also on the platform a fac-simile in miniature of the first school house in Colorado (in Boulder County). The memorial celebration took place in a building that cost $300,000, while the picture shown of the first school building indicated that it probably cost less than $50. The convention

was an exceedingly interesting one and reflected great credit upon Professor Coy, who had worked unceasingly in order to make it a success.

In 1891 Governor Routt appointed Professor Coy a member of the Colorado board of directors for the World's Fair. He was made responsible for the educational exhibit from Colorado. To this work he devoted his energies, throwing into it his vigor, enthusiasm and intelligence. Early in 1893 he went to Chicago, where he remained, as chief of the educational department for Colorado, until the close of the exposition. He then superintended the packing of books and papers and their return to original owners. His success in this exhibit is proved by the fact that it received some fifteen or twenty medals at the Fair. Besides this work he improved the occasion to make a memorial of the educational history of the state, and his biennial report of the educational department gave a comprehensive summary of the educational history of Colorado, as well as a review of the work of his administration. This report, in published form, comprises a volume of almost nine hundred pages and has received the highest commendation from competent judges.

For two years Professor Coy owned a controlling interest in and acted as editor of the *Colorado School Journal*, during which time he enlarged the journal, increased its circulation and transformed it into a first-class school periodical. He then sold it and returned to his country home. In 1894 he declined to be considered a candidate for the superintendency of the state reform school for boys at Golden. The next year, while living in Denver, he was requested to become a candidate for superintendent of schools of Arapahoe County, but refused. In 1895 he was appointed by Governor McIntire as trustee of the Colorado State Normal School at Greeley for a term of six years. He had previously, as state superintendent, been an ex-officio member of the board, and had made the equipment of the school one of the special objects of his administrative work, securing for the presidency the present incumbent, Dr. Snyder, who has filled the office with the greatest efficiency since 1891.

In February, 1897, Professor Coy came to Colorado Springs as associate professor of classics in Colorado College and principal of Cutler Academy. Possessing literary taste and fluency of speech, he has frequently been called upon to give addresses and lectures. At the national labor convention in 1892 he gave, by request, a paper on Child Labor. He is now (1898) president of the college and high school section and acting president of the State Teachers' Association. In the National Educational Association he has been interested, and at the Brooklyn convention, in 1892, he was a member of the department of superintendents, having an active part in the proceedings of the department. He was formerly identified with the University Club of Denver, and was a charter member of the School Masters' Club, at the organization of which he presided. For many years he was a trustee of the First Congregational Church in Denver. Reared in the faith of the Republican party, he became a Democrat at the time of the Tilden campaign and has ever since been a strong advocate of the principles of this party. He was married in New Haven, Conn., to Miss Helen Frances Parish, who was born in Springfield, Mass.

There is no profession more honored than that of the educator, to whom is given the training of the youthful mind, the development of the mental powers. Not only may it be said of Professor Coy that he has been efficient and progressive as a teacher, but the still higher commendation may be given him that he has aroused enthusiasm among other teachers and created in their minds a desire to reach the highest success in their profession. It is the united testimony of the educators of Colorado that his connection with the schools has proved beneficial in a high degree to the educational interests of the state.

WILLIAM H. BEMAN, president of the Williams Lumber Company of Leadville and senior member of the firm of Beman Brothers, hardware merchants, was born in Franklin County, N. Y., in 1860, a son of Nathan and Helen (Hilliker) Beman, natives of New York state. His father, who for years engaged in the mercantile business in Franklin County and owned several stores there, is now living retired in Chateaugay. A Republican in politics, he was for years president of the town and custom house officer. During the Civil war he served as captain of the home guards. He was a son of George W. Beman, a lawyer of New York state, but deceased in middle age; the latter's father, Nathan Beman, conducted Ethan Allen through an underground tunnel, rendering it possible for him to take possession of Fort Ticonderoga. The Beman family were among the earliest pioneers of New York state. Our

A. A. P. Baxter

subject's mother, a daughter of William Hilliker, a farmer, is still living. Of her children, Frank W. is associated with William H. in the Beman Hardware Company, of Leadville; George W. resides in Beatrice, Neb.; and Jessie is the wife of Dr. J.W. Campbell, of Franklin County, N.Y.

At the age of nineteen our subject came to Colorado, settling in Leadville during the early days of the camp. For a few years he engaged in mining, after which he followed various occupations. In 1889 he became connected with the Williams Lumber Company as secretary and treasurer, but after two years was made vice-president, and soon afterward, in 1891, when Mr. Williams died, he succeeded to the presidency. He also bought out three hardware firms and established a large hardware business, under the firm name of Beman Brothers. The company was incorporated in 1898, with him as president. Besides his other enterprises he is interested in mining.

A Republican in his political opinions, Mr. Beman is well posted concerning public affairs and is especially interested in local improvements. For four years he served as councilman of Leadville. Fraternally he is connected with the Elks and the Patriotic Order Sons of America. In 1886 he married Miss Eunice Burris, who was born in Kansas, and they have three children, William, John and Martha. Mrs. Beman is a daughter of Col. John Burris, who was an officer in the Mexican and Civil wars, and had a number of engagements with Quantrell and the James boys. An attorney by profession, he has been district judge of his district in Kansas since 1885, and as a lawyer and citizen he stands high in his community.

HON. OLIVER H. P. BAXTER. It is a trite but true proverb that "Times change and we change with them." Many are the changes that the past forty years have wrought in Colorado. Cities have sprung up as though by magic; great mining camps stretch like huge arteries between the mountains; land, irrigated and improved, responds quickly to the care of the farmer; and schools and colleges afford to the young the best possible opportunities for acquiring an education. Few among the residents of Colorado have been identified with its history through all these years of change and progress. Here and there may be found a pioneer of '59, but rarely do we meet with a pioneer of '58, for the tide of emigration had then scarcely begun. As a representative of this small and distinguished class, the name of Oliver Hazzard Perry Baxter deserves prominent mention. Since 1858 he has been identified with the history of this state, and from 1866 to the present time he has been a resident of Pueblo and connected intimately with its most important enterprises.

The Baxter family is of Welsh and Scotch-Irish descent, and its first representatives in America (three brothers) settled in New England, whence later generations scattered throughout the country. William Baxter, our subject's father, was born in Dayton, Ohio, and became a pioneer of Indiana, where he improved a farm ten miles from Madison, in Jefferson County. There he died at fifty-one years of age. His wife was Jane Kerr, a native of Pennsylvania, and member of an old family of Pittsburg and Allegheny City, Pa. Of their ten children, seven are living, and several of their sons were members of Indiana regiments during the Civil war. The fourth in order of birth was the one who forms the subject of this article. He was born on the home farm in Jefferson County, October 31, 1835, and in childhood had such advantages as pioneer schools could afford. At the age of thirteen he was apprenticed to the blacksmith's trade in Indiana. About 1852 he went to Keokuk, Iowa, where he worked at his trade for six months. Later he was employed in the first factory erected in Moline by John Deere. In 1854 he went to Council Bluffs, and from there to St. Joe, thence to Nebraska City, where he built a shop and entered a claim of land near the present site of J. Sterling Morton's residence.

When the first rumor of the discovery of gold reached Mr. Baxter he prepared to come to Colorado, without waiting for the verification of the rumor. He made the trip with four comrades, whose names were Golden, Drake, Gould and Carpenter, not one of whom is now in this state. They left Nebraska City in August, 1858, and, with ox-teams, journeyed up the Platte via Kearney, making their way along the South Platte, where as yet no wagon road had been made, and arrived in Aurora (Denver) October 4, 1858. They started a town, Arapahoe, on Clear Creek, but the enterprise was a failure, and in the early winter they went to the present site of Colorado City, then marked by only one cabin. Going from there into South Park, they were the first to locate mines where Fairplay now stands.

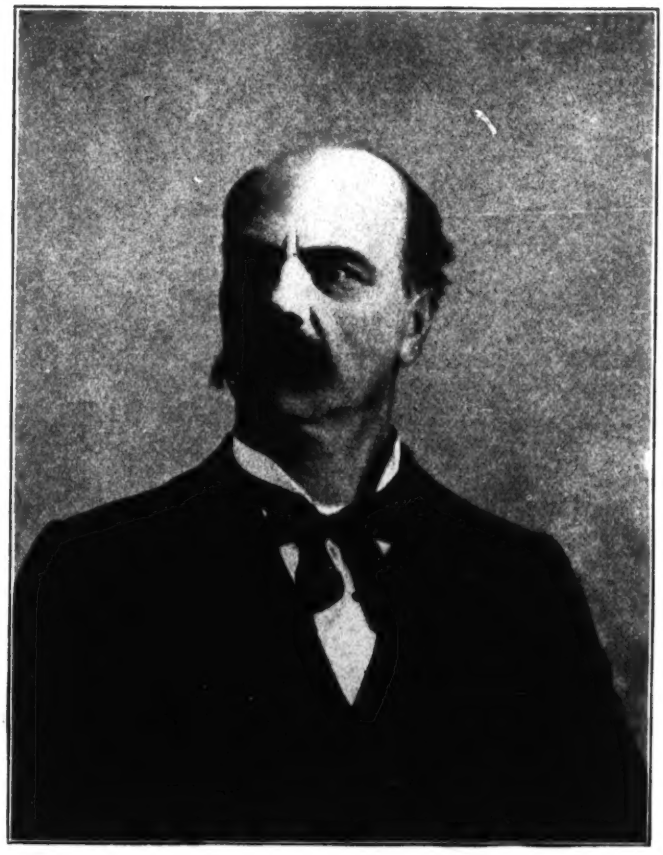
While there they were snow-bound for some time, and, being short of provisions, they lived for two months on such game as they could find.

In the spring of 1859 Mr. Baxter went to Denver, and after Gregory's discovery prospected in Gilpin County, where he had made some good locations, but mining and assaying being crude, the work proved unprofitable. He then turned his attention to his trade, which he followed in Central City during the winter, thus securing the means to enable his partners to continue prospecting. In the spring of 1860, at the time of the Tarryall excitement, he was one of the first to secure a claim there, and in 1861 he was among the first in California Gulch, where he had some good claims and made considerable money. In the fall of 1861 he returned to Denver with his gold dust, which he had coined at Clark and Gruber's mint. Afterward, with three companions, he started by ox-team for Arizona, but went no further than Pueblo. He squatted on land six miles below Pueblo, at the mouth of the St. Charles, where he opened up a ranch, built a ditch and in 1862 raised his first crop. Farming brought him good returns from the first. His crops were large and prices high, and he continued, successfully, for five years.

Moving to Pueblo in 1866, Mr. Baxter became president of a company that built and operated the first flouring mill on the Arkansas River, the mill occupying the present site of the Federal building, while a ditch ran through the land now occupied by the opera house. For more than twenty years he continued as manager of the mill. Meantime he became connected with other important enterprises. Near the mill he built the first house in the town that could boast of a shingle roof. When the erection of the Federal building was planned, he and the mill company donated to the United States Government, for $1, the site now occupied by the structure, for which property the mill company had refused $75,000. He also became interested in the company that erected the opera house, which is not only the finest building in the city, but one of the finest theatres in the entire country, and this is due largely to his energy and judgment as president of the company.

Mr. Baxter was one of the organizers of the American National Bank, of which he was the first president. It was afterward consolidated with the Stock Growers' National Bank, under the title of the Mercantile National Bank, and he is a director in the latter institution. From an early day he was interested in real estate in different parts of the city, and many valuable pieces of property passed through his hands. He also, with others, engaged extensively in the cattle business, and transferred their herd from the Panhandle of Texas to the Indian Territory, thence to South Dakota, and finally sold out. Through his efforts the gas company was formed, and he superintended the building of the plant; he has since been president and general manager of the Pueblo Gas and Electric Light Company. He is also interested in the Pueblo Street Railway and Power Company. In the building of the first water works in the city he took an active part. While it was with the expectation of proceeding to Arizona that he first came to Pueblo, he did not become interested in Arizona mines until 1896; he is now president of the Colorado-Arizona Gold Mining and Leasing Company, which has good prospects of success. He was married, in Pueblo County, to Miss Edna Alice Henry, who was born in Leavenworth, Kan. They are the parents of two children now living: Maude, wife of Otis W. Bruner, of Denver, and May, wife of L. S. McLean, of Pueblo, both of whom were educated in New York. They also had two sons and one daughter, who died when quite young.

During the Civil war, when the Indians committed ceaseless depredations in Colorado, Mr. Baxter raised Company G, of the Third Colorado Cavalry, and was made its captain. The company bore an active part in the battle of Sand Creek, and remained in service until the regiment was mustered out. While serving as captain in the Indian war he was elected a member of the territorial legislature, and immediately after being mustered out he proceeded to the capital, where the session had already opened. In 1865-66 he was a member of the territorial council, during which time the capital was transferred from Golden to Denver. He was appointed, by Governor Gilpin, a member of the first board of county commissioners to organize Pueblo County, and served as chairman of the board at the time of organization. Frequently, in later years, he was elected county commissioner, and at one time served for eight consecutive years. He was also a member of the city council for many years. In politics a Republican, he was formerly actively connected with the state central committee and also served as chairman of the county central committee. One of the organizers of the Pueblo



JUDGE D. W. ROBINSON.

Club, he held the office of president and also served as a member of the board of directors in that organization. He assisted in the organization of the first lodge of Odd Fellows in Pueblo and was frequently elected to the highest positions in the lodge, which he also represented in the grand lodge. He is a member of the Association of Colorado Pioneers, of which distinguished society he is one of the oldest members.

The foregoing is a summary of the leading facts in the life of Mr. Baxter. It is, however, impossible to show the extent to which he has influenced the progress of Pueblo, his close identification with every progressive movement, and the public-spirit he has displayed as a citizen. The high regard in which he is held by his fellow-townsmen show that he has been successful in his endeavor to discharged every duty of life with honesty and fidelity.

JUDGE D. W. ROBINSON, ex-county judge of Prowers County, came to Colorado in the spring of 1889 and homesteaded land near Granada, where he now owns one hundred and sixty acres of land irrigated from the Bent ditch. To the cultivating of this land he gave some attention, but his time was devoted principally to the harness business, which he successfully conducted in Granada. In 1894 he was the Republican candidate for county commissioner, but was defeated by thirty votes. In 1895 he was nominated for county judge by the independents, with the Democratic endorsement, and was elected by a fair majority. He removed to Lamar upon beginning official duties and occupies a comfortable residence here, which property he owns.

A son of George W. and Delilah (Baker) Robinson, our subject was born in Kosciusco County, Ind., April 20, 1844. He was reared on a farm and received common-school advantages. When eighteen years of age, in 1862, he enlisted in Company A, Seventy-fourth Indiana Infantry, and took part in the battles of Perryville, Ky., Chickamauga, and a number of skirmishes. Being taken ill he was sent to a hospital at Nashville and from there to Cincinnati, where he fell a victim of the small-pox and was then sent to the hospital at Covington. Finally he rejoined his company at Washington, D. C. He saw and shook hands with President Lincoln a few days before the latter was shot, and afterward he was called upon to aid in guarding the war department and saw the remains of the illustrious dead as they reposed in the casket. He now has in his possession a cord of crepe and silver that was on the hearse used to convey the body to its resting-place. After having taken part in the grand review he was mustered out, June 29, 1865.

While Mr. Robinson had been in the army his parents had removed to Madison, Jefferson County, Ind., and he joined them there. For a few years he engaged in farming on his father's land. June 13, 1867, he was united in marriage with Miss Harriet Austin, of Jefferson County. The following year he removed to Decatur County, Iowa, where he cultivated a farm for a year and afterward engaged in the shoe and harness business for some time. In 1873 he was appointed postmaster at Decatur, which office he held for five years, and in the meantime he closed out his shoe and harness business. After resigning as postmaster he became interested in an implement and machinery business in Decatur, remaining there until his removal to Colorado in 1889. While in Decatur he was made a Mason and is now worshipful master of the blue lodge at Granada, which position he has also filled in Iowa. He has been representative of the Granada lodge in the grand lodge and has taken an active part in its work.

Eight children were born to the union of Mr. and Mrs. Robinson. They are named as follows: Walter W., a farmer; Lillie E., Mrs. J. H. Koen, who resides five miles west of Lamar and has one child; Ira M., a farmer; Laura A., who married D. H. Dickason, of Granada, and has one child; George D., who is employed as a clerk in a store in Lamar; C. May, a school teacher in Prowers County; E. Verne and Lulu.

FRANCIS THEODORE FREELAND, a prominent and successful mine manager and mining engineer of Aspen, was born in Philadelphia in 1859, a son of Thomas Miller and Mary Elizabeth (Mapes) Freeland, natives respectively of Philadelphia, Pa., and Orange County, N. Y.; the latter of English descent, the former of Dutch extraction. The family name was originally Vreeland, and ancestors of that name were among the first settlers of Manhattan. His uncle, Theodore H. Freeland, is treasurer of the American Bank Note Company, of New York City; his grandfather, David Niles Freeland, was a well-known manufacturer in New York and Philadelphia, and also his father, Thomas Miller Freeland.

Mr. Freeland's boyhood was passed in Philadelphia, where he was born in 1859. He received his technical education at the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated, with the highest honors and as valedictorian of his class, in 1879, from the department of engineering. In 1880 and 1881 he took a post-graduate course in mining engineering, and at the same time held the position of assistant professor in the engineering department and librarian of Rogers engineering library. Later he was employed as calculator on the United States coast survey, and with the William Sellers & Co. machine tool works, Philadelphia.

In the fall of 1881 Mr. Freeland came to Colorado, where he was employed as mining engineer to the American Mining and Smelting Company, of Leadville. From 1882 to 1885 he held a similar position with the Iron Silver Mining Company of Leadville; in 1885 he was made superintendent of this company, which position he held for two years. From 1887 his time was largely given to consulting mining and mechanical engineering, and the erection of mining and smelting machinery and buildings. He was also frequently called as expert witness in many important law suits, where his testimony was esteemed of value. He reported concerning many mines, not only in the west, but also in British Columbia and Mexico. From 1893 to 1897 he acted as manager of the Isabella Gold Mining Company of Cripple Creek, also the Zenobia Gold Mining Company, and was consulting engineer to the Ingham Consolidated Mining Company and the Work Mining and Milling Company. Since 1893 he has been manager of the Durant Mining Company at Aspen, the Compromise Mining Company and the Late Acquisition Consolidated Mining Company, and also has charge of the Mineral Farm Consolidated Mining Company, the Aspen Contact Mining Company, the Bimetallic Mining and Milling Company and the Buckhorn Mining Company. He is interested in various mining enterprises. He has his offices in the Bank building in Aspen.

Mr. Freeland is identified with the Denver University Club, the Denver Athletic Club, and the Elk Club of Leadville. His close attention to business affairs leaves little leisure for society. He is a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and the Colorado Scientific Society. His engineering library is one of the most complete in the west. He is a frequent contributor to the technical press and transactions of engineering societies on subjects connected with mining. Personally he is dignified and somewhat reserved, but genial among his friends. His reputation for probity and discretion in confidential employment is of the best. Many a young engineer will remember with pleasure his interesting and suggestive talks over new and odd mines, mills or machinery and methods of working. His success is largely due to his own unaided efforts.

GEORGE K. HARTENSTEIN, county attorney of Chaffee County, residing in Buena Vista, was born in Sanatoga, Montgomery County, Pa., January 31, 1852. His boyhood days were spent on a farm. After completing the usual public-school studies he entered the Franklin and Marshall College, of Lancaster, Pa., where he remained until his graduation, in July, 1875. While attending college he devoted his evenings to the study of law, and still continued to read law while teaching school in a seminary in Dauphin County, Pa., where he remained for a year.

In the spring of 1877 he came to Denver, Colo., and for ten months read law in the office of Hon. T. M. Patterson. In the fall of the same year he was admitted to the bar, and in February, 1878, went to Leadville, then in the height of its mining boom. He opened an office and engaged in practice. In connection with his practice he became interested in mining. From Leadville, in 1881, he removed to Buena Vista, where he has since made his home. Besides his practice he has continued to be connected with mines, and, like most investors in mining stocks, has made and lost considerable money. He was the locater of the mine Amie, which produced well. He also engaged in mining in the Ten-Mile district in Summit County, and at this writing has interests in a number of mining properties.

September 3, 1879, Mr. Hartenstein married Miss Minnie Dunning, of Leadville, by whom he had one son, Harry. By his marriage to Miss Ella Marquis, an estimable lady, born in Ohio, he has a daughter, Helen. In politics he was affiliated with the Democratic party until 1893, when the financial panic and depression, resulting, as he believed, from an injudicious policy regarding the currency question, led him to ally himself

JUDGE CHARLES A. PIKE.

with the People's party. For fifteen or more years he has served as city and county attorney, and has been active, both in politics and professional circles. In religion he is a Lutheran. Fraternally he belongs to Buena Vista Lodge No. 42, I. O. O. F., and Buena Vista Lodge No. 88, K. P.

In 1879 Mr. Hartenstein purchased the Cottonwood Hot Springs, situated five miles west of Buena Vista. There he erected a hotel, but it burned down in 1886, and he sold the springs. However, the amount of selling price did not reimburse him for his investment, as the springs are back in the mountains and therefore not very accessible. When the town of Buena Vista was started in 1880, it was a very rough place and for two years was full of thugs, gamblers and desperadoes. These he was employed to prosecute by the better class of citizens and he did his work well, although it brought him in peril of his life many times, the lawless element frequently threatening to shoot him for his efforts to get rid of the town's undesirable class of residents.

CHARLES A. PIKE, who came to Durango in 1889, has since been identified with many of the important interests of La Plata County. He opened an office here and began the practice of his profession—that of the law. In this he has since continued, although much of his time has been given to the duties of offices to which he has been elected. In 1889 he was chosen to serve as superintendent of schools of the county, which office, by re-election, he filled for four years. The Republican party received his allegiance until the issues of 1896 arose, when he cast his influence on the side of the silver cause. In the year 1898 he was the candidate on the fusion ticket for county judge and was elected to the office. For two years he served as chairman of the silver Republican county central committee, during which time he contributed to the success of that party in his locality.

A son of Charles W. and Susan Pike, who spent their entire married lives upon a farm in York County, Me., the subject of this sketch was born on the family homestead in 1852. His education, commenced in public schools, was completed in Bowdoin College, from which he was graduated in 1874. Afterward he read law in the office of Ayres & Clifford at Cornish, Me., and in 1876 was admitted to practice at the bar. He remained in York County for little more than a year, when, in 1878, he removed to Atchison County, Mo., and for a time taught school there in addition to engaging in law practice. In 1882 he came to Colorado and took up his residence at Animas, La Plata County, where he remained until 1889, meantime engaging in mining in the San Juan country. Upon his election as county superintendent of schools he came to Durango, where he has since been intimately connected with local affairs. For five years he was secretary of the board of directors of the city schools, and his influence in educational matters has been of great benefit to the schools here. Besides his property in Durango he still owns real estate in Animas. By his marriage, in 1878, to Elizabeth C. Cobb, he has a daughter, Charlie K.

Mr. Pike is actively connected with Durango Lodge No. 46, A. F. & A. M., of which he was formerly senior warden and is now master. For two years he was clerk of Aztec Camp No. 30, Woodmen of the World. He is also a member of Sitting Bull Tribe No. 48, I. O. R. M. As a citizen he is highly respected, as an official has proved himself to be faithful to every trust, and as a friend he has ever been accommodating and helpful.

LEE KAHN, M. D., was one of the most prominent and successful physicians of Leadville, where he engaged in practice from 1889. At the time of his death he was secretary of the Lake County Medical Association, a member of the Colorado State Medical Society, the American Medical Society, the Alumni of Rush Medical College, and the American Public Health Association. In 1893 he served as chairman of the board of health of Leadville, and from 1894 until his death he was secretary of the United States board of pension examiners of this city. During 1895 and 1896 he served as vice-president of the Colorado State Medical Society. In 1898 he was a delegate to the convention of the American Medical Society at Denver, and received appointment as secretary of the section of physiology for this society in 1899. He published a number of papers bearing upon important diseases and the best remedial agencies to be employed, all of which attracted thoughtful attention on the part of the medical fraternity. He was the inventor of the Lee Kahn applicator and injector, manufactured by Tiemann & Co., of New York.

The Kahn family is of German origin. Isaac Kahn, the doctor's father, was born near Frank-

fort, Germany, and in early life came to the United States. After having for some time engaged in merchandising in New York, he removed to Morrison, Ill., where the subject of this sketch was born in 1867. Thence he came to Colorado about 1880 and settled in Leadville, where he has since had mercantile and mining interests. In politics he is a Democrat, and fraternally is a Mason and Odd Fellow. By his marriage to Mina Guthman, a native of Germany, he had four sons: Lee; Jacob, deceased; Maurice G., a graduate of the medical department of Harvard University and now a practicing physician of Leadville; Colo; and Herman E., a student.

The education of Dr. Kahn was obtained in public schools and under private tutorship. In youth he was given excellent advantages, including study in Europe, where he spent six months, traveling with his mother. For fourteen months he studied pharmacy, after which he took up the study of medicine under Drs. John Law and S. A. Bosanko. In 1882 he matriculated in Rush Medical College, Chicago, but learning that he would not be permitted to graduate at the close of three years, on account of being under age, he left college at the close of his first year, and for one year studied in St. Luke's Hospital in Leadville. He then returned to Chicago, where he completed the course, graduating in 1889, after which he engaged in practice in Leadville. In 1894 he received the honorary degree of A. M. from the college at Ewing, Ill. May 17, 1890, he was united in marriage with Ruth Ward, a well-known poet and writer residing in Ann Arbor, Mich. They had one child, Milo Ward Kahn.

The death of Dr. Kahn occurred February 26, 1899, and was a loss, not alone to his family and friends, but also to the profession in which he had won merited distinction.

WILBUR W. BULETTE, M. D., ophthalmotologist, otologist, laryngologist and rhinologist, of Pueblo, and a prominent practitioner of this city since May, 1894, is one of the most successful specialists in the state. In addition to his private practice he holds the position of ophthalmotologist and laryngologist to the State Asylum for Insane at Pueblo, Work's Sanitorium for Nervous and Mental Diseases, the Pueblo Children's Home, also for the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company. He is a fellow of the American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society, also of the Western Ophthalmotological, Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society, a member of the American Medical Association, the American Climatological Association, the Rocky Mountain Inter-State Medical Society, the Colorado State Medical Society, the Pueblo County and Otero County (Colo.) Medical Societies, the Northern Medical Society of Philadelphia, and was formerly an active member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society.

The Bulette family is of English and Scotch extraction, and was early established in Pennsylvania. Emanuel, son of Emanuel Bulette, Sr., was born upon his father's farm in York County, Pa., and in time became the owner of the old homestead, but resided upon an adjoining farm. In religion he is connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church. During the war he volunteered for service, but was rejected. He married Martha Helen Blake, a direct descendant of General Blake, of the English army. She was born in Lancaster County and was a daughter of Asbury Blake, a farmer and manufacturer of Lancaster County. She is still living, as are six of her nine children. The four surviving sons are: Lorenzo D., an attorney in Philadelphia; Wilbur W.; Clarence E., a graduate of Gross Medical College of Denver and a practicing physician in that city; and Harry L., who is with his parents. The two daughters are Elma L. and Helen Maud. Our subject was born at Constitution, York County, Pa., August 17, 1862. In boyhood he was a student in the public schools and Fawn Grove Academy, after which he attended the York Collegiate Institute in York. From boyhood it was his ambition to become a physician, and his studies were directed with that end in view. In 1888 he graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania with the degree of M. D., and afterward, by successful competitive examinations, he became assistant visiting physician to the Philadelphia Lying-in Charity, which position he held until 1894. Meantime he carried on a general practice in Philadelphia from 1888 to 1891, and was also assistant in the throat and ear dispensaries of the University of Pennsylvania Hospital and of the ear department of the Philadelphia Polyclinic. In 1891 he stopped dispensary and hospital work and gave his attention to the practice of his specialties, at first studying only the ear, nose and throat, but after 1891 making a specialty

also of diseases of the eye, which he made his special study for a few years at Wills Eye Hospital, Philadelphia. In May, 1894, he opened an office in Pueblo, where he has since established an enviable reputation for skill and ability. Prior to leaving Pennsylvania he had charge, for five years, of the medical department of J. B. Lippincott Company, of Philadelphia. After settling in the west he assumed charge of the throat and ear department of the *Medical Herald* of St. Joseph, Mo., and the department of diseases of the chest in the *Medical Fortnightly*, of St. Louis, Mo. He has also been a contributor to other medical journals in the east. He has his office in Central block, Pueblo.

Dr. Bulette is a stanch Republican. He is a member of the Christian Church and in fraternal relations holds membership with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. In Denver, Colo., in February, 1893, he was united in marriage with Miss Henrie May Patrick, who was born in St. Louis, Mo., her father, Hon. William Patrick, having been an early settler and a lumber merchant of that city, treasurer of St. Louis County and member of the state legislature. The doctor and his wife have two children, Frances McCall and Helen May.

FRANK D. GREEN, M. D., a resident of Pueblo since 1892, is a prominent and successful specialist in the treatment of diseases of the ear, eye, nose and throat, and has his office in the Central building. In addition to his private practice, which is of an important character, various professional associations, Pueblo County, Colorado State, American and Mississippi Valley Medical Societies, number him among their active members, and in them, as in every organization bearing upon his profession, he maintains an active interest.

Referring to the history of the Green family, we find that they originated in England and were represented with the Calverts at the time of the settlement of Baltimore, Md. The original spelling of the name was Greene, but the final "e" was dropped by the doctor's grandfather, Zachariah. From the eastern shore of Maryland Levin Greene removed to Kentucky, at a period so early in the history of the state that it had only three counties, Jefferson, Fayette and Washington, and Daniel Boone had been in the primeval forests of that section but a short time. Reared in the Catholic faith (the religion of his ancestors), after his removal to Kentucky he married Mary Ellis, a Protestant, and through her influence identified himself with the Methodist Episcopal Church. His death occurred in Washington County when he was more than seventy years of age.

Zachariah, son of Levin Greene, was born in what is now Nelson County, Ky., and in early life participated in many Indian fights. His life occupation was farming, though for a time he also engaged in the distilling business. At the time of his death he was forty-five years of age. His son, Thomas D. Green, was born in Nelson County, where he became an extensive stock-dealer and farmer. He died in that county at fifty-four years of age. In religion he was connected with the Baptist Church. His wife was Elizabeth Berkeley, a native of Nelson County, and daughter of Jeptha Berkeley, who settled in Nelson County in 1814 and engaged in farming there; also taking a prominent part in public affairs, and served as sheriff of the county for several terms. His father, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, was a member of the family to which Governor Berkeley belonged, and was himself a man of prominence in Virginia. Mrs. Elizabeth Green died in Kentucky. Of her eight children five sons and one daughter are now living, the doctor being next to the youngest of these. Two of his brothers are farmers in Kentucky and two are ministers in the Christian Church, Rev. P. W. Green being pastor of a church in Florida, while Joseph B. has a pastorate in Kentucky.

In Nelson County, Ky., where he was born December 6, 1865, the subject of this sketch attended the public schools and Nelson Normal School, graduating from the latter. Afterward he took the classical course in the University of Kentucky, from which he graduated in 1885, with the degree of A. B. The degree of A. M. was conferred upon him in 1890. In 1885 he took up the study of medicine in the Kentucky School of Medicine at Louisville, where he took the regular course of lectures, graduating in 1888, with the degree of M. D. For two years he practiced in Louisville, after which he took a post-graduate course in the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital in New York City, where for a year he made a special study of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, receiving a diploma in recognition of excellent work in these departments. Returning to Louisville he remained there until the spring

of 1892, when the failure of his health caused him to remove to Colorado. He is known as one of the skillful specialists of Pueblo, and has attained high rank among the professional men of the state. During his residence in Kentucky he married Miss Virginia L. Moore, who was born there and is a member of the Christian Church. In politics he is a Jeffersonian Democrat.

FRANK A. HASSENPLUG, M. D. Sagacious judgment, enterprise and skill have all been marked elements in the character of Dr. Hassenplug, and it is due to these that he has attained a high position in the medical fraternity of Cripple Creek. The prominence he has attained among his professional co-workers is evident from the fact that they chose him to occupy the position of president of the Cripple Creek District Medical Society, which office he now holds. He makes a specialty of treating diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and is a thorough student of these departments of the medical science. A very busy man professionally, he has few leisure moments, but such as he has he devotes, in part, to hunting and fishing, for he is fond of the rod and the gun. He also has many relics that he collected in this country and Europe.

Near Philadelphia, Pa., Dr. Hassenplug was born August 26, 1866, and there his boyhood days were passed. He attended the public schools and an academy in Philadelphia and afterward entered that famous institution, Jefferson Medical College, from which he graduated in April, 1889. After his graduation he spent fifteen months in the Wilson Wills Eye Hospital and the eye and ear department of the Pennsylvania Hospital. Wishing to gain a more thorough knowledge of specialties than could be obtained in this country, he went abroad and studied in Vienna and London, devoting his attention principally to diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. Nine months were spent in London and a year in the hospital department of the University of Austria, Vienna.

Prior to his study in Europe Dr. Hassenplug had engaged in practice in Denver, Colo., for a short time. On his return to the United States he again came to Colorado, this time settling in Cripple Creek, where he engaged in an office practice of his specialties. He has been a resident of this city since 1894 and in the meantime has gained a reputation for his skill, accuracy and careful judgment. His advice is regarded as authoritative and his opinion sought in all cases where superior skill and wise judgment are necessary. In fraternal connections he is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Woodmen of the World, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, Degree of Honor and Sons of Veterans.

WASHINGTON I. EDGERTON, county judge of Hinsdale County and a prominent business man of Lake City, was born near Hillsdale, Mich., September 21, 1846, a son of Volney and Martha (Sheriff) Edgerton, natives respectively of Connecticut and Maryland. His father, who was a farmer by occupation, spent the greater part of his life in Ontario County, N. Y., where he was prominent in politics and represented his district in the legislature. Much of his time during the closing years of his life was spent in the settlement of estates of which he was executor. He died in 1893, when seventy-seven years of age. Of his four children all but one are still living. The eldest, Mary J., married Albert Vroman, of Ontario County, and is now deceased. Frank P. resides on the old homestead, as does also Ruth A. Our subject was third in order of birth among the children. He was reared on the old homestead and received a common-school education.

September 3, 1864, Mr. Edgerton enlisted in the Third New York Light Artillery, Battery E, under General Kirby, and was assigned to the army of the Potomac. He took part in the sieges of Richmond and Petersburg, and a decisive engagement at Spring Hill. At the close of the war he was mustered out, in June, 1865. Returning to New York, he entered a seminary at Genesee and afterward engaged in teaching for some time. Later he followed various occupations (principally clerking), for several years. In 1876 he came to Colorado and settled at Lake City, where he began prospecting and mining. For two years he made this his principal occupation, and mined not only in this vicinity, but also in the Animas Forks district. Afterward he was employed as driver for Barlow & Sanderson, owners of the stage route from Lake City to Saguache, and later he became agent at Lake City for the different stage companies. In 1890, forming a partnership with O. McCreery, he embarked in the hay, grain and coal business. Soon he bought his partner's interest, after which he

A. T. Gunnell

continued alone. From A. M. Wilson, in 1893, he purchased the book and stationery business, to which he has since given his attention, having disposed of his fuel and feed business.

Active in local affairs, in 1885 Mr. Edgerton was elected county treasurer. At the expiration of his term he was re-elected, and continued, by re-election, in the office for four successive terms. He also served one term as deputy. Elected a member of the town board, in that position he was influential in advancing local projects for the development of the city's resources. In 1898 he was the successful candidate of the Republican party for county judge. From 1884 to 1893 he was a member of the Lake City school board and its secretary. As a county official he is impartial, painstaking and trustworthy, and wins the confidence of the people. Fraternally he is connected with John A. Rawlins Post No. 28, G. A. R., at Lake City, in which he is serving as past commander. He is past noble grand of Silver Star Lodge No. 27, I. O. O. F., and a member of Golden Rule Encampment No. 12; also Canton Rogers No. 13, of Denver. The Denver Athletic Club numbers him among its members. In 1874 he was united in marriage with Mary C., daughter of Whitley Gilmore, of Minneapolis, Kan., and a native of Warren County, Ill. They are the parents of one daughter, J. Ruth.

HON. ALLEN T. GUNNELL. The services which in the past Judge Gunnell has rendered the people of El Paso County and Colorado entitle him to rank among the prominent public men of his county and state. From the time of his arrival in Colorado to the present he has been identified with its political and public affairs and has been recognized as one of the most distinguished members of its bar. As representative, county judge and state senator (in fact, in every position to which he has been called), his devotion to the interests of his constituents has been as conspicuous as his ability and broad information. Since the spring of 1894 he has made his home in Colorado Springs, where he has his office in the Giddings Block, having as his partner C. C. Hamlin, under the firm title of Gunnell & Hamlin.

While the Gunnell family originated in England, by intermarriage the present generation is principally of French-Huguenot descent. They were represented among the pioneer planters of Virginia. John Gunnell, who was born in the Old Dominion, removed to Christian County, Ky., and engaged in farming, but after a time he went to McLean County, Ill., becoming a pioneer farmer near Bloomington. He remained there until his death, which occurred when he was seventy years of age. His son, Thomas A. Gunnell, was born in Christian County, Ky., and was educated for the bar. His mother died in his infancy, leaving him a large number of slaves. In order to support them he was obliged to turn his attention to farming. Establishing his home in Saline County, Mo., which had the largest hemp fields in the world, he embarked in hemp-raising. Believing the institution of slavery to be a great moral evil, when the war came on he gave his support to the Union cause. After continuing the management of his farm until 1884 he came to Colorado Springs, and now, at seventy-seven years of age, makes his home with his son, Judge Gunnell. In religion he is connected with the Christian Church.

The marriage of Thomas A. Gunnell united him with Marion Wallace Thomson, who was born near Georgetown, Ky., and died in 1896, while visiting at Buena Vista, Colo. The Thomson family originated in Scotland, whence two brothers emigrated to America many years prior to the Revolution, one settling in Massachusetts, and the other going to Alabama or Mississippi, and from there going into Virginia. Her father, David, was a commissioned general in the war of 1812; his oldest son, Manlius V., who was a prominent attorney and politician of Kentucky, enlisted in the Mexican war when very young and was given a commission as colonel. Some years afterward, while serving as lieutenant-governor of Kentucky, he died, at about thirty-five years of age. General Thomson was a pioneer and large farmer of Pettis County, Mo., where he established the town of Georgetown, the original county-seat. One of the tracts that he entered from the government he presented to his daughter, the wife of Gen. George R. Smith, who laid out the land as a town and named it in honor of his daughter, Sarah, whose nickname was Sed, from which the name Sedalia was derived. This General Smith was a man of great influence in Missouri and was the principal promoter of the Missouri Pacific Railroad.

The subject of this sketch, son of Thomas A. Gunnell, was born near Marshall, Saline County, Mo., January 29, 1848, and was the oldest of seven children, of whom three are

living, Volney C. being an attorney in Ogden, Utah, while Eva, Mrs. John Bradley, resides in Wellington, Kan. He prepared for college under Dr. Yantis, in Sweet Springs Academy, and in 1866 entered Bethany (W. Va.) College, from which he graduated in 1869, with the degree of A. B. He studied law with Judge Phillips of the United States District Court of Kansas City and Senator Vest, and was admitted to the bar in Sedalia, Mo., in 1872, but in the summer of the same year, owing to impaired health, he came to Colorado. When winter came on he went south to Austin, Tex., but the climate there did not agree with him. In the spring of 1874 he returned to Missouri and during the same year came to Colorado Springs, where he began in practice. In 1876 he went to Lake City, in the San Juan country, and two years later was elected to represent Hinsdale County in the state legislature, serving as a member of the second general assembly. While there he was employed on a mining case in Leadville, where he bought mining interests. On retiring from the legislature he became a partner of L. J. Laws, in the general practice of law at Leadville. In 1881 he was elected county judge of Lake County and two years later was re-elected, but resigned during the last year of his second term in order to form a partnership with Hon. J. B. Bissell, now judge of the court of appeals of Colorado. The partnership of Bissell & Gunnell continued until the former was elected to the bench, after which Mr. Gunnell carried on practice alone in the same place. In the spring of 1894 he opened an office in Colorado Springs.

On the Democratic ticket, in the fall of 1890, Judge Gunnell was elected to the state senate, and served in the sessions of 1891 and 1893 and the special sessions of 1894. In 1893 he was chairman of the judiciary committee, and at other times served on various important committees. His first partner in Colorado Springs was Judge William Harrison, who died in June, 1894, two months after the partnership had been formed. Since then he has had Mr. Hamlin as partner. While his practice is general, he has made a specialty of mining cases. He is president of a number of mining companies at Cripple Creek and is interested individually in Leadville mines, where he owns some good properties. He is recognized as one of the prominent representatives of the Democratic party in El Paso County and Colorado. In 1896 he was elected, on the regular Democratic ticket, as presidential elector and met with the other electors in Denver, where he cast his vote for Bryan.

In Saline County, Mo., Judge Gunnell married Miss Elizabeth M. Hancock, who was born in Hopkinsville, Ky., a descendant of the Waller family of Virginia, and a daughter of Rev. T. W. Hancock, a native of Christian County, Ky., and a pioneer preacher of the Christian Church in Missouri. They have two children: Allen W., member of the class of 1899, University of Michigan law department; and Seddie, a graduate of the Christian College at Columbia, Mo., now the wife of Hon. Clarence C. Hamlin. Judge and Mrs. Gunnell are members of the First Presbyterian Church of Colorado Springs. Fraternally he was made a Mason in Lake City, and is now a member of El Paso Lodge No. 13, A. F. & A. M., Colorado Springs Chapter No. 6, R. A. M., Pike's Peak Commandery No. 6, K. T., and the Scottish Rite and Shrine.

Judge Gunnell is thoroughly grounded in the philosophy of the law, and among his contemporaries is said to excel as a counselor. However, he is particularly strong in the presentation of a case before both the court and jury.

HENRY JAMES HOLMES, editor of the *Avalanche* (daily) and the *Avalanche-Echo* (weekly), of Glenwood Springs, has been connected with the newspaper business from early boyhood, and, by sheer force of energy and determination, has risen from the position of apprentice to the head of an important publication. March 11, 1891, he moved his plant from Carbondale, a town thirteen miles from Glenwood Springs, to this city, where his previous publication, the *Carbondale Avalanche*, was continued as the *Weekly Avalanche*. In June of the same year he purchased the Glenwood *Echo*, the first paper published in this place, and by consolidation established the *Avalanche-Echo*. The first issue of the *Daily Avalanche* appeared May 6, 1891, since which time the paper has enjoyed a constantly increasing prosperity, and has wielded a large influence in local affairs.

Mr. Holmes was born in Portland, Me., November 18, 1852. His father, Thomas Holmes, a native of Ireland, emigrated to America with his family in early manhood and settled in Portland, Me. In Cork, Ireland, he married Fannie Caughlin, who died when our subject was a small child. The father, who has engaged in

the shoe business during his entire active life, is still living in Lewiston, Me. Politically he is a Democrat. Of his children, Thomas M. is engaged in the retail shoe business in Lewiston, Me.; John W. lives in Meriden, Conn.; Michael J. is a shoe merchant of Lewiston, Me.; Margaret is the wife of J. J. Sullivan, of Charlestown, Mass.; Mary Ann married J. F. Constantine, a mill operator living in Lewiston, Me.; and Lizzie is the wife of W. J. Wills, editor of the Goldfield *Daily Leader*, at Goldfield, Colo.

When twenty years of age our subject became an apprentice in the office of the *Daily Press*, of Portland, Me., where he continued in that capacity until 1874, and afterward remained for three years on a salary. Meantime, he carried on his studies in night schools. From Portland he went into other towns in Maine, where he followed his trade. March 27, 1879, he started west, and arriving in Colorado, secured employment as a printer in Denver, but in the spring of 1880 went to Breckenridge, where he prospected for a year. Not meeting with much success, he sought other fields of labor, and packing his blankets on his back, he crossed the Ten-Mile range into Eagle Park. At Holy Cross, in Eagle County, he engaged in prospecting and mining until 1884. Later he worked in mines at Leadville for a short time. During the same year he rode on horseback from Leadville to Glenwood Springs, and from this place went to White River, where he located a ranch. Soon, however, he abandoned the land, having determined that Glenwood was to be his future home. At that time the town had no houses, its site being unmarked save by a few tents, but he had faith in its future and believed at no distant day it would be one of the best towns in western Colorado. For a time he engaged in prospecting at Aspen, expecting to strike a vein of rich ore, but in this he was disappointed. Packing his blankets, he again sought Glenwood Springs, and accepted the first work that was offered him. For several months he worked at breaking rock in the tunnel of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, east of the town, after which he was employed in the office of the *Ute Chief*, a weekly paper, and in the spring of the following year (1887) he purchased the *Daily News*, a newly-started paper. This he conducted until 1889, when it was consolidated with the *Daily Ute Chief*, and soon afterward sold to George Banning. After disposing of it he went to Carbondale and purchased the plant of the *Advance*, the name of which he changed to the Carbondale *Avalanche*. The first issue of this paper was made July 12, 1889, and he continued to publish it until he moved the plant to Glenwood. The paper gives expression to the editor's opinions, which are strongly in favor of the re-establishment of silver upon a 16-to-1 basis, and also in favor of a protective tariff which will protect home industries.

In 1891 Mr. Holmes married Miss Mary Nixon, of Lewiston, Me. They are the parents of five daughters, Carrie Nixon, Etta May, May Linn, Josephine and Clara Frances.

JACOB J. ABBOTT, member of the firm of Abbott Brothers, civil and mining engineers and United States deputy mineral surveyors at Lake City, was born in Uxbridge, Mass., in 1850, a son of Jacob J. Abbott, D. D., and Margaret Whitin Abbott, natives respectively of Vermont and Massachusetts. His father, who was educated at Dartmouth College, gave his active years to the ministry of the Congregational Church, holding pastorates in Massachusetts, Maine and Vermont. Deeply interested in whatever tended to advance educational interests, he served for many years as a trustee of both Dartmouth and Bowdoin Colleges. During the war he had charge of the work of the Christian Commission at Washington, in connection with which the subject of this sketch filled an important position, although then but a boy of fourteen years. In the ministry, in educational affairs and in public matters alike his influence was felt. His life was useful and active and no one more than he lived solely to do good to others. He died at his home in New Haven in 1878, and church and educational circles of New England keep his memory green. The family of which he was an honored member has been represented in this country since the early part of the seventeenth century, coming from England to Andover, Mass.

The subject of this sketch was one of four sons, the others of whom were named as follows: James W., his partner at Lake City; William W., formerly a resident of Lake City, but more recently a teacher in Massachusetts, Connecticut and North Carolina; and Paul W., of Whitinsville, Mass. There was also a daughter, Helen, who is no longer living.

The classical education of our subject was acquired at Yale University, from the Sheffield scientific department of which he graduated in

1872, and then continuing his studies in the higher course of the post-graduate department of the university he obtained in 1874 a second degree of Civil Engineer.

In 1875 he came to Lake City, in company with his older brother, and the two embarked in civil and mining engineering at this place, since which time the firm of Abbott Brothers has surveyed and patented most of the mining claims in Hinsdale County and many in other counties of Colorado. His work has been principally that of establishing boundary lines and perfecting titles for mining claims. This work is always ably done and its accuracy has never been called into question. He and his brother built the Henson Creek toll road from Lake City to Engineer Mountain, known as the Lake City and Uncompahgre road, without which neither the town nor the county could maintain an existence. Nearly all of the roads in the county have been built under his supervision. He now has charge of the construction of the great reservoir at Lake San Cristobal, owned by A. E. Reynolds, of Denver, which will be one of the largest in the state and will generate electric power for the use of several important mines of the county. He is actively engaged in the development of the mineral resources of Hinsdale County and his work in that direction is of the most important nature. He has in turn been both mayor and trustee of the town of Lake City and has served a term as superintendent of public instruction and held the office of justice of the peace for a number of years.

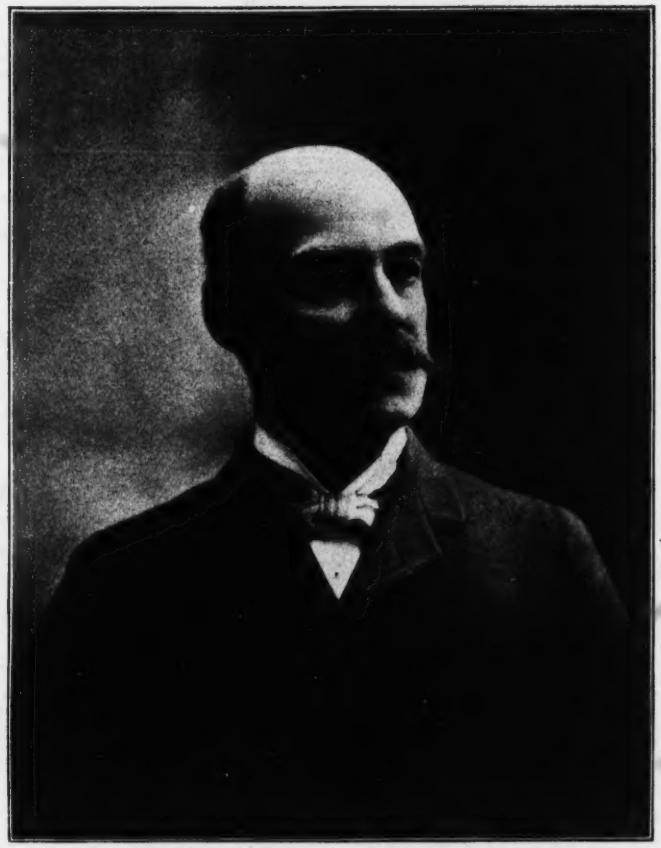
February 26, 1877, Mr. Abbott married Jenny, daughter of Enoch and Mary (Seabury) Farrington, of Auburn, Me. Mr. Farrington was the most noted tenor singer in New England for a long term of years. Mr. and Mrs. Abbott are the parents of six living children: Margaret, Dudley, Farrington, Jacob J., Jr., Catharine and Cushman, all of them born in Lake City. Their youngest child, Dorothy, rests by her grandfather's side in the beautiful family cemetery at Whitinsville, Mass.

F. J. HULANISKI, proprietor and editor of the *Silverite Plain Dealer*, is among the leading newspaper men, not only of Ouray County, but of the entire San Juan country. Formerly the editor of the *Plain Dealer*, which he purchased on coming to Ouray in 1890, five years later, by consolidation with the *Silverite*, he formed the newspaper which he now owns and publishes. Through his energy and ability he has been an important factor in the promotion of local enterprises. He has made his paper the medium through which he reaches the people, arousing them to a feeling of duty regarding needed reforms, interesting them in desired improvements and keeping them informed concerning the issues of the age. Justly he may regard with pride his paper and the influence it has exerted over the people. To his labor is due not a little of the progress made by Ouray, which, with its good hotels, schools and banks, its hot springs, its electric lights, sewerage, water works, etc., situated, as it is, in the midst of lofty mountains, rich in silver and gold, may well be called one of the finest towns of southwestern Colorado.

The Hulaniski family is of Polish descent. Our subject's father, Julian Hulaniski, was born and educated in Poland, and owned large estates there, but these he lost during the insurrection of his country. He was a man of splendid attainments and broad knowledge, especially proficient in the languages. He was a colonel in the army at the time of the rebellion against Russia, and on account of his connection with this unhappy and disastrous attempt to gain liberty for Poland, he was banished. He came to the United States and for a time was a teacher of languages in New York City, but afterward removed to Iowa, where he engaged in civil engineering and in the surveying of railroads. He died in 1860, when fifty years of age.

Born in Iowa in 1860, our subject was educated in the military academy at Vicksburg, Miss., and Omaha (Neb.) College. While in Omaha he learned the printer's trade, at which he served an apprenticeship with the Omaha *Herald*. In 1875 he went to Kansas and became connected with the Leavenworth *Times* and later was with the Topeka *Capital*. In 1883 he established the *Western Empire* at Alton, a weekly journal, of which he was editor and proprietor until 1888. He also built up the Kansas City *Sun*, which became a reportorial journal. On selling it in 1889 he came to Ouray, where he has since resided. In the fall of 1895 he was elected, on the Populist ticket, judge of Ouray County, which office he filled for three years.

Fraternally Judge Hulaniski is a member of Mount Hayden Lodge No. 78, K. P., in which he is past chancellor commander; and he is also



HON. WILLIAM STORY.

identified with Columbine Company No. 15, Uniform Rank. In 1880 he married Ruth Kerr, of Kansas, by whom he has three daughters, Opal, Ruth and Marcia. Having made journalism his life study, he has acquired a thorough knowledge of its every detail, and this knowledge, combined with his good judgment and business ability, has enabled him to attain a high rank among the journalists of the west.

Judge Hulaniski's latest venture is probably the most important in recent years, and through it he will no doubt win fresh laurels and financial success. This is the incorporation of a large publishing company in Denver, in April of 1899, with some of the best-known men of the state of Colorado interested with him. They are publishing the Colorado *Democrat*, the only general state paper which is Democratic in politics, and the only Democratic paper in the city of Denver. He alternates his time between Ouray and Denver, and edits both the papers here mentioned.

HON. WILLIAM STORY. There are few citizens of Ouray who have been more prominent than Judge Story, whose life strikingly illustrates the force of well-directed energy, steadfast purpose and never ceasing effort. Through his successful career as an attorney he has gained the prestige which ability always wins, while through his efficient service as lieutenant-governor of Colorado his name was brought prominently before the people of the state. He has given liberally of time, means and thought to promote the welfare of the state and secure the advancement of its best interests.

The success which has come to Judge Story is largely due to qualities of determination and perseverance, inherited from a long line of God-fearing, law-abiding ancestors. He is a descendant of the Marion, Roddock and Story families, well known in the early history of Massachusetts. His father, Capt. John P. Story, a sea-faring man, the son of Capt. William Story and grandson of Dr. Elisha Story of Revolutionary fame, was born in Marblehead, Mass., and having acquired a competence, at about the age of thirty years settled in Wisconsin, where he married Miss Elizabeth Quarles and where the subject of our sketch was born in 1843. Judge Story went to school in Waukesha, Wis., Salem, Mass., and Ann Arbor, Mich., graduating from the law department of the Michigan University in 1864, after which he enlisted in the Thirty-ninth Regular Wisconsin Infantry, serving until the regiment was mustered out.

In the fall of 1865 he entered the law office of Carter, Pitkin & Davis, of Milwaukee (Mr. Pitkin being later governor of Colorado). In September, 1866, at the request of Col. LaFayette Gregg, afterward judge of the supreme court of that state, he went to Fayetteville, Ark. In 1867 Mr. Story was oppointed by Governor Murphy of Arkansas judge of the circuit court, a position he held until the adoption of the new constitution in 1868, when he was appointed by Governor Clayton circuit judge for a term of six years. In 1869 he was appointed special chief justice of the supreme court of the state, his duty being to write the opinions in cases in which the chief justice had been engaged in the lower courts. In March, 1871, he was appointed by President Grant judge of the United States district court for the western district of Arkansas, which office he resigned in July, 1874, and, in the hope of recovering his health, which had been greatly shattered, removed to Denver, Colo., where he resided for three years. In 1877 he went to Ouray and soon acquired a large practice. In 1883 Judge Stevens became his partner and the partnership of Story & Stevens continued until December 31, 1897, when the new firm of Story & Story was formed, the junior member being his son, a graduate of Cornell University. During the greater portion of the first ten years of his residence in Ouray he was attorney for both city and county. In September, 1888, he was nominated for the office of judge of the seventh judicial district of Colorado, but declined the honor, preferring to devote his time to the practice of law. In 1890 he was nominated by the Republican party and elected lieutenant-governor of Colorado—running largely ahead of his ticket in that portion of the state in which he was best known.

Engrossed as he has been with professional duties, Judge Story's activities have not been limited to law. He has been largely interested in mining, banking and other enterprises. For many years he was president of The San Miguel Valley Bank and its successor, The First National Bank of Telluride. He was president of The Ouray and San Juan Wagon Road Company during the greater portion of the time that company was constructing its famous toll road from Ouray to Red Mountain; was interested in the building of the Rio Grande Southern Railroad

and is interested in and attorney for The San Miguel Consolidated Gold Mining Company, The Telluride Power Transmission Company and other corporations. His time has also been given to needed legislation, and a number of bills, afterward enacted into laws, of importance to his section and helpful to the state at large, were prepared by him; among others being the bills passed by the Eighth General Assembly providing that the expenses of the counties of this state shall not exceed the revenues derived by them from taxation, and requiring them to do business on a cash basis. In October, 1871, he married Ada B., daughter of Daniel A. Olin, of Milwaukee, Wis., and with his wife and two children (Ada B. and William) still resides at Ouray, Colo. Fraternally he is connected with Ouray Lodge No. 37, A. F. & A. M., Kilwinning Chapter No. 21, R. A. M., and Ouray Commandery, K. T.

GEORGE P. DUDLEY. It was in 1877 that Mr. Dudley settled upon his present property, one mile west of Garo, and here he began in the cattle business and in raising hay. In 1883 he became interested in the sheep industry. About 1888 he sold his cattle interests and has since devoted his attention exclusively to the breeding of sheep.

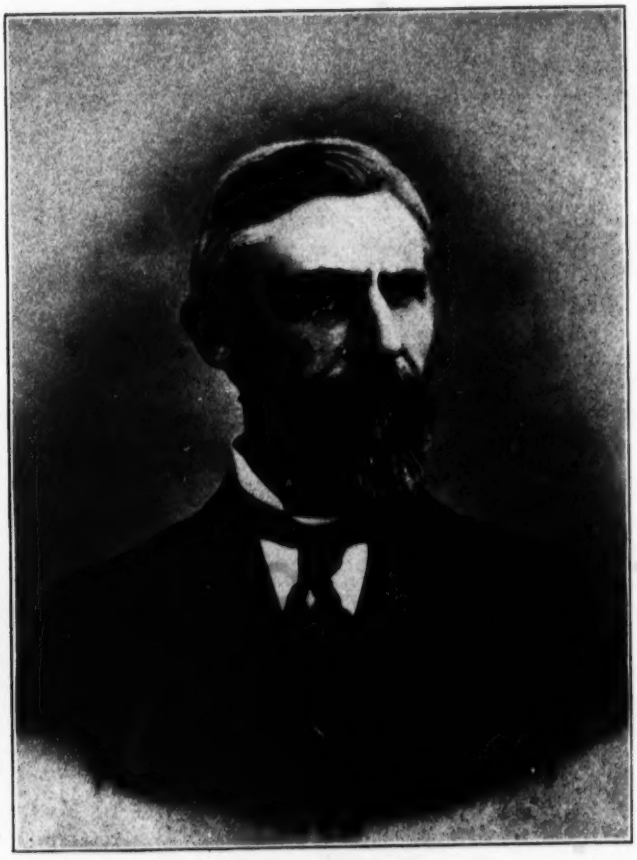
Born in Oswego County, N. Y., April 16, 1838, our subject was one of the six children of Rev. Ira and Margaret (Ferris) Dudley. Of the family two daughters and two sons are living. Mary A. is the wife of J. B. Curtis, of Hannibal, N. Y.; Emily is the widow of L. M. Webb, of Pueblo, Colo.; and Judson H. is a mining expert with headquarters in Denver. Rev. Ira Dudley was born in Vermont in 1799 and at the age of about twelve years went to New York with his parents, the journey through trackless forests, destitute of roads, being made by the aid of blazed trees. He grew to manhood in Cayuga County, and in early manhood studied for the ministry and was ordained to officiate in the clergy of the Baptist Church. The greater part of his ministerial life was passed in eastern and northern New York. About 1845 he went, via wagon, to Michigan, where he held a pastorate. Four years later he removed to Illinois, where for three years he preached in Bloomingdale and St. Charles. Returning thence to New York state, he continued to preach the gospel as long as his physical health permitted. He died at eighty-five years of age.

The Dudleys are descended from Samuel Dudley, who emigrated from Northamptonshire, England, with his father and family, about the year 1630, making the voyage on the "Arbella." He settled at Newton (now Old Cambridge), Mass.

After having attended public schools for some years, the subject of this sketch entered Fulton Academy, where he spent two years, and afterward studied for two terms in Hamilton College. While still a boy his father purchased a farm, and the management of this place was given into his hands. When he was still less than twenty-one, his father moved from the farm and he acquired a half-interest in the property, of the cultivation of which he took full charge. March 21, 1861, he married Miss Emma J. Lawrence, daughter of Russell C. Lawrence, a prominent manufacturer of woolen goods near Perth, Lower Canada. Her great-grandfather, Capt. Henry Lawrence, came to America with the British army during the Revolutionary war and afterward settled permanently in Vermont.

With a view to engaging in the stock business in Colorado, our subject came here in the fall of 1863. He engaged in the freighting business, starting for Colorado from the Missouri River in the spring of 1864 and continuing freighting to Denver and as far as Virginia City, Idaho, for some two years. Finally the hostility of the Indians drove him out of the business. Returning to New York, our subject sold his farm and settled his business affairs. With his family, in 1868, he settled in Johnson County, Mo. In the spring of 1874 he moved to Colorado and settled one mile above Alma, Park County, pre-empting the land for the town of Dudley. He continued in that place, interested in mining, until 1877, when he removed to the property he still owns. From 1884 to 1887 he served as commissioner of Park County. For many years he served as secretary of the school board. The success that he has attained since coming to Colorado is the result of his own sturdy will and determination of character. He is industrious and painstaking in all of his work. The many details connected with ranch life receive his close attention, Nothing escapes his careful oversight. To this is largely due his prosperity.

Three daughters were born to the union of Mr. and Mrs. Dudley. The eldest of these, Cora L., is a lady of superior attainments and broad culture. She was educated in Fulton (N. Y.)



Thomas B. Rucker

Academy, and became the wife of Louis Guiraud, now deceased. During the World's Fair in Chicago she was assistant secretary of the board of commissioners of Colorado, and afterward went to Europe, where she represented the press and some gold mining interests of Colorado at the exposition in Antwerp, Belgium. Georgia Belle, deceased, was the wife of Harold Chalmers, of Park County, and at her death left a daughter, Ellen Belle. The youngest daughter, Margaret E., who was educated at Fulton Academy, is the wife of W. H. Ball, of Syracuse, N. Y., and has one son, George Dudley.

HON. THOMAS A. RUCKER. Both on the bench and at the bar Judge Rucker has gained an enviable reputation for acuteness and breadth of mental faculties, the power of logical reasoning and extent of legal knowledge. When he came to Aspen, Pitkin County, in 1881, he established himself in practice, in which he has since continued, with the exception of the periods in which he held public office. As a jurist he has been characterized by strict impartiality, close application to business, and the observance of principles founded on integrity. He has won success and a creditable place in the estimation of his fellow-citizens.

The Rucker family was among the earliest settlers of Kentucky, where its members owned large tracts of land and took an active part in political affairs. James Willis Rucker, the judge's father, was born in that state and for a number of years served as a member of the Kentucky state legislature. By his marriage to Elizabeth Jones, of that state, daughter of David Jones, a prosperous farmer, he had a family of three daughters and four sons, of whom two daughters are deceased, the third, Mrs. M. V. Warren, being a resident of Arizona. Of the sons, David is deceased; Judge A. W. Rucker resides in Denver; and J. W. is a farmer living near Denver.

Born in Cole County, Mo., May 1, 1844, the subject of this review received his education in local schools and Bethany College, an institution founded by Alexander Campbell and his coworkers during the early part of the nineteenth century and which is still one of the prominent colleges of the Christian Church. He took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar in Missouri in 1869, where he began practice. In 1874 he settled in Kansas City, Mo., where he built up a good practice and remained until his removal to Aspen, Colo., in 1881. Two years after he settled in Pitkin County he was elected county judge, which office he filled from 1883 to 1886. During the latter year Governor Adams appointed him district judge of the ninth judicial district, to fill a vacancy; at the first election afterward he was regularly elected, and has since succeeded himself in the office at each subsequent election. He is considered to be one of the ablest judges in his part of the state, and his decisions are held in high respect by the supreme court.

In 1867 Judge Rucker married Mariam B. Pemberton, a native of Pettis County, Mo., and a daughter of George M. and Melissa M. Pemberton, both natives of Kentucky, but who moved to Missouri with their parents previous to their marriage. Judge and Mrs. Rucker have two sons: T. P. Rucker, M. D., who is a physician at Basalt, Colo.; and Addison W., a business man in Aspen. The Rucker family was strongly Democratic from early days and the judge was reared in the faith of this party, with which he has always voted, although he is inclined to be rather liberal in political matters. Since 1868 he has been identified with the Masonic Order, and he is also a member of the Order of Elks.

E. R. CROSIER, who resides on Michegan Creek, six miles below Jefferson, is one of the substantial and successful ranchmen of Park County, and is also justice of the peace in his district, which office he has held, almost constantly, for many years. He is a native of Vermont, born in Waterville, April 1, 1830, a son of Edmund L. and Lucy (Hodgkins) Crosier. Of five children comprising the family, he and his sister, Cynthia, wife of George W. Foster, of Woodbury, Vt., are the sole survivors. Their father, a native of Lamoille County, Vt., learned in youth the trade of carpenter, but early in life settled upon a farm and afterward devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. He served as captain of a company of state militia and for many years was justice of the peace. His death occurred in 1848.

The education of our subject was acquired in common schools and in Morrisonville and Johnston Academies, in each of which he spent one term. When his father died he was eighteen years of age, and, being the eldest of the children, the support of the others devolved largely upon him. Until the fall of 1855 he engaged in teaching school and in general contracting. Then,

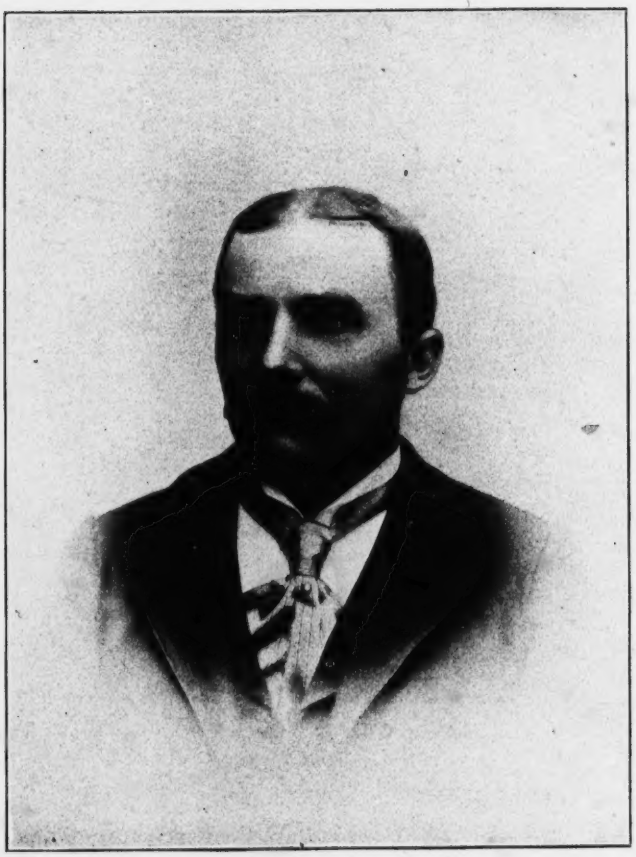
his health being poor and his sisters having married, he went to Wisconsin, settling in Iola, where he was made town treasurer and constable. In the spring of 1860 he came across the plains to Colorado, arriving in Denver June 11 of that year. Shortly afterward he went to Boulder County, and for ten years engaged in mining there and in Summit County. At the same time he was interested in freighting, having a partner who attended to that business while he sought the precious metal.

In 1865 Mr. Crosier took up a ranch on Tarryall Creek, twelve miles below Jefferson, and where later the postoffice of Bordenville was established. There he spent a portion of his winters until 1869, when he sold the ranch, returned to Wisconsin and embarked in the lumber business on the Wolf River. In 1874 he came back to Colorado and took up a ranch three and one-half miles from Jefferson, on Michegan Creek. There he engaged in the haying and stock business until 1895. From 1877 to 1880 he served as county commissioner, to which office he was elected on the Republican ticket. In 1895 he sold his ranch and went to Mesa County, buying a ranch, of which his son, Lelon J., is now manager, in connection with a ranch of his own. However, he found the climate too warm to be enjoyable and in 1896 returned to Park County, settling on the land which he has since superintended. While in Wisconsin, in 1860, he was made a Mason. After coming to Colorado he affiliated with the lodge in Central City, but later removed his membership to Doric Lodge No. 25, A. F. & A. M., at Fairplay. June 14, 1864, he married Miss Lucinda Blandin, daughter of C. K. and Melissa Blandin, residents of Iowa, Wis. One child blessed their union, Lelon J., now living in Mesa County, Colo.

THOMAS T. BARTLETT is living retired at Fort Garland, Costilla County, which was the scene of many of his adventures in pioneer days. He was born in Boston, Mass., November 30, 1829, a son of Hosea and Abagail (Tilden) Bartlett, natives respectively of Plymouth and Boston. In 1849, when twenty years of age, he took passage on a sailing vessel bound for California, and rounded the horn, landing in San Francisco during August of that year. From that city the brig sailed up the Sacramento River to the capital city, and thence he traveled fifty miles northwest to Coloma, where he engaged in placer mining for two years. While he met with fair success, he was afterward unfortunate in the loss of his savings by an attempt to build a huge dam on the middle fork of the American River. From his $2,000 invested, all he got was a mess of fish.

Abandoning mining in 1851, Mr. Bartlett turned his attention to steamboating between Sacramento and San Francisco, being on a boat called the "New World." During the latter part of his five years on the river he ranked as mate. Afterward, for five years, he was employed on the Sacramento *Union*. When the Civil war began, in 1861, he enlisted in Company C, First Cavalry of California, in which he served as corporal. His command, which was under Brig.-Gen. James H. Carleton, was intended to have been a battalion of ten companies of infantry and five of cavalry, but seven companies were added, making a full regiment. He saw service in New Mexico, Arizona, California and Colorado, and was engaged principally in quelling Indian insurrections on plains and frontier. In 1863 he was detailed as General Carleton's escort at Santa Fe and was made second lieutenant of Company C, First New Mexico Infantry, but the order being given to stop all muster-in, he was not mustered in, although commissioned a lieutenant. He was commissioned regimental quartermaster of the First New Mexico Cavalry, Kit Carson commanding, and remained with that regiment until he was mustered out some months after the close of the war. He was then commissioned first lieutenant of Company C, First Battalion of New Mexico Volunteers, Kit Carson lieutenant-colonel, and remained as such until he was mustered out at Santa Fe in November, 1867. During the last two years of his army life he was intimately associated with that intrepid frontiersman, Kit Carson, and when he was mustered out he accompanied his commander from Fort Garland to Santa Fe for that purpose.

The first time that Mr. Bartlett came to Fort Garland, it was as an officer in the army, for the purpose of quelling an uprising among the Indians of the San Luis Valley. He spent one year and six months at the fort before he was discharged from the service. Upon retiring from the army he married and settled in the San Luis Valley, where he engaged in the cattle business until 1880. He then sold out and returned to Missouri, accepting a position with Samuel C. Davis & Co., of St. Louis, with whom he re-



HON. J. O. CAMPBELL.

mained for six years. In 1886 he returned to this valley and has since made his home in Fort Garland. For five years he was employed by Ferd Meyer at Costilla. Politically he is a stanch Republican. In 1875 and 1878 he was elected sheriff of Costilla County. His wife, Maria Antonia Lewis, whom he married at Carson's headquarters in Fort Garland in August, 1867, died in 1896, two years after the death of their only son, Thomas M., a promising young man of twenty years.

HON. JAMES O. CAMPBELL. The standing of any community depends as much upon the character of its public men as upon its local industries. During the four years that he represented Montrose, San Miguel and Dolores Counties in the state senate, Mr. Campbell became known throughout Colorado as a man of public spirit and progressive character, one who favored measures for the benefit of the people and who held positive opinions upon all subjects of importance. All projects for the promotion of the welfare of his constituents in the seventeenth senatorial district met with his hearty endorsement, and his representation was entirely satisfactory to all, and highly creditable to himself. Refusing renomination, in 1898 he retired from office.

The Campbell family is of Scottish origin. Robert Campbell, father of James O., was born in Scotland, but in early life emigrated to America and in 1849 went to California, while ten years later he was found among the pioneer gold-hunters in California Gulch, Colorado. He is now living the life of a retired and successful farmer in Iowa. For a time during his youth he followed the sea, but during one of his voyages he left his ship at San Francisco and went to Feather River to engage in gold mining. By his marriage to Charlotte Vincent, of England, he had six children. The eldest of these, James O. Campbell, was born in Clinton County, Iowa, in 1855. He was educated in the public schools of his home neighborhood and in Germany, where he studied from 1873 to 1876, becoming conversant with the German language and afterward studying mining in a famous school of mines.

On his return to the United States Mr. Campbell engaged in teaching school in Iowa, where he remained for four years. On account of poor health, in 1880 he came to Colorado and settled at Rico, where he commenced in business as an assayer. After a few years he accepted a position as superintendent of the Santa Clara Mining and Milling Company, which position he resigned some years later in order to become superintendent of the Jumbo mine. In 1892 he opened the Black Hawk mine, of which he is now superintendent. Having made a life study of mining, he is familiar with its every detail and is especially well qualified to make a success of his ventures in this direction. He is still employed as assayer for several companies and also acts as agent and ore buyer for the Omaha and Grant Smelting Company.

In politics a Democrat, Mr. Campbell takes quite an active part in public affairs, and does whatever seems best to advance the interests of his town and county. For several terms he served as a member of the town board. In 1888 and 1889 he held office as county superintendent of public schools and for two years held the position of justice of the peace. His interest in educational matters has been shown by his efficient service for five years as president of the Rico school board. From 1894 to 1898 he represented his district in the senate, serving in two regular and one extra sessions. Besides being the owner of a number of patented mining claims, he has a ranch of one hundred acres in the Las Animas Valley and several building lots in Rico. His entire property is the result of his unaided efforts and has been gained by judicious investments. For his success he deserves especial credit, when it is considered that he had little assistance in obtaining an education, but worked his way through school in Germany, and later taught to assist in defraying his expenses in the Iowa State Agricultural College in 1877-78. In 1888 he married Miss Mattie A. Kincaid, daughter of Edward Kincaid, of Illinois; and they have one child, Melicent.

HENRY I. HIGGINS came to Leadville in 1883 and has since been identified with the mining interests of this district. For years he has been manager of the American smelting works, which were started in 1879, and he has his office in the American National Bank building. Since coming to Colorado he has gained a practical knowledge of mining, and is now thoroughly familiar with all the minutia of the industry.

Henry I. Higgins, Sr., our subject's father, was born in Maine, and removed from there to

New York state, later going to Michigan, where, as in the other places of his residence, he engaged in the hardware business. Politically he was a Republican and in fraternal relations a Mason. His death occurred in 1876, when he was seventy-six years of age. He married Emily Beecher, a native of Ohio and a distant relative of Henry Ward Beecher. Of their marriage nine children were born. The three daughters are: Amelia, Ritta and Augusta E., whose husband, George Clingman, is a manufacturer of cigars in California; one of the sons, Charles B., is engaged in mining in California; and another, Alvin, was an attorney.

Born in Livingston County, N. Y., in 1836, our subject was taken by his parents to Michigan in childhood and there attended public school. At twenty years of age he started out for himself, and went to Chicago, where for fifteen years he was connected with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, as purchasing agent, with headquarters in Chicago. He was also engaged in the iron business with John Ayers & Sons for a time. In 1883 he came to Colorado and has since made Leadville his home. He has been prospered financially and, without assistance from anyone, has gained a fair degree of success, being well fixed financially.

In 1858 Mr. Higgins married Augusta F. Taylor, of Geneva, N. Y. He has an only child, Cara, who is the wife of Lieut. Henry McCrea, an officer in the United States navy. An ardent believer in the principles advocated by the Republican party, he gives to it his allegiance, and is a faithful supporter of party principles and candidates. As a citizen he has always done his duty, and has maintained a hearty sympathy with all plans for local enterprises and improvements.

RICHARD K. MACALESTER, M. D., resident physician for the Glenwood Hot Springs Company at Glenwood Springs, is a man whose scholarly attainments and broad professional knowledge make him a conspicuous figure in any assemblage of people. Possessing the cosmopolitan tastes of one who has traveled widely, and the culture of one who has rightly interpreted Pope's counsel "Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring," with mind enriched by years of study in this country and abroad, the position which he occupies, in professional circles and society, is richly merited and deservedly held.

Through his father, Dr. Macalester descends from ancestors prominent in Philadelphia business and society circles. His grandfather and great-grandfather, Charles Macalester, respectively, were large real-estate owners and founders of several still prosperous business corporations and philanthropic institutions, while his maternal grandfather, Dr. Richard S. Kissam, was a prominent physician of New York, and a son of Richard Kissam, a celebrated surgeon of the same city. It will thus be seen that a taste for professional life, and especially for the science of medicine, is an inheritance of the present generation.

Born in St. Augustine, Fla., in 1859, Dr. Macalester is a son of Charles and Julia (Kissam) Macalester, natives respectively of Philadelphia and New York City, the former a capitalist in his native place, where he made his home during life. In the family were five children, of whom two are deceased; and one of the sons, Charles, a gentleman of leisure, has a world-wide reputation in sporting circles as the famous amateur pigeon shot of the United States. One daughter is married, and resides abroad. The second son, our subject, was given in youth every advantage, both in this country and abroad, which ample means could provide, and he is said to be one of the few linguists speaking and writing four languages, viz.: English, French, German and Italian—perfectly, correctly and fluently. In 1883 he completed a three-years graded course of study at the Swiss Federal Polytechnic School. With a predilection for medical studies, his reading was then turned in that direction, and for seven years he studied and worked at the universities and hospitals of Heidelberg, Vienna and Zurich. In 1890 he took his degree in medicine at the university of the last-named city. On his return to the United States, after an absence of eighteen years, he engaged in practice in New York City, where, in addition to his private patronage, he acted as neurologist to the Columbus Hospital, physician to the New York dispensary, the West Side dispensary, and lecturer in the New York School of Clinical-Medicine. He also identified himself with the Lenox Medical Society, the New York County Medical Society, the American Medical Association and other medical societies. In 1898 he came to Colorado to accept the position of resident physician for the Glenwood Hot Springs Company. Since coming here he has associated himself with

the Colorado State Medical Society and has become interested in climatological influences and their relation to the health, as well as in the value of the mineral springs as a remedial agency for various chronic diseases. Politically he is in sympathy with the policy of the Democratic party. While he was abroad, in 1881, Dr. Macalester married Miss A. Bauer, by whom he has four children, Richard K., Alvina, Olga and Elizabeth Lathrop.

GEORGE G. BOOCO, the owner of real estate and ranching interests in Minturn, Eagle County, was born in Indianapolis, Ind., and reared in Anderson, that state. In early manhood he was for a short time at West Lancaster, Ohio. At twenty-two years of age he came to Colorado and settled in Leadville, in 1879, during the boom days of that town. For several years he engaged in the mining business, leasing and bonding many well-known mines in that district, and he still owns shares in a number of mines there. Before the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad had extended its track to Eagle County he located a ranch at what is now Minturn, and it is upon his land that the town is built. It is situated in a small valley between the mountains, with a beautiful stream, Eagle River, running through its entire extent. There are rich mines of gold and silver in the vicinity and many mines waiting for capital to develop their valuable resources. The prospects for the growth of the town are bright. Mr. Booco has realized a considerable amount from the sale of his lots and still owns other lots that are advantageously located, besides which he has a fine ranch and a comfortable home.

The father of our subject, William Booco, came west in 1879 and is now a well-to-do ranchman at Wolcott, Eagle County. He is the grandson of the founder of the family in this country, a Frenchman who accompanied Lafayette to this country and aided that famous general in liberating the colonies from their bondage to England. The mother of our subject was Margaret G. Gwinnup, who had three brothers that enlisted in the Union army during the Civil war and two died while fighting for the government. The paternal grandmother of George G. Booco was a sister of General Sherman.

In matters of politics Mr. Booco was a Democrat until the People's party was organized, since which time he has voted with the Populists and worked in their interests. He is deeply interested in educational affairs and has rendered able service as a member of the Minturn school board.

MRS. EVA MYRA BOOCO, superintendent of the public schools of Eagle County, and wife of George G. Booco, was born in Keokuk, Iowa, a member of a southern family that owned large numbers of slaves, besides valuable plantations. Her father, Henry Halloway Slaughter, was born in Virginia, to which commonwealth his ancestors had emigrated with the colonists of Jamestown. He was related to Governor Slaughter, at one time chief executive of New York state. In spite of the fact that his family were mostly southerners and slave-owners, he took his stand on the side of the Union. Receiving a number of slaves as his share in the family estate, he took them to Iowa and set them free. For this act he was severely censured by other members of the family. The freeing of the slaves left him a poor man, and when he started in business it was without capital. He opened a dry-goods store in Farmington, Iowa, and by industry and good management accumulated a competence.

The marriage of H. H. Slaughter united him with Mary Denny, whose ancestors crossed the ocean from Ireland in the "Mayflower," and some of the name, in after years, became large slave holders, but she was a strong believer in the Union cause. One of her brothers was killed in the Civil war. She is still living and makes her home in Keokuk, Iowa. Of her children, Charles Henry is a wealthy man and lives in Iowa, where for years he has been connected with a hardware business; Mrs. C. L. Becker, of Keokuk, is the wife of a wholesale dealer in hardware; Mrs. E. V. Nixon is the wife of a wealthy stockman of Arcata, Cal.; Mrs. W. F. Dwight lives in Kansas City; Mrs. William Coombs is a resident of Lynn, Mass.; and Mrs. H. A. Becker is the wife of a hardware merchant of Keokuk.

Upon completing her education, the subject of this sketch taught for five years, after which she traveled in California and the west for two years, and then taught in the schools of Topeka, Kan., for two years. About 1885 she came to Colorado, where she began to teach in Chaffee County, and for a time was employed at Poncho Springs. She came to Minturn to accept a position in the school here, and in this town met Mr. Booco, who was

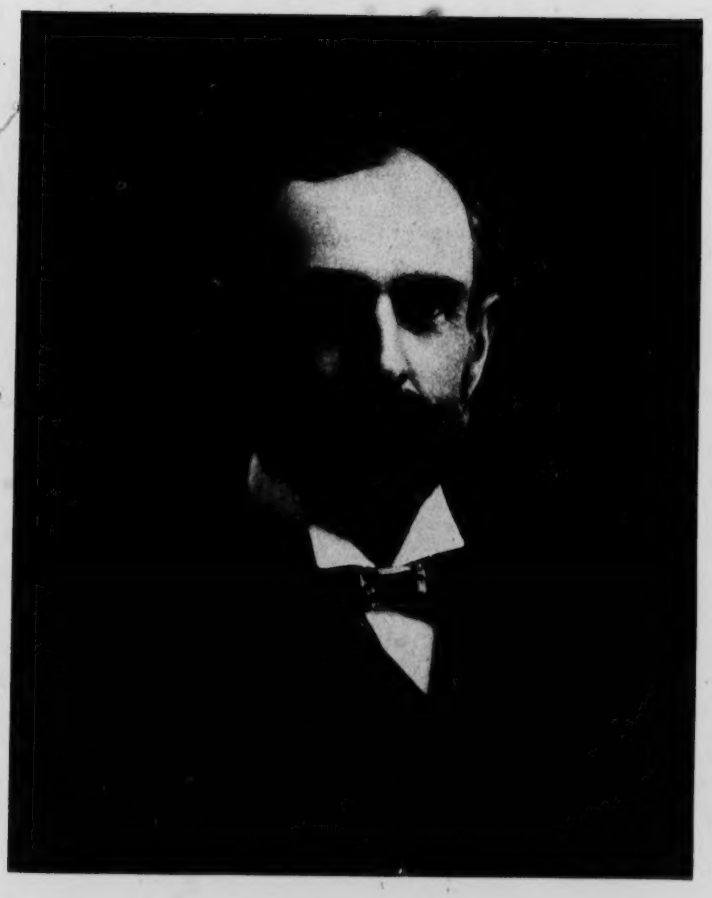
a member of the school board. They were married in 1891, and are the parents of a daughter, Florence Irene. Mrs. Booco is identified with the People's party and it was upon that ticket she was elected superintendent of schools of Eagle County in 1897, a position that her previous experience in teaching admirably qualifies her to fill. She has given educational work considerable thought and attention and is not only gifted intellectually, but is also a logical reasoner and acute observer, and labors constantly to improve the conditions of the schools under her charge. She is a sincere Christian and in religious belief is a Congregationalist.

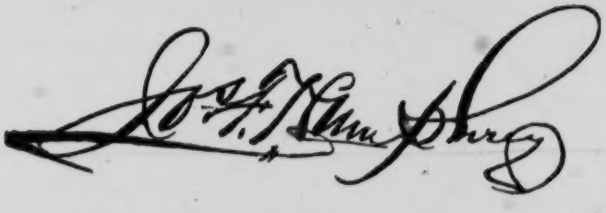
EDGAR MARCELLA MARBOURG, C.E., M.D. oculist and aurist, with office in the Pope block, Pueblo, is a descendant of families that have borne an active and prominent part in the history of our country. He represents the fourth generation of the Marbourg family that has resided in America, the first of the name in this country having been Dr. Max Marbourg, a native of the town of Marbourg, in the south of France, and a surgeon on the staff of Michel Ney, marshal of France during the Napoleonic wars. After his retirement from the army he crossed the ocean to Baltimore and from there removed to Pennsylvania, where he died at ninety-nine years of age.

On the maternal side, Dr. Marbourg descends from John Wright, a large land owner near Philadelphia, where he was born. At the opening of the Revolutionary war he enlisted in the colonial army as a private and was afterward, by successive promotions, made captain of a company. He served, by re-enlistment, until the close of the war. His father, William, was born on the same farm as himself, and was a son of Joseph Wright, who emigrated from Wales to Philadelphia and bought land from William Penn, July 31, 1694. Enoch, son of John Wright, was a large land owner, and his son, William, father of Mrs. Marbourg, was professor of civil engineering in a college in the east.

The doctor's father, H. W. Marbourg, M. D., was a son of Frederick Marbourg, M. D., the latter a native of Johnstown, Pa., the former of Indiana County, that state, and a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, afterward practicing in Johnstown until he perished in the memorable flood there. During the Civil war he served as surgeon in charge of the hospital department on Roanoke Isle. It is worthy of note that seven of the Marbourg family graduated from Jefferson Medical College, and our subject represents the fourth generation of physicians. Dr. H. W. Marbourg married Wilhelmina R. Wright, who was born in Philadelphia, a daughter of William and Rachael (Lukens) Wright. Her mother was born in 1794, a daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Lukens, who were members of the Society of Friends and lived upon a farm near Philadelphia. The Lukens family was founded in America in the year 1683, the first of the name in this country coming from Kreifeld on the Rhine with the Frankfort company that founded Germantown, Philadelphia. Jan and Mary Lukens had a son, Peter, whose son, John, was the father of Robert Lukens. Miss Wright was reared in Philadelphia and was a woman of rare intellectual gifts. She graduated from the Woman's Medical College of Philadelphia, and engaged in practice for some time, but died in early womanhood, when our subject was a child of seven years. He was the only son and was born in Philadelphia, December 10, 1864. His rudimentary education was obtained in the schools of that city. Afterward he entered the Pennsylvania Military College, from which he graduated with the degree of C. E. Later he matriculated in the Jefferson Medical College, where he continued his studies until he graduated in 1888, with the degree of M. D. During his college course and his subsequent experience in hospital work for a year he made a specialty of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and was clinical assistant in the ophthalmic and aural department of the Germantown hospital.

Coming to Pueblo in the spring of 1889, Dr. Marbourg has since practiced his specialties. He is now oculist and aurist for the Colorado & Southern Railroad, the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, Colorado State Insane Asylum, Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, Colorado Smelter, Colorado State Penitentiary at Canon City, Colorado Home for Feeble Minded, Pueblo Hospital, and is expert Examiner of Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat for the United States Pension department. In the Pueblo County, State and American Medical Societies he holds membership, and he also holds membership with the alumni of the Military College and Jefferson Medical College. While in Philadelphia he was made a Mason, and is now connected with Lodge No. 17, A. F. & A. M., in Pueblo. He is also a member of the Knights of





Pythias. His descent from Revolutionary ancestry entitled him to membership in the Sons of the Revolution, and he is identified with the Colorado branch. In matters political he gives support to the Republican party, and in religion is an Episcopalian, while socially he holds membership in the Minnequa Club.

A son, Edgar Foster Marbourg, was born April 22, 1897, to the union of Dr. Marbourg with Miss Carolyn Agnes Foster, who was born in Murfreesboro, N. C. She is a daughter of Charles Henry Foster, who was born in Maine and married a Miss Carter, of North Carolina. During the war he was instrumental in raising the First North Carolina Infantry, of which he was chosen colonel. Afterward he became editor-in-chief of the Philadelphia *Record*, with which he continued until his death.

HON. JOSEPH F. HUMPHREY. Not without justice Mr. Humphrey is conceded to hold an enviable position among the prominent business men of Colorado Springs. With but limited means when a young man and with no influence to help him along except his own good name and upright conduct—with these, and by the exercise of business judgment and force of will—he has steadily arisen until he now occupies a position of marked consideration among the citizens of Colorado Springs.

This branch of the Humphrey family was founded in America by Charles Humphrey, who was born, of Welsh descent, in the north of Ireland, his parents having removed there from Wales. They were Protestants and bore a part in the religious wars of their day. On his emigration to America he settled in Virginia in 1757, where he engaged in farming. He and a brother took part in the Revolutionary war. His son, David, was born in what is now Ohio County, W. Va., and later became a pioneer of Jefferson County, Ohio. Afterward settled near Bellefontaine, Logan County, where he died in 1870, at the age of almost eighty-seven years. In religion he was a strict Presbyterian.

Robert Young Humphrey, son of David Humphrey, and father of our subject, was born near Steubenville, Jefferson County, Ohio, and in early life engaged in clerking in Cadiz, Harrison County, Ohio, and also taught school in Brown County, where he married. Later he taught in Adams County, and also owned a tannery near Rome, where for some years he served as justice of the peace. Afterward, with a brother, he ran a machine shop in Bellefontaine. He was employed as superintendent of machinery at Bellefontaine for the Bee Line (now the Big Four) and continued to live in that city until his death, when in his seventy-first year. Fraternally he was a master, chapter and council Mason. For some time he served as township trustee. His wife, who was Rachel Fulton, a native of Kentucky, was a daughter of Joseph Fulton, who was born in Virginia, of Scotch descent. Among the relatives of the family was the illustrious inventor, Robert Fulton. In an early day Joseph Fulton removed to Kentucky and settled near Maysville, where he engaged in the milling business. He then removed to Brown County, Ohio, where he engaged in milling. He died there at eighty-seven years of age. His daughter, Rachel, died in Ohio when in her seventy-sixth year. She was the mother of four sons and four daughters, of whom seven attained maturity, and five are living, our subject being the eldest. His only living brother is Robert G., of Pueblo.

Near Ripley, Brown County, Ohio, the subject of this article was born March 14, 1839. At the age of thirteen he accompanied the family from Adams County to Bellefontaine, where he attended the high school. When fifteen he began to learn the machinist's trade in his father's shop. In 1856 he went to Gallion, Ohio, where for a year he worked in railroad shops, completing his trade. Another year was spent as a journeyman there, after which he spent two years in Zanesville, in the Central Ohio Railroad shops, and was foreman of the construction gang. Going south in 1860, he was employed in the machine shops at Holly Springs, Miss., and, when the foreman left, was promoted to that position, remaining there until June, 1862. At the opening of the war the proprietor of the shops prepared machinery for the manufacture of guns. When the Federal army began to march south toward Holly Springs the machinery was removed to Atlanta and he was given transportation there, but decided he would either go north or attempt to escape through the lines. After a trip to the plantation of Captain Barney, he met a conductor, Thomas Fletcher, on the Mississippi Central Railroad, who, surmising that Mr. Humphrey wished to get north, kindly assisted him in his preparations for getting through the lines. By the time the Union forces

had left Memphis and started toward Holly Springs, he was enabled to walk into their lines, reaching there about six o'clock in the morning, after walking thirty miles. Among the members of an Ohio regiment he found a number of his boyhood acquaintances; also Col. C. W. Fisher, a friend of his father, and at that time provost-marshal of La Grange, Tenn., where the army was stationed; later superintendent of construction of the Denver Pacific Railroad, when Mr. Humphrey met him in Cheyenne, Wyo.

After recuperating for a day in La Grange, Mr. Humphrey went with the army to Memphis. The entire country was filled with Confederate cavalry. The Federal troops stopped at La Fayette to await supplies from Memphis, being on quarter rations. The next day Mr. Humphrey started with a companion and rode through in a sutler's wagon, stopping nine miles from Memphis for dinner. General Grant with his staff halted for a little rest at this point before proceeding to Memphis. The Confederates, not recognizing him, made no attempt to stop his progress, as they were anxious to capture a large wagon train of supplies that had been sent from Memphis to the soldiers. On the morning of the next day they captured the wagon train and escort and a railroad train at Germantown; also some prisoners. Our subject and Mr. Richardson, his companion, proceeded by steamer to St. Louis, where they remained for three weeks. On receiving word that his trunk and shotgun had reached home, he went to Ohio and visited his relatives for a few months. Meanwhile Mr. Richardson had secured work in the navy yard at Carondelet, St. Louis, and in the fall of 1862 our subject joined him there. He was employed in building gunboats until the spring of 1863, when he received an appointment as assistant engineer on the "Osage," of the Mississippi squadron, under Admiral Porter. Later he was transferred to the "Neosha." He accompanied Banks' expedition up the Red River, and afterward sailed up and down the Mississippi and its tributaries, and participating in numerous skirmishes. In August, 1865, he was detached from the "Neosha, and went to New Orleans on the "Ibex," returning from there to Mound City, where he was detached on leave of absence. It was his intention to remain in the navy, but the war having closed he decided to resign, and was honorably discharged November 18, 1865, after a service of nearly three years.

In the fall of 1865, while in Cincinnati, Ohio, Mr. Humphrey met Captain Barney and Mr. McIlvain, with whom he had been associated in Holly Springs. He accepted their offer to return to the south, and went to Irondale, near Birmingham, Ala. There he met General Webster, with whom he had become acquainted during the war, in Memphis, and who was superintendent of military railroads. General Webster became interested in the works and made trips with Mr. Humphrey for machinery, which was shipped to Alabama. In 1868 Mr. Humphrey resigned and returned north. Until 1870 he engaged in traveling and railroad work. Early in that year he graduated from Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College at Cincinnati, then came to Colorado and was for two years employed by the Denver Pacific Railroad as chief clerk in the auditor's and paymaster's departments. During that time he was associated with his friend, Col. C. W. Fisher, then superintendent of the Denver & Pacific Railroad. He went to Denver June 23, 1870, on the first passenger train run on that road. He was afterward chief clerk, then general accountant and paymaster of the road. When the road was purchased by the Kansas Pacific in 1872, he was offered a position in Kansas City, but declined, not caring to return east. When the Denver & Rio Grande was completed to Colorado Springs he came to this city as chief clerk in the auditor's department, remaining until 1878, when he resigned to become assistant cashier of the First National Bank, of which he was afterward a director. In 1879 he was made cashier of the bank, which position he filled until 1882. Meantime he had been instrumental in organizing the Colorado Springs Gas and Coke Company, of which he was a director, and, after 1882, general manager and president, until the works were sold to Professor Lowe. Afterward he was secretary of the Lowe Gas and Electric Light Company, until the bondholders foreclosed in the fall of 1893 and took the property into their own hands. The Colorado Springs Gas and Electric Light Company was then organized, and he has since been its secretary and treasurer, and one of its directors. From 1878 to 1880 he was interested in the Robert E. Lee mine at Leadville, but sold his interest in 1882. He is now a director in the Cripple Creek Consolidated Mining Company. With Irving Howbert and B. F. Crowell, in 1880, he built the opera house block, the first three-story brick in the city. Mr. Humphrey, Irving Howbert and

others were the promoters of the Colorado Midland Railroad, Mr. Humphrey being elected the first president of the organization, afterwards its auditor. He has also been part owner of the Humphrey & Summers subdivision and the Rouse, Liller & Humphrey subdivision.

In Ohio Mr. Humphrey married Miss Rebecca J. Miller, a double cousin of Rear-Admiral Miller. She was born near Springfield, Clarke County, Ohio, and received her education in the Springfield female seminary. The only child of Mr. and Mrs. Humphrey is Robert Guy, who graduated from the high school and is a member of the class of 1900, University of Colorado, where he is taking a course in electrical engineering.

The connection of Mr. Humphrey with educational matters dates from an early period of his residence in Colorado Springs. In 1878 he was elected a member of the board of education, on which he served for nine years at that time, being secretary for five years and president for two years. After being off the board for four years he was re-elected for a term of five years, and later was again re-elected for the same length of time. During that time he was president for two years, also served as chairman of the finance and building committees. At the present writing he is president of the board. During his term of service of nearly twenty years almost all the schoolhouses in the city were erected. He was chairman of the building committee at the time of the erection of the high school, the Lowell and Washington schools, and the rebuilding of the Garfield school. From 1877 to 1883 he was a trustee of Colorado College, and during three years of the time served as vice-president. For six years, under appointment by Governor Routt, he served as a trustee of the Mute and Blind Institute (now the Colorado School for Deaf and Blind), but when Governor Waite became chief executive, Mr. Humphrey was removed for political reasons; later, under Governor McIntire, he filled a vacancy in the board of trustees for two years.

Politically a Republican, Mr. Humphrey has been active in public affairs. For one term of two years he served as an alderman, and was chairman of the committee on buildings and grounds; as such, he submitted plans to lay out parks, and planted trees, but the city funds were limited and did not permit the improvements of the grounds. When, in 1882, he was elected mayor, he turned his attention to the improvement of the parks and succeeded in starting the lawns, which are now among the most beautiful in the state. He served for two terms as mayor. In 1896 he was a presidential elector on the McKinley ticket, receiving the largest vote of any one on the entire ticket in the state.

In Bellefontaine, Ohio, in 1862, Mr. Humphrey was made a Mason, and he is still a member of the chapter there; is also identified with Pike's Peak Commandery No. 6, K. T.: El Jebel Temple, N. M. S., and the Consistory of Denver. He is connected with the Naval Veterans' Association. In religion he is an Episcopalian and has acted as a vestryman in his church. He has a comfortable home at No. 122 Platte avenue. For years he has been one of the most prominent and enterprising citizens of Colorado Springs, and his assistance in the building of schoolhouses, beautifying of parks and introducing of other public improvements, entitle him to high rank among the public-spirited citizens of the place.

THOMAS N. DALL. Prominent in the civil and mining engineering circles of Colorado stands the name of Mr. Dall, whose reputation in this line of work is of the highest. While he makes his home in Denver and has his office in the Arapahoe building in that city, much of his time is spent in Hinsdale County, where he first came in 1897 to take charge of the mining property of Austin G. Gorham, Esq., of Denver, and has since acquired property of his own here.

A native of Lancashire, England, born July 9, 1858, Mr. Dall is the second son of George Dall, and a member of an honored family that for several hundred years was prominently identified with Scotland and Lancashire. He received collegiate advantages in England, and there acquired a thorough knowledge of mining and civil engineering, which occupation he followed for some twenty years in his native country. In 1894 he came to the United States. For his work in this country he was admirably qualified by his practical experience in England, where he had been interested in many important contracts.

After devoting a year to engineering in Colorado, in 1895 Mr. Dall returned to England, where he interested capitalists in the investment of money in the United States. In 1896 he went again to England, where he sold further Colorado interests. Upon again coming to Colorado he erected a twenty-stamp mill at Ice Lake Basin, San Juan County, Colo., and with a partner set it in operation. Since 1897, as before stated, he

has been identified with mining property in Hinsdale and Chaffee Counties. He is a large stockholder in the George III. mine at Carson, fifteen miles from Lake City, in which he has been interested since the re-organization of the company operating it. One of his chief works has been in connection with the Wyoming Land, Iron and Coal Company, which was organized for the purpose of opening up iron and coal mines in Wyoming. He opened and developed the Golden Rule mine, which ore running produces from $20 to $500, chiefly gold. His judgment concerning mining investments is accurate and far-seeing. Keen, discriminating and cautious, he avoids reckless investments; his enthusiasm is always held in check by his conservative judgment.

In matters relating to politics Mr. Dall is a firm believer in the policy of the silver branch of the Republican party. In 1898 he received the original nomination on the silver Republican ticket for senator from the eighteenth senatorial district, but a complication of affairs arose which caused the nomination to be declared void. His first wife died in England, and he was married again in that country in 1889. By the second marriage he has two children, Edith and Jessie.

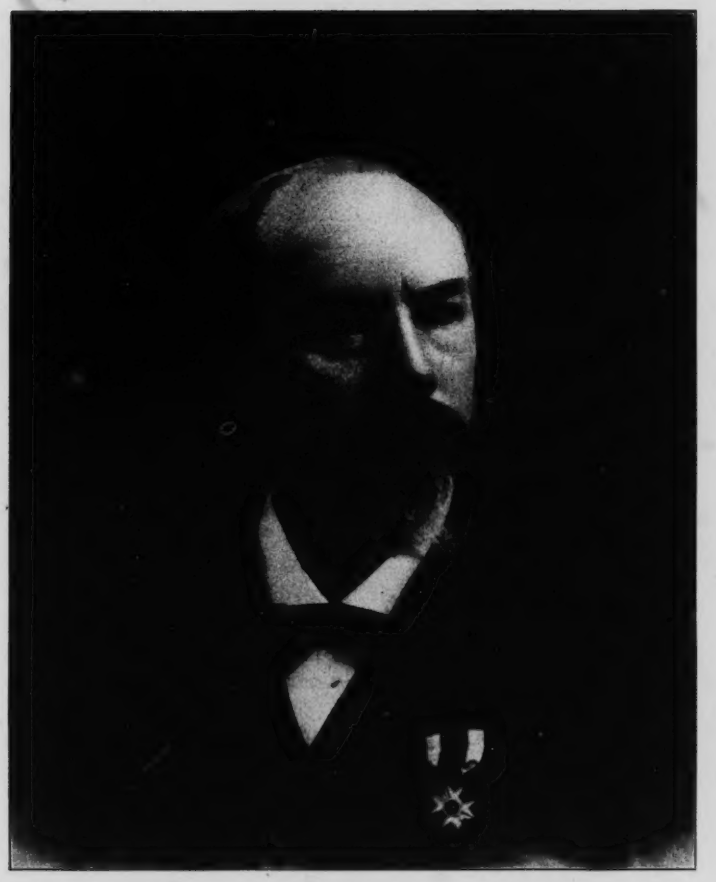
Fraternally Mr. Dall is connected with the Masonic order in England. He is intensely devoted to his chosen occupation. Much of his time is given to its study. His opinion in matters connected with engineering is considered authoritative. Being a fluent writer, he has frequently been invited to contribute to scientific journals in England, and when possible for him to take the time from his other duties, he has written for these periodicals. He is a licentiate member of the Liverpool Association of Civil Engineers of England. In 1896-97 the *Mining Reporter* of Colorado published a work written by him on sanitary engineering, which ran as a serial through nine months.

MRS. SADIE H. MAXCY, county superintendent of public instruction for Park County, was born in Waterford, Vt., a daughter of Thomas D. and Roancy (Hartwell) Hadley. She was one of seven children, six of whom are now living. The eldest, Ida A., resides in Kingston, Mass., and is the widow of Henry Soule, who was a direct descendant of a family that crossed in the "Mayflower." The second daughter, Emily R., is the wife of C. B. Roberts, of Lowell, Mass. William A. is engaged in mining and milling in northern California; and Everett P., who is a traveling salesman, resides in Oakland, Cal.

A native of Vermont, born in 1823, Thomas D. Hadley grew to manhood in the Green Mountain state, and acquired his education in Cambridge, Mass. After his marriage he settled upon a farm, and in connection with the cultivation of land, engaged in various business enterprises. In 1870 he removed to Lowell, Mass., where he engaged in the paper and paper-hanging business, and continued in that enterprise until 1896, when he disposed of the business and came to Colorado. He now makes his home with his daughter, Mrs. Maxcy, in Fairplay. His mother was a Miss Cushman, a direct descendant of Robert Cushman, who came to this country in the "Enterprise," the ship that followed the "Mayflower."

The subject of this sketch, who was next to the youngest of her father's family, acquired her education in St. Johnsbury Academy in Vermont, and also attended the high school at Lowell, Mass., and the Vermont State University at Middlebury. Upon the completion of her education, she became the wife of Ira F. Edmunds, manager of a well-known business house in Lowell, Mass. One year after their marriage, his health failed to such an extent that fatal tendencies became noticeable. Hoping that a change of climate might prove beneficial, his wife brought him to Colorado, but it was too late; his death occurred shortly afterward. Mrs. Edmunds then came to Fairplay and for two years was employed as deputy in the recorder's office and as teacher in the public school. She was united in marriage with Ward Maxcy, a pioneer of Colorado, who crossed the plains in 1860 with an ox-team, in a company of which the late H. A. W. Tabor was a member. He mined for some years and then settled upon a ranch in Park County, where he has since resided. The only child born of this marriage was Vivian, who died in 1893.

The ranch being very lonely after the death of her daughter, Mrs. Maxcy turned her attention to teaching. In 1895 she was nominated by the Republicans for county superintendent of public instruction and was the only candidate on that ticket who was elected. At the expiration of the first term she was returned to the office, and is now serving her second term. It is worthy of note that she was the first woman ever placed in nomination for any office in Park County, and it



J. J. Lambert

may safely be predicted that she will not be the last, for her efficient service proves that it is possible for women to fill public offices with intelligence, ability and success. Under her supervision the schools of the county have been advanced, the grade of scholarship has been promoted, the standard of instruction elevated, and in every way educational interests have been fostered. Her record as an officer has won for her many friends and given voters confidence in her administration of educational affairs.

CAPT. JOHN J. LAMBERT. A quarter century of life at the head of a western newspaper has been the experience of Captain Lambert, editor and publisher of the Pueblo *Chieftain*. Although his early years were spent in a manner that would seem to give little opportunity for the development of journalistic talent, when he entered the field of literature he proved to be admirably qualified for it in every respect. To him journalism has been the highest field of human effort. He has realized the opportunities it offers for the moulding of public thought and has always stood firm and steadfast by those convictions, which he believes to be for the best good of the people and the country. He has been intensely devoted to his work. Nothing that detracted from it did he allow to come between him and his chosen field of labor. Though often offered positions of public trust and honor, he nevertheless, with a rare singleness of purpose, refused all such offers, his only public position being that of receiver of the United States land office at Pueblo. His life is busily passed in his chosen work, and the results of his close application are apparent in the well-edited columns of his paper and the high place it holds in the estimation of the people of southern Colorado.

The *Daily Chieftain* has the largest subscription list and circulation of any paper outside of Denver, and with the exception of those, is the only paper that is a full member and stockholder in the Associated Press. The plant and office are in a large brick building, centrally located, and erected by the owner of the paper in 1879. It was in the spring of 1870 that Captain Lambert purchased the paper. For two years his brother was manager, but in 1872 he took control of the publication and has since been in active charge. It was not long before the influence of his strong mind was apparent in the paper. Being carefully edited it attracted a wide patronage, and its increase of circulation made it an excellent advertising medium. In all matters affecting the welfare of the people the editor has taken a pronounced stand. Political animosities were laid aside when he began to treat local subjects, his aim always being to secure the advancement of the city and the prosperity of the citizens. In its advocacy of Republican principles the paper has gained prominence among the organs of the party, in behalf of which it wields a wide influence.

Born in Ireland January 19, 1837, Captain Lambert was fourteen years of age when he accompanied his parents to the United States and settled in Dubuque, Iowa, where he attended school. In youth he was apprenticed to the printer's trade, and followed that occupation until the opening of the Civil war. Enlisting in the Union army he served as lieutenant, and later as captain of Company I, Ninth Iowa Cavalry, which was mustered out in the spring of 1866. Afterward he was commissioned second lieutenant in the Fifth United States Regular Infantry, assigned to duty on the frontier. For five years he was post adjutant, quartermaster and commissary at Fort Reynolds, twenty miles east of Pueblo. While there, in 1870, he bought the Pueblo *Chieftain*, which at that time was a weekly paper, having been started June 1, 1868, and in 1872 he resigned his commission in the army in order to turn his attention to journalism. April 28, 1873, he established the daily edition of the paper. May 14, 1890, he was appointed receiver of the United States land office at Pueblo by President Harrison, which office he held for four years. He entered upon his second term as receiver of the land office February 9, 1899, having been appointed by President McKinley. He was one of the charter members and early commanders of Upton Post, G. A. R., with which he is still connected, and he is also a member of the Colorado Commandery of the military order of the Loyal Legion.

On the formation of the Pueblo Club, in 1885, he was elected its first secretary, which position he still holds. He has been identified with the Board of Trade, Commercial Club and Business Men's Association in succession. Other local enterprises have received his support and encouragement, both as a private citizen and through the medium of his paper. Politically he has always been a stanch Republican, and for years has exercised a strong influence in the

ranks of the party in this state. His marriage was solemnized in Dubuque, Iowa, December 17, 1872, and united him with Miss Sue E. Lorimier, who was born in that city and was a graduate of the high school there. A lady of kind heart she was actively interested in charitable and philanthropic societies in Pueblo and delighted in relieving the necessities of the poor and distressed. Her death occurred in Pueblo April 10, 1891.

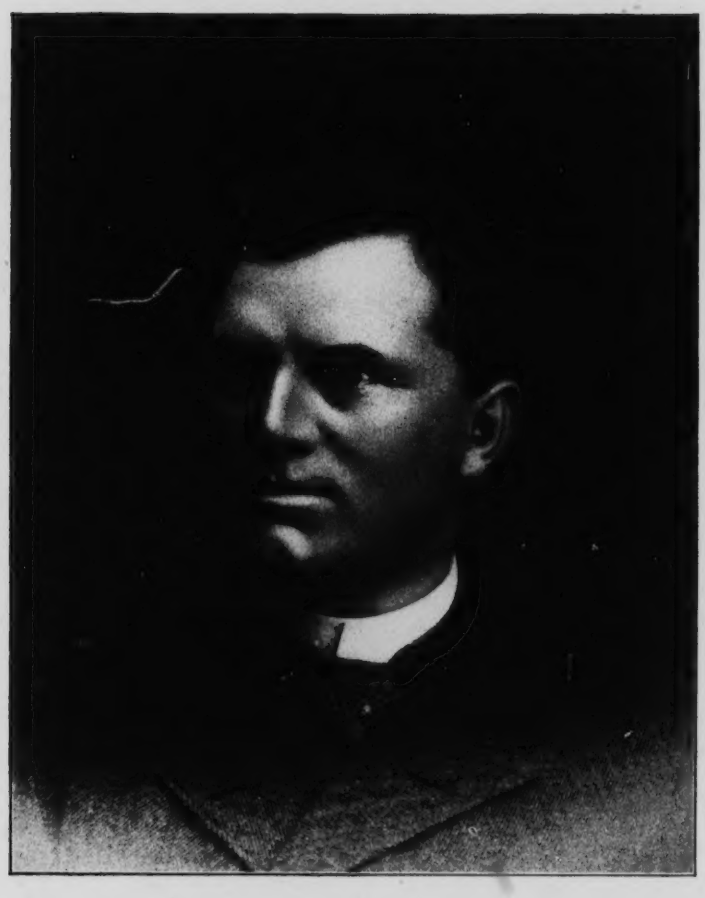
R. L. WOOTTON, who carries on a real-estate and loan business in Trinidad and is president of the Las Animas County Abstract Company, is also deputy assessor of Las Animas County. He was born in Taos, N. M., March 21, 1851, a son of Richens and Dolores (La Favre) Wootton. In 1858 his father came overland from Taos to Denver, with five wagon loads of provisions and goods which he intended to take to Canada and trade with the Indians for furs; but on reaching Cherry Creek (now Denver) he was induced by about one hundred miners to locate there, and they bought his goods at high prices. Remaining in Denver until 1860, he then went down to the Fountain, and in 1863 commenced to open a toll road from Trinidad through the Raton Mountains to the Red River. This he completed and then operated until the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad was built through in 1877. Afterward he lived in retirement in Trinidad, and there he died in 1894, aged seventy-eight years. He had lived on the frontier from 1835, having come west from Mecklenburg County, Va. His father, David, a native of Virginia, was a son of David Wootton, who came to this country from Glasgow, Scotland.

The subject of this sketch was one of four children. His early years were spent principally with his grandparents in Kentucky, and his education was obtained in public schools. In 1866 he joined his parents in Trinidad, Colo. For two years he was wagon boss for an ox-train owned by Beard & Walker, who were freighting across the plains, bringing goods to Colorado and New Mexico. In 1869 he accepted a clerkship with Thatcher Brothers & Co., in Trinidad, but during the same year he opened a general store in Trinidad. In 1870 he moved his goods across the line into New Mexico, where he followed the mercantile and stock business for two years. On selling out in 1872 he returned to Trinidad with two hundred head of cattle, and soon he became one of the leading stockmen of this section, continuing in the business until 1885. Meantime, in 1884, he had become interested in the real-estate and insurance business, as a member of the firm of Wootton & Brigham, which partnership continued until 1887. Since that time he has been in business alone.

In 1886 Mr. Wootton bought a tract of land and built a fine lake, 1500 x 400 feet, which, supplied with boats, is now a delightful resort, while the surrounding park contains five species of deer (caught in this vicinity) and other attractions for pleasure-seekers. At once after buying the property he began to set out fruit trees, making a specialty of apples, pears and cherries, and he now raises more fruit than any grower south of Pueblo, producing each year about $2,500 worth of fruit, which he sells at wholesale and retail. From his lake he secures a fine quality of ice, which he sells to the city.

Politically Mr. Wootton is a Democrat. In 1876 he was appointed under-sheriff of Las Animas County. The following year he was elected sheriff, which position he filled for two years. On the Democratic ticket he was elected to the state legislature in 1889 and was re-elected in 1891 and 1893, serving for three successive terms. Frequently he has been a delegate to county and state conventions, and for years he has been a party leader in his section of the state. During his experience as sheriff he had many exciting experiences, for those were the rough days of western life. He arrested more than one desperado, and on one occasion was obliged to take a prisoner over the mountains to New Mexico, to prevent him from being mobbed. He can relate many interesting incidents of those times.

In 1872 Mr. Wootton married Florence Walker, of Trinidad. She died in 1877, and her children, Jerome D., Edward and Fannie, are also deceased. In 1879 Mr. Wootton married Miss Lucy M. Huntley, daughter of Dr. E. D. Huntley, of Trinidad. Fraternally our subject is connected with Trinidad Lodge No. 28, A. F. & A. M.; and Trinidad Lodge No. 17, I. O. O. F., with which he has been identified since 1874 and in which he is past grand; at one time he was district deputy of the grand lodge. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and for several years served as a steward. In 1877 he assisted in laying out the Wootton & Schneider addition to Trinidad. He has built several houses here



J. H. Brown

which he rents, and, besides his property in this place, owns mining interests in Lake City and Cripple Creek, Colo.

THOMAS H. DEVINE. Among the law firms of Colorado few have gained a prominence greater than that of Waldron & Devine, who have offices in the Ernest and Cranmer building in Denver, and the Opera House block in Pueblo. Since the establishment of the firm, its members, each of whom had previously gained an enviable reputation in the profession, have had charge of many important cases and have represented the interests of a large and valuable clientele. With the prestige which success always gives, they have been able to win their way to a foremost rank among the professional men of the state.

The junior member of the firm and its representative in Pueblo, was born in St. Louis, Mo., September 27, 1860, a son of Michael and Agnes (Hume) Devine, natives respectively of Ireland and Glasgow, Scotland. His father, who emigrated to the United States in youth, spent some time in New York, and from there went to St. Louis, opening a boot and shoe store in that city. His wife was a member of an honorable old Scotch family, whose representatives have been known for integrity and intelligence. Of her children, one daughter and two sons are deceased, while the survivors are: Thomas H.; Mary, wife of William Mann, of Illinois; and Sarah, wife of William Lambarth, of St. Louis.

The boyhood years of our subject were spent in St. Louis and Illinois. He was nineteen when, in 1879, he entered the law office of Knapp & Riggs, at Winchester, Ill. In 1882 he was admitted to practice at the bar of Illinois. In November of 1882 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Scott County, Ill., and at the expiration of his term was re-elected, serving for six years. Soon after he was admitted to the bar he formed a partnership with Hon. J. M. Riggs, M. C., and this partnership continued until 1888, when Mr. Devine came west and opened an office in Pueblo. In 1889 he formed a law partnership with Judge M. B. Gerry, but this connection was dissolved the following year, and Mr. Devine entered into partnership with J. M. Waldron, which continued until 1897. On the 1st of January of that year, Judge A. E. Pattison, of Denver, was admitted to the firm, and the title was changed to Pattison, Waldron & Devine. In January, 1899, the firm became Waldron & Devine. The general business of the two partners is corporation practice, in which they have met with striking success.

It has ever been Mr. Devine's greatest ambition to be a successful lawyer. He has given his entire time to his profession, and has had little inclination or leisure for politics, although he keeps well posted concerning national questions and is a Democrat in his views. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias, and in 1892 was grand chancellor of the state. In May, 1884, he married Miss Kate Gibbs, of Winchester, Ill., daughter of W. C. Gibbs, of that city. They have two sons, David Gibbs and Charles Watson.

ALPHEUS A. CORBIN, M. D., who has engaged in continuous practice in Pueblo since 1879, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., November 17, 1839, being a son of John and Eliza (Dunbar) Corbin. His father, who was born and reared near Rochester, N. Y., went to Wisconsin in an early day and was there employed by the government for some years. From that state he removed to the vicinity of Maquoketa, Iowa, where he purchased a large tract of raw prairie land and embarked in farming and stock-raising. At his death, which occurred at thirty-six years of age, he left considerable property in farm land. His wife, who was born in Kentucky, died at the age of forty-eight years. She was a woman of gentle, attractive character, and was a consistent member of the Congregational Church.

When a boy of five years the subject of this sketch was taken to Iowa by his parents. He was educated in public schools and the Maquoketa Academy. Shortly after the opening of the Civil war, in June, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company I, Fifth Iowa Infantry, in which he served for three years, being in the hospital department during much of the time. Among the engagements in which he took part were those at New Madrid, Island No. 10 and Chattanooga. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Mission Ridge and was removed to Richmond, where he was confined for five months. On being exchanged he returned to his company, and afterward engaged in guard duty until the expiration of his term of service.

On his return from the army our subject began to read medicine. After a time he entered the Bennett Medical College of Chicago, from which

he graduated in 1872. He was in that city during the great fire of 1871, in which he lost his trunk and possessions. On leaving college he went to Montgomery County, Kan., and there engaged in practice until 1879, when he came to Pueblo. In addition to his private practice he has for eight years served as pension examiner. In politics he is a Democrat, believing the principles of his party best adapted to our country's good. Fraternally he is connected with Pueblo Lodge No. 8, I. O. O. F., and Upton Post No. 8, G. A. R. In religion he is a member of the Episcopal Church. He has been married twice, his first wife being Emma Smith, of Providence, R. I., who died October 2, 1888, leaving three children, Leroy, Elfie and Melvin. His present wife bore the maiden name of Mary Jennings and was born in Pennsylvania.

HON. THOMAS M. PATTERSON was born in Ireland November 4, 1840. When the family came to America, in 1853, he was a boy of thirteen. After a few years in the city of New York he moved west with the family to Crawfordsville, Ind. At the age of fourteen he began to work in a printing office and afterward he assisted his father in the jewelry business. He spent one and one-half years in Asbury (now DePauw) University and two years in Wabash College, where he took the regular course of study. The degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by Asbury University.

On completing his literary studies, Mr. Patterson read law, and upon his admission to the bar he formed a partnership with Judge J. R. Cowan, with whom he continued as long as he remained in Indiana. In December, 1872, he came to Denver, where he became connected with C. S. Thomas. In April, 1873, he was elected city attorney and the next year was re-elected. He soon became a leader of the Democratic party here, and his talents led to his selection, by the party, as candidate for important offices. In the summer of 1874 he was chosen territorial delegate to Congress, being the first Democrat ever elected to that position in the then territory. This election made him a delegate to congress at a most important time, for Colorado was applying for admission to the Union as a state. Grant was then president. The senate was Republican, the house Democratic. Hence, there was a division as to the advisability of admitting Colorado. Mr. Patterson had been successfully elected on the Democratic ticket, and the senate feared to admit a state that would possibly give a presidential Democratic majority. In this crisis Mr. Patterson did effective work and it was due to his judicious labors, seconding the influence of Senator Chaffee, that a bill to admit Colorado finally passed both congress and senate. On the 4th of July, 1876, the day of admission, he sent this message from Washington, D. C., to the people of Denver: "Through you I greet the Centennial state, the latest but the brightest star in the political firmament. I am proud of the consciousness of representing the grandest state, the bravest men and the handsomest women on the continent."

Mr. Patterson served in the forty-third and forty-fourth sessions of congress, retiring in 1878 and resuming the practice of law in Denver. About that time occurred the discovery of the great Leadville silver mines, which resulted in more litigation than had ever existed in a mining camp. He was connected with almost all of the great mining suits that originated there, among them the mines of the Silver Mining Company, whose claim he contested against other mining companies with success. In 1892 he retired from the practice of law, in which he had so long and so successfully engaged, and bought the controlling interest in the *Rocky Mountain News*, of which he has since been the owner. In 1892 he was delegate to the national convention of the Democratic party in Chicago. In that convention he, with almost no support, made a brave fight in behalf of free coinage, endeavoring to secure its recognition in the party platform, but he was disappointed. However, four years later the plank was introduced in the platform. Meantime, he had given his support to the Populist party and in 1896 was its delegate to the St. Louis convention, where Bryan was endorsed for president.

In Watertown, N. Y., July 23, 1863, Mr. Patterson married Miss Kate Grafton, a granddaughter of Alexander Campbell, whose name is indissolubly associated with the establishment of the Christian Church. They have an only daughter, Margaret, who is the wife of R. C. Campbell, formerly of Wheeling, W. Va., now of Denver.

While Mr. Patterson has more than once, at the head of his party, suffered defeat in the support of principles he has espoused, yet his has been a most successful life; for the influence of a gifted mind, in molding thought and giving di-

J. D. Rockefeller

rection to events, cannot be measured by official position, but is as enduring as time itself. The mental qualities that brought him eminence as a lawyer have made him a power in the newspaper world, a leader in the journalistic field. His interest in the welfare of Colorado is that of active patriotism, which works tirelessly to promote the prosperity of the people and secure the development of local resources. He has adhered with steadfast and zealous support to the principles of free coinage and free trade, when one less devoted to principle might have swerved for policy's sake. To every worthy cause he has come to the aid with a generous response, and much of the beauty and attractiveness of Denver is due to his liberal and active enterprise.

HON. J. E. ROCKWELL, attorney-at-law, of Colorado Springs, was born in Beloit, Rock County, Wis., December 14, 1849, a son of Hon. William S. Rockwell, whose sketch appears on page 165. He was educated in the high school and college of his native city. During his college course he spent one vacation season in Wyoming, where he was engrossing clerk for the first territorial legislature. The original bill for woman's suffrage, which was passed at that time, and is in his handwriting, was presented some years ago by the territory of Wyoming to the Female Suffrage Society, in whose archives it is now preserved. Indians were very hostile in the west, and Mr. Rockwell had numerous narrow escapes. He participated in a fight with the Sioux at the springs near Bryan, where for three days the white men defended themselves, and during the entire time lost only one man. During the three days they were forced to do without a drop of water to quench their thirst, which in that burning alkali region was well-nigh intolerable. He saw eight men who had been scalped by the Indians, and barely escaped being an eye witness to three massacres, truly making a lively vacation for a school-boy.

The first visit of Mr. Rockwell to Colorado was in 1863, the trip being made overland via stage to Central City. The next year he returned to Beloit. While in this state he located four claims on Bobtail Hill, and for one of these his father, in 1864, refused an offer of $10,000 in gold. When, in 1884, he became attorney for the Bobtail Consolidated Mining Company, owned by Senator Chaffee and David H. Moffat, he found his claims were a cloud to the clear title, and accordingly he gave his quit-claim deed to all four claims in order to make the title to the property perfect to some of the most valuable of the company's property.

In the office of Pratt, Rockwell & Ferry, in Kansas City, Mo., Mr. Rockwell carried on the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1874, and during the ensuing two years made his headquarters in Kansas City. Meantime he was sent to Colorado to report the early mining suits with which his father and uncle were connected, and it is probable that he was the first stenographer who ever reported a mining case in Colorado. In 1879 he formed a partnership with his uncle, Lewis C. Rockwell, in Central City, Colo., and when the latter removed to Denver in 1882 our subject continued the law business at Central City for two years. In that city he married Miss Lucia Hackett, who was born in Vermont and reared in Beloit, Wis., where they had been playmates in childhood. She came to Colorado in 1876, settling in Central City. Of their marriage a son was born, Selden Emmett.

In 1884 Mr. Rockwell went to Aspen as the general western attorney for The Colorado Coal and Iron Company, at that time the fuel department of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. He had charge of the building of branch roads into the coal mines, and acquired extensive areas along the coal belt, all of which property, by consolidation, is now owned by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. He represented, as attorney, the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company and its coal company in the fight against the Midland Railroad and its fuel company, for the possession and occupation of the mountain passes, which resulted in the Colorado Coal and Iron Company gaining the mountain pass and the coal lands at the accessible points for which both companies were contending.

During the seven years spent in Aspen Mr. Rockwell not only developed coal interests and represented railroad companies, but also gave considerable attention to the practice of mining law. On his return to Denver he devoted himself principally to mining and corporation law.

Later, in 1893, he went to Cripple Creek and assisted William E. Johnson in securing the right of way for building the Florence & Cripple Creek Railroad, which has a record for making the largest profits, in proportion to mileage, of any road in the country, and being the only railroad built in the United States during the

panic of 1893. Besides representing various companies as attorney in charge of their Cripple Creek mining interests, he has also personally acquired properties in that district. He has been attorney for the Gold Coin and The Woods Investment Company and allied mining companies from their inception to the present time, and they have become the third wealthiest among all of the mining companies of the state. This, too, has been accomplished without any serious and expensive litigation, although hundreds of conflicting interests were engaged in suits, all of which were settled and placed in combination, which has made these people among the richest in the country. Also for several years he represented at Cripple Creek not only the railroad, but the other numerous and large Moffat-Smith mining interests, comprising several of the largest mining companies in that district, having purchased, patented and consolidated many of the most valuable claims for their several mining companies. That this work was accomplished so successfully is due largely to the attorney who had the control and direction of these vast enterprises.

Mr. Rockwell was personal attorney for Hon. A. N. Rogers, whom Judge Hallett, in October, 1879, appointed umpire commissioner to settle the dispute between the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Denver & Rio Grande Railroads over the right of way through the Royal Gorge. The commission was composed of Hon. A. N. Rogers, umpire; George E. Gray, of California, for the Denver & Rio Grande; and Gen. Sooy Smith, of Chicago, for the Santa Fe Road. Mr. Rockwell wrote the umpire's report that was adopted by Judge Hallett, and on which Jay Gould paid $875,000 by wire within two hours after the report was handed down and approved. This very important matter was so satisfactorily handled by Mr. Rockwell that all of Mr. Rogers' large mining companies' business was, until Mr. Rogers' death, left in Mr. Rockwell's hands.

Politically he has always been a strong Republican. He cast his first presidential vote for General Grant. While in Aspen he served as district attorney, and made the first conviction for murder in Pitkin County, although prior to that time there had been no less than twenty-four murders and no one hung or in prison. What is known in politics as the Teller-Hill fight for the United States senatorship started in Mr. Rockwell's office in Central City, where the inside committee representing the Republican party assembled and received from Senator Chaffee the Washington reports of this coming senatorial fight. This committee adjourned to meet the next morning at the office of Teller & Orahood to meet Senator Teller in person on his arrival from Washington. These citizens again met in the afternoon, and as the result of the meeting some left the office and declared for Henry Wolcott for Governor, the others refusing to support Henry Wolcott because he was put forth as the representative of Senator Hill, and at this time was formed the nucleus of the two factions which led to the bitter senatorial fight, and became the bitterest political feud known in the state of Colorado, and thus originated the Teller-Hill factions in Colorado politics.

In reviewing the character and careers of successful men, much interest is felt in analyzing the secret of their power. In the life of Mr. Rockwell a close observer will note that, while he has been gifted by nature with keen intellect and acute mental faculties, and while he was fortunately situated in youth in being able to gain a thorough knowledge of mining, yet his remarkable success is due as much to his industry and indomitable perseverance as to any other quality. He has the force of will to carry to a successful issue the plans he inaugurates or those represented by his clients, and his familiarity with mining and mining law has made his services of inestimable value to those companies which he has represented.

HON. LEWIS C. ROCKWELL. In the list of prominent attorneys of Colorado who wielded powerful influence both in territorial and state history mention belongs to the name of L. C. Rockwell, formerly a successful and able lawyer of Central City and Denver, but now deceased. From the time of his settlement in Colorado until his death, thirty-four years later, he was especially prominent in mining suits, and was retained as attorney in many cases where vast amounts were involved. It is said that at the time of his death he had the distinction of having tried more mining cases, settling more intricate mining questions, and reported in the reports of the territory and state of Colorado, than any other attorney or firm of lawyers at the bar.

The boyhood days of Mr. Rockwell were passed in Schoharie County, N. Y., where he was born

in 1840. He was fifteen years of age when the family settled in Beloit, Wis. He studied law in the Chicago Law School and was admitted to the bar. Upon coming to Colorado in 1862, he became connected with his brother, W. S. Rockwell, in Central City, and when, two years later, his brother returned to Wisconsin, he succeeded to the law business, remaining in Central City until 1882. Meantime his practice grew to such an extent that his removal to Denver was rendered necessary. On going to that city he opened an office in the Tabor block, where he continued his practice until his death, in 1897. For many years his home was on Grant Avenue, that city. Through the practice of his profession, which brought him large fees, and through his investments in mines and real-estate, he accumulated property valued at $150,000, among his holdings being twelve hundred acres of land and valuable water rights on the Little Thompson, in Weld and Larimer Counties, including some of the most extensive and valuable water rights of Colorado. At the time of his death his oldest son, Harvey E., was a law student in his office.

Active in public and political affairs, Mr. Rockwell was frequently chosen to represent the people in positions where breadth of knowledge and sagacity of judgment were imperative qualifications. He was a member of the constitutional convention that convened in July, 1876, at the time Colorado was admitted into the union of states; and served in the first state senate, and did much toward laying the foundations of the new state upon a firm and stable foundation. Many new constitutional provisions then engrafted into the Colorado constitution by these vigorous western minds have served other young and growing states well in later years. This constitution stands as a lasting monument to the memory of every man who had the fortune to be a member of that illustrious body, of which Mr. Rockwell was a leading mind, and a member of its celebrated judiciary committee.

He left a wife and family, Mrs. Lulu Alvord Rockwell and seven children, five of whom were boys and two girls, all inheriting his vigorous constitution and intellect.

Mr. Rockwell met a violent death from a kick over the heart by a young horse, from which he died at the end of a week, at the age of fifty-seven —in the vigor of his life and prime of his usefulness in this world of activity; mourned by friends and all who had the pleasure to have known him and share his generosity and many deeds of kindness.

HON. WILLIAM S. ROCKWELL. The life which this narrative sketches began in Schoharie County, N. Y., in 1824, upon a farm owned and occupied by his father, Lewis Rockwell, who was of English and Scotch descent and was a native of New York, once a member of its state senate and a prominent man in public affairs. In 1847 the family removed to Wisconsin and settled four miles from Beloit, on a farm that is still known as the Rockwell place. The son, who forms the subject of this sketch, had previously been given his choice between attendance at a law school and the gift of a farm, fully stocked. He rejected the latter and entered the Albany Law School, where he took the regular course of lectures. Immediately after graduating, in 1847, he opened an office in Beloit, Wis., where he engaged in practice in partnership with Matt S. Carpenter, who in after years became the celebrated United States Senator Matt S. Carpenter, of Wisconsin. On the removal of Mr. Carpenter to Milwaukee, Mr. Rockwell continued alone. For a time he served as state's attorney of Rock County and also as a member of the state legislature. He was one of the originators of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, the plan for which was conceived by a Mr. Johnson, and the records were kept in a black trunk in Mr. Rockwell's office. Subsequently the company was reorganized and the records moved to Milwaukee, and in time the now celebrated Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company was evolved from that small beginning.

In the spring of 1848 Mr. Rockwell married Miss Lorena Vasseller, who was born in New York state. Her paternal grandfather emigrated from Prussia and settled in the Mohawk Valley in New York. In his native country he had been a landed baron and bore the title of "von," but his estates in Prussia were confiscated by the German government on account of his activity in the first revolution. He abandoned his title and property, and forbade his children seeking to regain his estates, or even speaking the German language. Coming to this country he became a citizen of the United States. His son, Elias, father of Mrs. Rockwell, was a farmer and lived in an adjoining county to Schoharie.

After fourteen years in Rock County, Wis., in 1861, Mr. Rockwell came to Colorado, hoping to recover from the distressing results of the financial panic of 1857. He regained his independence and paid his entire indebtedness. In time he became one of the most prominent members of the Colorado bar. He was one of the original attorneys for the Bobtail Gregory claims, in which he was succeeded by his brother, Lewis C., and his son, J. E. The latter now has in his possession a check for $1,250,000, given to the owners of the Bobtail Gregory properties and adjacent claims, this being the largest mining deal that had ever been made up to that time. He was retained as attorney in many noted murder cases and none of his clients were ever hung for murder, and were generally acquitted.

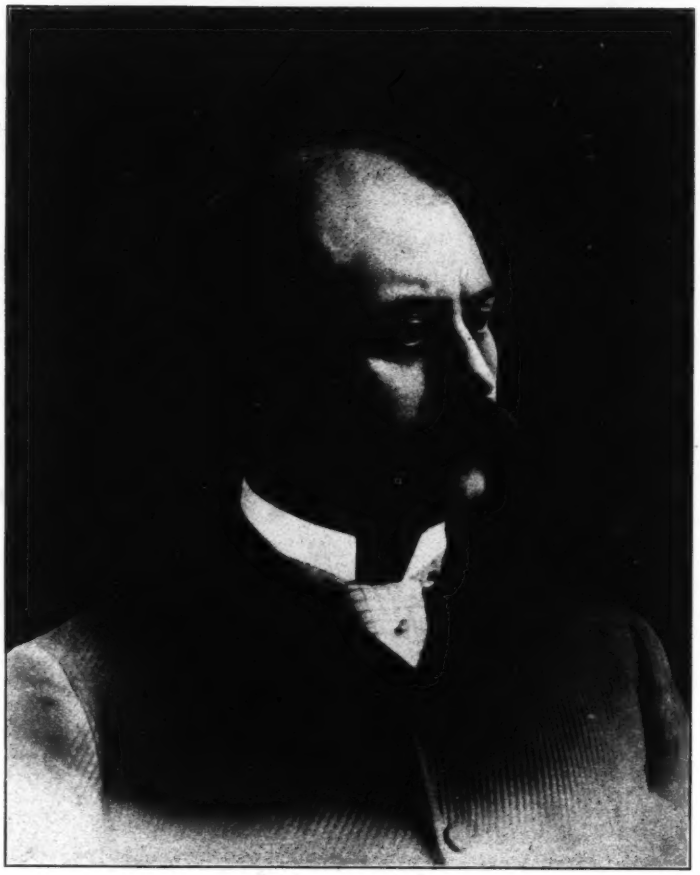
When the Civil war closed, Mr. Rockwell became a member of the firm of Pratt, Rockwell & Ferry, in Kansas City, Mo., who were general counselors for the Missouri River and Fort Scott Railway Company and resident counsel for the Kansas Pacific and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy roads.

Mr. Rockwell spent one season in Wyoming seeking mines and while there was retained as attorney by many of the prominent mining companies to go to the legislature to draft a mining code, and in 1869 he was elected to the first territorial council. At the request of Col. W. H. Bright, then of Wyoming, he drew up the now celebrated female suffrage bill. On the completion of his work there he returned to Wisconsin, where he remained several years, in order that his children might have good educational advantages. On again coming west he settled in Denver and carried on a general practice in that city, where he continued until his death, in March, 1881, at fifty-seven years of age. His wife died of pnuemonia in Denver in 1890. They left two children, J. E. and Ella L., now living in Denver.

As might be expected of a man of Mr. Rockwell's temperament, he kept himself well posted concerning the issues of the day in which he lived. In politics he was a stanch Democrat and on that ticket was a candidate for Congress, but was defeated by the Republican candidate, Jerome B. Chaffee. He was a warm admirer of Stephen A. Douglas, whom he supported and with whom he stumped the state of Wisconsin in the presidential campaign of 1860. Having once identified himself with any measure or movement, he held to its principles with sincerity and honesty. He was a man of broad comprehension and information, a clear reasoner, fair and conscientious, and firm in his matured judgment. Throughout his honorable career as a lawyer he adhered at all times and under all circumstances to the fundamental principles of the rights of the people and equality of all men before the law. The years that have passed since his death have not dimmed his memory in the hearts of those who appreciated his true worth and his giant intellect.

HENRY R. PENDERY, a prominent attorney of Leadville and an active professional man of this city since 1879, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1849, a son of John L. and Catherine O. (Rockey) Pendery. His father, who is a man of exceptional ability, was born in Ohio, and for some years engaged in the practice of law in Cincinnati, where he was a successful attorney and also served as United States commissioner. In 1857 he removed from Ohio to Leavenworth, Kan., and formed a partnership with Judge Brewer, which connection continued until his partner was chosen to serve on the supreme bench of the state of Kansas. He remained in Leavenworth until 1878, when he came to Colorado and settled in Leadville, forming a partnership with L. M. Goddard, judge of the supreme court of Colorado. In additon to his professional work he acquired important mining interests, and owned the Judge Pendery mine, from which he took out thousands of dollars in silver. He afterwards engaged unsuccessfully in mining in Joplin, Mo. On his return to Colorado he became interested in the mines of Cripple Creek, through which he has gained another fortune. On his father's side he descends from a Maryland family; his paternal grandmother, whose maiden name was Mary Ludlow, was the first white female born in Cincinnati. Our subject's mother was born in Cincinnati, to which city her father moved from Lancaster, Pa.

The only child of his parents, the subject of this sketch was given excellent educational advantages and was carefully trained for a life of usefulness and honor. For a time he was a student of Phillips' Exeter Academy in New Hampshire, where Ben Butler, Daniel Webster and George Bancroft were educated. This school he entered in 1866, and from it he graduated in 1869 and entered Harvard College the same year,



Geo. A. Newton

graduating in 1873. Returning to Leavenworth he studied law in the office of Pendery & Goddard. In the fall of 1874 he entered the law department of the Michigan State University at Ann Arbor, where he carried on the study of law. He was admitted to practice at Leavenworth, and continued there until 1879, when he came to Leadville. At first he was in partnership with Pendery, Goddard & Taylor, and later was junior member of the firm of Pendery & Pendery, after which he practiced alone until 1887. He was then appointed register of the United States land office at Leadville, which position he held until August 1, 1892, since which time the firm title has been Phelps & Pendery. His firm has built up a large practice and stands exceptionally high.

Judge Pendery (for by this title our subject is best known) is a Democrat in politics. He served as county attorney for Lake from 1893 to 1895. In Masonry he is past master of the blue lodge, a past officer of the chapter of Royal Arch Masons, and generalissimo of the Knights Templar, also a member of the Mystic Shrine. In 1876 he married Sarah L. McGee, of Leavenworth. They have a son and daughter: John M. and Catherine Agnes.

GEORGE ADDISON NEWTON, whose portrait is here presented, was the founder of the Newton Lumber Company. He was born in Ripon, Wis., June 20, 1851. His early years were spent in Ripon and Spring Grove, Wis., and Freeport, Ill. He completed his education in Racine College. In 1871 he removed, with the other members of his family, from Freeport, Ill., to Denver, Colo. He was there engaged in the Colorado National Bank until he attained his majority, when, in 1872, he removed to Pueblo, commencing business as the Newton Lumber Company on the present site of the Grand hotel in this city. For more than twenty years, and until his death, he was closely identified with Pueblo's welfare. He extended the business of the Newton Lumber Company to Colorado Springs, Colorado City, Florence, Canon City, Rocky Ford, Gillett and Cripple Creek. He also organized and was the president of the Sayre-Newton Lumber Company in Denver. He was also a director in the Western National Bank of Pueblo.

Throughout the entire state, in every locality where his business called him, he won friends by his energy and uprightness. He was a man of genial disposition, and there were few who enjoyed the esteem of associates and acquaintances to the same extent as did he. After an illness of only four days his death occurred, suddenly and unexpectedly, December 13, 1892, at the age of forty-one. Three children, a son and two daughters, survive him. The son, who is his father's namesake, is now actively connected with the Newton Lumber Company and represents the fourth generation who has engaged in the same line of business.

WHITNEY NEWTON was born in Monroe, Wis., April 5, 1858. He removed with the family to Freeport, Ill., in 1868, and again to Denver, Colo., in 1871. He attended the Denver public schools in their infancy, from 1871 to 1875. In the latter year he entered Cornell University and was graduated from that institution in 1879. For a year and a-half after graduation he was connected with the banking business in Denver and Breckenridge. His father, Ezra A. Newton, had been extensively engaged in the lumber business in Fond du Lac, Oshkosh and Monroe, Wis., and Freeport, Ill. His brother, George A. Newton, had started in the same line in Pueblo in 1872. Fate seemed to have ordained a family occupation, and in 1881 he joined his brother in Pueblo. Upon the death of his brother, in 1892, he became the head of the Newton Lumber Company.

In December, 1881, he was married to Miss Mary Rose Quigg, of Ithaca, N. Y., by whom he has five sons. In politics he is a Republican, but business engrosses so much of his time that it prevents active participation in public affairs. Fraternally he is a Knight Templar and a Shriner.

THOMAS A. STODDARD, C. E., M. D., who is one of the most eminent specialists of Pueblo, has engaged in practice in this city since the spring of 1891, and has his office in the Central block. Added to native alertness of mind and quickness of perceptive faculties, is the broad and thorough information he has obtained through study under the best scientists of Europe and America and through habits of close observation. The reputation which he has gained is by no means only local. Frequently he has been invited to read articles bearing upon the medical profession, before the conventions of the fraternity; and often he has furnished papers for

medical journals published in England, Canada and the United States, and both his addresses and his published articles have attracted wide and favorable comment.

The Stoddards are an old and honorable Scotch family. Adam Stoddard, who was a man of culture and classical learning, was tutor to one of the Georges of England. His son, Fanning Stoddard, was born at Blair Athol, Scotland, and emigrated to America in early manhood, settling in Halifax, Nova Scotia, where he engaged in the mercantile business. He married Elsie Fraser, who was born in Inverness, a great-granddaughter of the twelfth Lord Lovett. Capt. Thomas Stoddard, son of Fanning and Elsie Stoddard, was born in Halifax, and was captain of schooners and barques engaged in the fruit trade from the Mediterranean to New York and Nova Scotia. The vessels which he commanded were owned by himself. While in the Mediterranean, in a fight with Moorish pirates of Gibraltar, his thumb was cut off by a scimiter and his life was for a moment in deadly peril, but was saved by his brother, who gave the enemy a deadly blow with a hatchet. The sword used by the pirate is now in our subject's possession. At another time Captain Stoddard was wrecked off the coast of Nova Scotia, and with others was lashed to the rigging, but in the intense cold of the air and water, all were frozen to death, within one hundred and twenty miles of home. After having often and long traversed the stormy ocean he found his last resting place beneath its waves.

The mother of Dr. Stoddard was Elizabeth Hyson, who was born in Halifax and died in Nova Scotia in 1892. Her father, Michael Hyson, a native of Germany, settled at Ship Harbor, Nova Scotia, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising. His life was prolonged to the unusual age of one hundred and three years, and was finally brought to an end by accident; he slipped and fell on ice, and died from the effects of injuries received. Our subject was the youngest of a family of four sons and one daughter, all of whom are still living. He was born in Halifax, August 22, 1857. When ten years of age he left home and began to work for his board, being permitted to attend school during a part of each year. He worked his way through the high school in Pictou, and after graduating, became a student in Dalhousie College at Halifax. Here, as before, he defrayed his expenses by his work. After two years in college he began to teach, and for six years was principal of the Bridgewater school.

As soon as he had saved an amount sufficient to render such an undertaking possible, he entered the medical department of the University of Michigan, from which he graduated in 1886, with the degree of M. D., after a thorough course of four years. In 1883 the degree of C. E. had been conferred upon him. His first professional practice was in Halifax County. As a young, inexperienced physician, he encountered all the obstacles incident to such a position, and it required all his energy to enable him to tide over those early years of financial distress and anxiety. However, success came to him at last, as it always comes to the thorough, painstaking and capable. In 1888 he removed to the city of Halifax, where he had a large and constantly increasing practice. For two years he was physician to the Halifax dispensary, which, in addition to his private practice, kept him constantly busy. His health finally became undermined, and, for the purpose of recreation and further professional study, he took a trip to Europe. The study of gynecology he there pursued with Dr. Bantock of London and August Martin of Berlin, the two most eminent gynecologists in the world. He also spent some time at the Rotunda Hospital in Dublin and with Leopold in Dresden. After remaining abroad for one year he returned to America, in April, 1891.

It became apparent at once, however, that the damp and foggy atmosphere of his ocean-girt home was detrimental to Dr. Stoddard's health, and in the spring of 1891 he came to Colorado, where the high and dry climatic conditions proved beneficial from the first. Opening an office he engaged in practice. In 1894 he went to New York City, where he took a post-graduate course in gynecology at the Polyclinic. On his return to Pueblo he engaged in the specialty of gynecology, and is now gynecologist to St. Mary's Hospital and Sanitarium, besides which he has a large private practice. He is a member of the British, Nova Scotia and Colorado Medical Societies; the Pueblo County Medical Society, of which he has served as secretary; and is an honorary member of the Texas State Medical Society. Politically he is a Democrat, and in religion is connected with the First Presbyterian Church of Pueblo. While in Bridgewater, Nova Scotia, he was made a Mason in 1878, but he is not active in the fraternity at present. He is identified

with Pueblo Lodge No. 52, K. P. His marriage, in Halifax, Nova Scotia, united him with Minnie E. Lantz, who was born in Paradise, Nova Scotia, and was educated in schools at Annapolis and Kentville. The two children born of their union are Harry Fanning and Helen Aline.

FRANC OGILVY WOOD, who is numbered among the prominent citizens of Colorado Springs, was born in Montreal, Canada, a son of David Russ and Almira T. (Catlin) Wood, natives of Montreal and Burlington, Vt., respectively. His paternal grandfather, Maj. David Wood, who was a native of Connecticut, removed to Canada, settling near Montreal; he married a Miss Snow, who descended from a family that came over in the "Mayflower," and was a daughter of Capt. Stephen and Constance Snow. The founder of the Wood family in America, Captain Wood, came from England with his regiment and settled in Connecticut in colonial days. Members of the family are direct heirs of the Paisley Green estate.

For many years, under the old French laws, David Russ Wood was in charge of the bankrupt court as judge, and on the introduction of the new code of laws he became one of the commissioners of crown lands. He was a man of prominence and familiar with law in all its varied forms. When Hon. L. S. Huntington, his brother-in-law, was postmaster-general of Canada, the two had all of the copper properties of Canada opened and operated, until they were finally sold to an English syndicate. In 1880 Mr. Wood came to Colorado Springs, where he laid out D. Russ Wood's addition to the city, comprising twenty-five acres in the northern part of the town. He served as vice-president of Colorado College, and for years was chairman of the building committee. He married Miss Catlin, a descendant, through her paternal ancestors, of the English nobility (the Catlyns or Catlings, of Needham Hall, England). She was also a descendant of Capt. James Wadsworth, who hid the Connecticut charter in the hollow of the famous old charter oak tree, and through his active participation in early wars our subject was eligible to membership in the Society of Colonial Wars.

The subject of this sketch was the only son among three children. After completing his literary education he studied law in the office of William W. Robertson, of Montreal, and also took the degrees of A. B. and B. C. L. in McGill University, Montreal. For eleven years he practiced law in Montreal, and from there, in 1880, removed to Colorado Springs, owing to his father's ill health. After engaging in a general practice here for a short time he joined Mr. Risley in the law department of the Rio Grande Railroad. When that company moved its offices to Denver he was retained by the Denver & New Orleans Railroad to complete the title to its right of way between Denver and Colorado Springs. Subsequently he was appointed assistant attorney to the Colorado Midland Railroad, and fought for and obtained most of the right of way between here and Glenwood Springs. Afterward he joined with friends in the development and opening of the resources of the Crystal River Valley in Pitkin County, Colo., including the building of the Elk Mountain Railroad and the opening up of the great deposits of marble, slate and coal. He was also interested largely in silver mining in Rico, Central City, Black Hawk and Aspen. After the first discovery of gold at Cripple Creek he turned his attention to that camp, and was the first to build a shaft house on the Anna Lee and Doubtful claims on Battle Mountain, now the center of the great Portland mine. He also opened up the Vindicator, and was largely interested in the early development of the Lillie property. He has recently leased the Garfield mine. Through his successful and long experience in developing the different classes of mining properties in Colorado, he has become well known as a mining expert.

Fond of athletic sports, Mr. Wood holds two world records for snowshoe racing. He is a member of the Town and Gown Golf Club, the El Paso and Country Clubs, and the Society of Colonial Wars. For seven years he held the position of secretary of Colorado College. The organization of the original mining exchange was through his instrumentality. He is the owner of "Edgewood" at Ivywild. On his place he has a number of fine horses, some of which were imported at large cost. In politics he is a Republican.

The first wife of Mr. Wood was Miss Susanna J. Jewett, daughter of Judge Jewett, of Steubenville, Ohio. They had two children: Franc Jewett, who died in June, 1896, at the age of twenty-one; and D. Russ, who is in the office of the chief engineer of the Vandalia line at Terre Haute, Ind. In Colorado Springs Mr. Wood was united in marriage with Miss Rebecca Waln

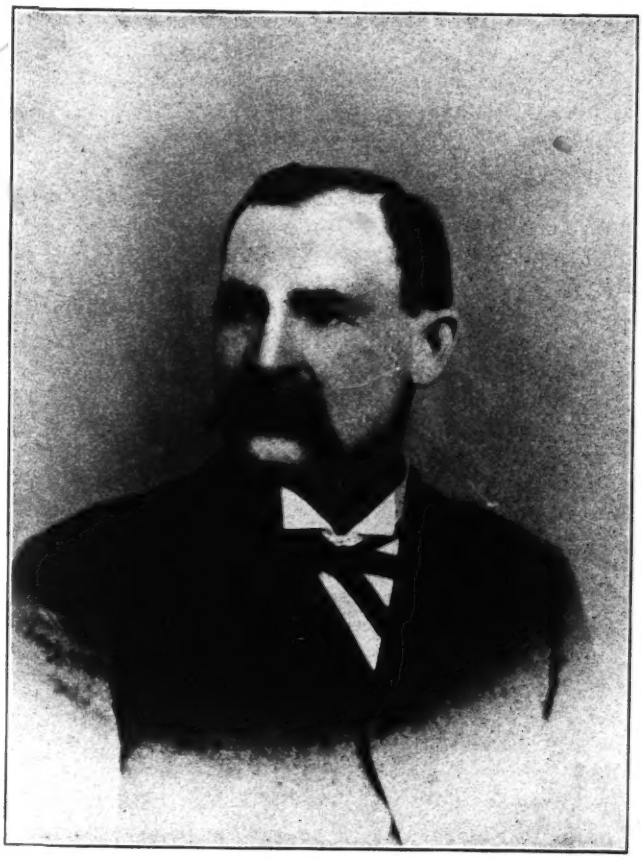
Tutt, daughter of the late Dr. Charles Pendleton Tutt, of Locust Hill, Loudoun County, Va., a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania medical department, and for many years connected with the Pennsylvania Hospital in Philadelphia. The Tutts are of Welsh descent. The mother of Mrs. Wood was Rebecca Leaming, whose ancestors were prominent in England, and whose grandfather, Thomas Leaming, of Philadelphia, took part in the Revolutionary war and crossed the Delaware with Washington. Mrs. Wood's ancestors, the Pendletons and Masons, were prominent in Virginia, and took part in the Revolution. Her grandmother, Ann Mason Chichester, was a cousin of George Washington. Another ancestor, Nicholas Waln, her great-great-great-great-grandfather, came to this country with William Penn, and was of the Quaker faith. She descends in the fifth generation from Mary Taylor, a sister of President Zachary Taylor. She is a member of the Daughters of the Revolution and Colonial Dames. She organized and was the first president of the first Audubon Society in Colorado, which did much to prevent cruelty to birds and insure their protection. She is also identified with the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the Red Cross Society of Colorado.

HON. JOHN L. NOONAN. During the early days in the history of Glenwood Springs, in August, 1884, Judge Noonan came to this then new town and began to practice law. Six years later he was elected judge of Garfield County, and he has continued to serve in this capacity ever since. Himself a stanch Republican, he has the stanch support, not only of the members of that party, but also has many friends among the Democrats and Populists, for all citizens, irrespective of political views, honor him as a man of integrity and ability.

In the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, December 17, 1848, the subject of this sketch was born to the union of Dennis and Eleanor (Lyons) Noonan, natives of Ireland, but residents of the United States from childhood. His father, who first settled in Ohio, removed from there to Indiana, and during his long connection with railroading, served in every department of the work. Advancing years caused his retirement from active labors. He is now over seventy-five years of age, hale and robust. A resident of Indiana since 1854, he now spends much of his time on his large farm lying near Hartford City. He voted the Democratic ticket until the Blaine campaign. His wife died March 15, 1893. Of their children, William was engaged in the newspaper business in Indiana for a number of years, but sold out his interests in 1897, and now owns a large stock farm in that state. Mary and Margaret reside with their father.

From the age of six years our subject lived on a farm in Indiana. He was educated in common schools and the college at Ridgeville, Ind., and for three years taught school near his home. For four years he served as county recorder of Blackford County, to which position he was elected on the anti-railroad tax ticket. On retiring from office he read law in the law office of Benjamin G. Shinn, and upon his admission to the bar he formed a partnership with his former preceptor, which continued for six years. From 1881 to 1884 he served as prosecuting attorney of his county, but resigned the position on moving west. In 1883 he was called to Buena Vista, Colo., to defend a young friend of his who was to be tried for murder; he came west and carried the case through, winning a victory for his client. While here he became so favorably impressed with Colorado that he decided to settle here permanently. Settling in Leadville, he formed a partnership with Templer & Page, and practiced for a year in that city. He then came to Glenwood Springs, where he soon built up an extensive and profitable practice. From 1890 to January, 1899 (three terms), he held the office of county judge. In 1894 he was the Republican candidate for district judge against Judge Rucker, and carried all the counties except Aspen, which gave a large Democratic majority. He has always given his support to the Republican party, with the exception of a short time during his residence in Indiana, when he supported Peter Cooper and James B. Weaver, the greenback candidates for president and vice-president. Fraternally he is connected with the Odd Fellows. In 1894 he married Margaret M. Moore, who was born in Ireland, and has traveled extensively through her native land, also England and Scotland, but at the time of her marriage was living in Leadville. They have three children, William Francis, John L., Jr., and Eleanor Margaret.

Soon after he came to Glenwood Springs Judge Noonan took up land near the city, and here he has since engaged in raising stock and fruit. He also has some stock on his ranch of about five



Wm McDaniel

hundred acres in Rio Blanco County, on the White River. This ranch was one of the first taken up west of the mountain range and was originally settled by Duncan Blair, who married an Indian girl.

Judge Noonan has won many friends since coming to Colorado. In the practice of law he became favorably known, and in his position as judge his record has been equally creditable. He has proved himself a public-spirited citizen, favoring measures for the benefit of the people. Personally he is genial and companionable, with a keen sense of humor and acute mental faculties; while in facial appearance he greatly resembles James McSherry, chief justice of the court of appeals of Maryland.

WILLIAM M. DINKEL, president of the Bank of Carbondale and president of the Dinkel Mercantile Company, has been identified with the business interests of Carbondale ever since the village was started. Situated thirteen miles from Glenwood Springs, it was given its name by a gentleman who came from Carbondale, Pa., and is now an incorporated town with a population of four hundred. It is a prosperous and growing business town, situated in the midst of a rich valley where fruit and farm products may be raised in abundance, and where streams of mountain water reaching out in every direction furnish ample facilities for irrigation.

When Mr. Dinkel came to Garfield County, in 1881, he crossed the mountain trail from Aspen, for there were then no wagon roads and no railroads. Indians still lingered in the county. No attempt at improvement had been made. He had a wagon load of groceries and dry goods, and with that he started a store near the present site of Carbondale. When the latter town was started, in 1887, he moved his goods to the new town, and here he has since built up a large wholesale and retail business, supplying goods to merchants for miles in every direction. He erected a two-story brick building in the center of the town, and here he carries a full line of merchandise and groceries; in the same building is the Bank of Carbondale. Some years ago the mercantile business was incorporated under the name of the W. M. Dinkel Mercantile Company, with himself as president. The company owns a ranch of over twelve hundred acres of improved land, well stocked, William L. Girdner, who is a member of the company, being manager of the ranch. F. E. Sweet, a third partner, is manager of the mercantile department, while Mr. Dinkel gives his attention particularly to the banking department.

Near Staunton, Augusta County, Va., Mr. Dinkel was born October 14, 1847, a son of Robert M. and Sarah A. (Hite) Dinkel. His father, who was a native of Augusta County, was a merchant in early life, but later turned his attention to farming. During the last two years of the Civil war he was in the reserve force of the Confederate army. He died in Virginia in 1894. His father, Jacob, came from Germany and settled in Virginia, where he founded the town of Bridgewater, in Rockingham County, and there engaged in farming and the mercantile business. Our subject's mother was born and reared in Nelson County, Va., where her parents were large land and slave owners; she is now living at the old homestead in Virginia. Of her children, James H. is a farmer and stock-dealer in Mesa County, Colo.; Robert Bruce resides upon the old homestead in Virginia; Florence is the wife of J. T. Goodwin, residing in Churchville, Va.; and Mary V. is the widow of J. L. Lightner, of Augusta County, Va.

In a private school in his native county our subject received his education. He carried on the home farm for some years, but in 1880 came to Colorado and settled in Fremont County, in the Arkansas Valley. A year later he came to what is now Garfield County, where he has since resided. June 4, 1892, he married Sarah A. Dunlap, whom he had known from childhood, and whose refinement and education have made her a favorite in select social circles. She is a descendant of a Scotchman, who arrived in America on the day that the battle of Bunker Hill was fought; he settled in Virginia, where he became the owner of a large plantation and a number of slaves. Her father, George B. Dunlap, was born in Augusta County, Va., where much of his life was devoted to agriculture. During the Civil war he served as a member of the Fifth Virginia Infantry, C. S. A. He married Margaret Mish, who was also a member of an old family of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Dinkel have one child, a beautiful little daughter, named after her two grandmothers, Anna Margaret. The family have a pleasant home in Carbondale.

The political views of Mr. Dinkel have brought him into affiliation with the Democratic party. In 1889 he was his party's nominee for county treasurer, but the party was then weak and he

was defeated. In 1898 he was nominated by the Democrats and endorsed by the Populists for the state legislature, but was defeated by a small majority. He is a member of the blue lodge of Masonry in Carbondale and the chapter and commandery in Glenwood Springs. The work he has done in the upbuilding of his town entitles him to rank among its most prominent citizens. He has displayed a public spirit that is most helpful to the interests of his county. As a business man he has been keen, discriminating and exact; as a banker, cautious and conservative, yet enterprising; as a citizen his position is among those whose influence has been given to the welfare of the people and the advancement of the county.

CHARLES J. HOBSON is a prominent farmer and stock-raiser of Pueblo County, his ranch being near Swallows, on the Arkansas River, fifteen miles from the city of Pueblo. He was born in 1839 in Yadkin County, N. C., east of the Blue Ridge mountains, but when an infant was taken by his parents, Stephen H. and Mary L. (Clingman) Hobson, to Andrew County, Mo., settling twelve miles from St. Joseph, where he remained until twenty years of age, his education being acquired in private schools.

The Hobson family is believed to have been founded in this country by two brothers, natives of England, one of whom settled in Virginia, the other in North Carolina. They were members of the Society of Friends. Our subject's father was a native of North Carolina, where he followed the brick mason's trade in early life, but during his residence in Missouri he engaged in farming and building. To this same branch of the family is believed belongs Lieutenant Hobson, who won distinction during the war with Spain by sinking the Merrimac. Our subject's mother was a cousin of Thomas Clingman, who was a congressman for many years.

At the age of twenty years Charles J. Hobson started out in life for himself. With the famous McDonald family he went from St. Joseph, Mo., to Sacramento, Cal., remaining four years, and then returned to St. Joseph, where he purchased teams for the purpose of freighting across the plains. This business he continued until 1867, crossing the plains with freight and stock seventeen times, and often coming in contact with the Indians. In 1870 he filed a pre-emption claim to his present property in Pueblo County, and has since devoted his energies to the improvement and cultivation of his land with some success, as he now has one of the best ranches in the locality. There is a good residence upon the place; substantial barns, outbuildings and fences, and a fine orchard.

On the 20th of December, 1868, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Hobson and Miss Nancy E. Waugh, who was born, reared and educated in Andrew County, Mo., where she made her home until her marriage. Her father, John Waugh, a farmer by occupation, was an early settler of that state, and served in the Union army for six months at the President's first call for troops. Mr. and Mrs. Hobson have three children, namely: W. Alexander, who owns and operates a farm near his father; Frederick C., who married Miss Finley, a daughter of M. J. Finley, of the Greenhorn country, and now lives in Pueblo; and Mary, who wedded M. C. Reed and has two children.

In politics Mr. Hobson is a stanch Republican, but has never cared for official honors. His record is that of a man who, by his own unaided efforts, has worked his way upward to a position of affluence. Twice during his residence here he has met with severe losses from water spouts bursting and overflowing the river. At one time he lost about $2,000 worth of property. Four years ago he built a new residence on high ground, and now has a very pleasant home. His life has been one of industry and perseverance, and the systematic and honorable business methods which he has followed have won him the support and confidence of many.

HON. EDWARD OLIVER WOLCOTT, United States Senator from Colorado, was born in Longmeadow, Mass., March 26, 1848. He is a lineal descendant of Roger Wolcott and several succeeding Wolcotts, who were colonial governors of Connecticut. Among his ancestors was Oliver Wolcott, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and whose son was the second secretary of the treasury, succeeding Alexander Hamilton in Washington's cabinet.

Rev. Samuel W. Wolcott, the senator's father, was for some time a missionary in Syria, and for many years officiated as pastor of a Congregational Church in Ohio. He was the author of over three hundred hymns, and was a man of marked ability and rare gifts. His son, our sub-

JUDGE EDWARD STAUFFACHER.

ject, served for a few months in 1864 as a private in the One Hundred and Fifteenth Ohio Regiment, and in 1866 matriculated at Yale College, but did not complete the course in that institution. In 1871 he graduated from the Harvard Law School, and came to Colorado, settling in Denver, of which city he has since been a prominent citizen. He was first elected to the United States senate to succeed Thomas M. Bowen (Republican), and took his seat March 4, 1889. In 1895 he was re-elected, his term to expire March 3, 1901. He is one of the Republican leaders of his state, and has wielded a powerful influence in public affairs.

JUDGE EDWARD STAUFFACHER, county commissioner of Garfield County, came to this county in 1884 and took up a tract of land six miles from Carbondale. Here he has since built up a valuable ranch and has engaged in the raising of stock, fruit and general farm products. An energetic, persevering man, he has worked industriously and has been successful where another, less determined, might have failed. He is a believer in Populist principles and always votes with the People's party, although in former years he was a Republican. In 1896 he was elected to his present office of commissioner, in which capacity he has given excellent service.

Anton Stauffacher, our subject's father, was born in Switzerland, and in early life emigrated to America, settling in Green County, Wis., where he devoted his life to farm pursuits. He married Anna Stauffacher, who, like himself, was a native of Switzerland and died in Wisconsin. Of their children, Jacob died in 1892; Mathias, a blacksmith by trade, is now engaged in mining in Gunnison County and above Aspen, Colo.; Anton, Jr., was for three years a member of a Wisconsin regiment that served in the Civil war; Isaiah and John also took part in the war; Anna is the wife of Henry Hoesley, and lives in California; Barbara married Rudolph Hoesley; and Mary, who was Mrs. Frederick Norder, died in Aspen, this state.

Near Monroe, Green County, Wis., where he was born March 6, 1851, our subject spent his early life. At the age of twenty-four he engaged in farming for himself, and the same time carried on a dairy and cheese business. In 1879 he removed to Iowa and from there, in the spring of the next year he came to Colorado, settling at Aspen and there engaging in mining. However, his capital was so small that, although he located some good claims, he was unable to develop them; and, after vainly endeavoring to operate them himself, he leased them to other parties, and in this way has received nearly $20,000. In 1884 he moved to Garfield County, then unsettled and without railroads or other modern conveniences. He has seen the country develop into an agricultural section and has himself gained prosperity through his intelligent management of affairs. January 1, 1875, he married Mary Geiger, a native of Switzerland, who accompanied her parents, Leonard and Mary (Stauffacher) Geiger, to America in childhood. They are the parents of eleven children, the two eldest of whom, Bennett and Arthur, are in Iowa, while the others are at home, viz.: Clyde, Ernest, Lester, Edith, Katie, Mary, Clara, Anna and Edna.

During the administration of President Harrison, November 23, 1892, a postoffice, with daily mail service, was established at the residence of Judge Stauffacher. Of this postoffice, which is called Catherin, the judge has since been postmaster. The Midland Railroad passes through his ranch a little more than two hundred yards from his residence.

SAMUEL HARTSEL has the distinction of being the first ranchman to settle in South Park. It was in the fall of 1862 that he located the nucleus of his present ranch and embarked in the stock business. In spite of the fact that he came to Colorado without a dollar, he has been remarkably successful, and is to-day the largest producer of cattle in Park County. His ranch consists of nine thousand acres of deeded land, with three thousand additional acres of leased land, and of the entire tract five thousand acres lie under the irrigation ditch. In addition to this property he is the owner of the famous hot springs and the Hartsel Springs hotel. It is a noteworthy fact that during his entire business career he has never given a mortgage on a foot of his land nor a chattel mortgage or bill of sale on even one cow or horse; he has bought only what he could pay for, and has been so economical in his expenses, so persevering in his endeavors, and so energetic in action, that he has risen steadily to his present prosperous position.

Near Bethlehem, Bucks County, Pa., Mr. Hartsel was born November 22, 1835, a son of

Jacob and Catherine (Hartman) Hartsel. He was one of ten children, of whom four sons survive: George W., of Preston County, W. Va.; Samuel; William, a physician and surgeon of La Porte, Ind.; and Joseph, a ranchman of Park County. The father, who was born in Bucks County in 1800, there learned the blacksmith's trade, but afterward turned his attention to farming, which occupation he followed until his death, December 23, 1876, in Butler County, Pa. His wife, who was born in Bucks County in 1802, and died at Hartsel December 16, 1873, was a daughter of George Hartman, a prominent farmer and distilleryman of Bucks County, Pa.

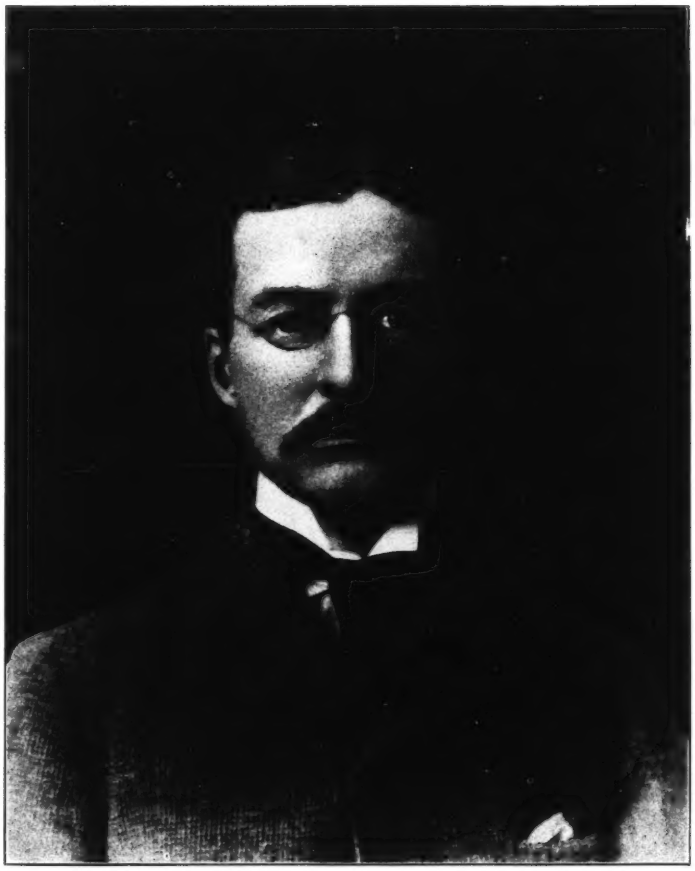
George Hartsel, our subject's grandfather, was born in Bucks County, a descendant of one of three brothers who came to America from Switzerland in 1723. They being ardent Lutherans, religious persecution forced them to seek a refuge on foreign soil. On their arrival in America they bought extensive tracts in Bucks County from William Penn and this land has never since passed out of the possession of the family, it being now owned by two cousins of our subject. Two of these emigrant refugees were named Jacob and Jonas Hartsel. The name of the third is unknown. Our subject descends directly from Jacob.

With no education except such as he acquired for himself, our subject started out in the world at fifteen years of age. At that time he went to Ohio and secured work with McQuade & Powers, cattlemen, his special duty being that of drover. For this he was given $6 a month. He drove cattle from Ohio to New York City, a trip that took four months and two weeks, and every step of this distance he walked. In spite of hardships and small wages, the value of this experience was inestimable to him. He there laid the foundation for his future successful business life. After two years in Ohio he went to the Indian prairies and engaged in herding cattle. In 1856, with the money he had saved, he went to Iowa and bought a bunch of cattle, with which he began in the cattle business. The winters in Iowa, however, were too severe, and he sold the cattle. In the summer of 1857 he went to Kansas, where he worked for the largest freighting concern ever on the plains, owned by Russell, Majors & Waddell. This firm had the government contract to carry supplies from Fort Leavenworth to the forts and Indians as far west as Salt Lake City. His special work was the oversight of their cattle.

In April, 1860, Mr. Hartsel, in company with four other men, and with a yoke of cattle, left Sumner, Kan., and on the 24th of June arrived in the Tarryall diggings, in the western part of Park County. There they secured a claim and worked at mining until their money was exhausted, when our subject began to work for Bowers & Warren, the "discoverers" of the Tarryall diggings. Until the spring of 1861 he herded cattle for that firm. Afterward he settled on property that he named the Pennsylvania ranch, on Tarryall creek, three miles from Tarryall diggings, and there engaged in ranching cattle for other parties. In the fall of 1862 he came down into South Park and located his present ranch, in the fork of the two Platte rivers, the geographical centre of the state of Colorado, where he at once began to raise cattle. In 1864 he returned east to buy cattle in Missouri, but the Indians were so troublesome that he was unable to get back to his mountain home at once. He remained in Kansas with his cattle, and in the summer of 1865 started across the plains. At Fort Arbury the train was attacked by the Indians and seven Mexicans were killed. On reaching Spring Bottom, on the Arkansas River, they were again compelled to go into camp. Not until the summer of 1866 did he reach his ranch with his one hundred and fifty head of cattle.

In the fall of 1868 Mr. Hartsel started one day to look for berries just east of South Park, when he was surprised and captured by a band of Indians, seventy-two in number, composed of Arapahoes, Cheyennes and Sioux. He was held a prisoner for about three hours, when he was released and permitted to return to his home. The same party afterward captured a lodge of Ute Indians, killing six and taking an Indian boy prisoner.

In January, 1871, he returned to the States and spent the winter visiting in Pennsylvania. Coming west in April, 1871, he stopped in McLean County, Ill., and bought twenty-three head of fine horses, which were the first American horses ever brought into Park County. He has always been an advocate of Shorthorn cattle. As early as 1862 he introduced that breed into Park County. He has done more than any other man to raise the grade of cattle in the county, and devotes much time to the improvement of the breed. While his time has been given closely to his ranching affairs, he takes an interest in local



Chas. S. Tuttle

matters, and consented to serve as county commissioner and assessor of Park County, which offices he filled for a term.

April 1, 1877, in Lake County, Colo., occurred the marriage of Mr. Hartsel to Mrs. Nancy M. (Boon) Mayol, widow of Frank Mayol. Four children were born of their union, of whom all but one are living. They are: Catherine, Myrtie and Hettie, now students in Loretto Academy, in the suburbs of Denver. Mrs. Hartsel was born in Wayne County, Ohio, February 1, 1846, the daughter of James and Tamar (Truesdale) Boon. Her father was born April 28, 1799, in Westmoreland, Pa., and emigrated to Ohio with his parents in 1812. Her mother was born at Beaver Falls, Pa., June 11, 1810.

CHARLES L. TUTT, president of the Colorado-Philadelphia Reduction Company, of Colorado Springs, vice-president and a director of the C. O. D. Gold Mining Company, president of the Cripple Creek Sampling and Ore Company, president of the Townsite Gold Mining Company, the Hayden Gold Mining Company, the Pennsylvania Gold Developing Company and the Annie Gold Mining Company, of Cripple Creek, has been identified intimately with the development of this famous mining region, which, in 1897, produced one-fifth of the entire output of gold in the United States and one-twentieth of that of the whole world.

Mr. Tutt and his sister, Mrs. F. O. Woods, were the only children of Dr. Charles Pendleton Tutt. The latter was born on Santa Rosa Island, Fla., November 2, 1832. His father, Col. Charles Pendleton Tutt, who was navy agent at the port of Pensacola, near which Santa Rosa Island is situated, died one month before the birth of his only son. A few months later the widow took her two children north in a ship, provided for that purpose by President Jackson, a personal friend of the family. After a narrow escape from shipwreck in a furious storm off Cape Hatteras, they reached the old homestead, near Leesburg, Va., and there passed his early youth. He spent two years in Burlington (Vt.) College, but after two years there was compelled to leave on account of poor health. He spent a year in the mountains of Virginia and so improved in health that he was able to resume his studies. He entered the University of Pennsylvania in 1852, and was an office student of Dr. George B. Wood, professor of the theory and practice of medicine. In 1856 he graduated with honors. Soon afterward he was appointed resident physician in Blackley Hospital, Philadelphia, where he remained for eighteen months.

January 4, 1859, Dr. Tutt married Miss Rebecca, daughter of J. Fisher Leanning, a merchant of Philadelphia. During the preceding year he was elected a district physician of the Philadelphia Dispensary, which office he filled for six years. In 1862 he was appointed visiting physician to the Satterlee United States Army General Hospital in Philadelphia, a position which he occupied from that time until the close of the war. For some years he was demonstrator in the Philadelphia School of Anatomy, and assistant to the professor of theory and practice in the University of Pennsylvania, under Drs. Pepper and Stille. He was also physician to Magdalene Hospital. From 1859 he served as visiting physician and librarian to Blackley Hospital, where he presided over daily clinics. In April, 1866, an epidemic of typhus fever spread through the almshouse, and he was constantly in attendance upon the sick. April 26 he retired ill, and the next day was attacked by the fever, from which his death followed May 11, 1866. His untimely death inflicted a heavy loss upon his widow and two children, upon the profession his talents had honored, and upon his personal friends. Inheriting much of the intelligence of his distinguished father, studious, courageous, manly, and with high principles, he was esteemed for the sterling qualities that compelled admiration and won friendship. Well grounded in professional information, he yet had the courage to investigate and think for himself, and his talents were an ornament to his profession.

The subject of this article was born in Philadelphia February 14, 1864. He attended and graduated from the Ury Boarding School, after which he was a student in Ferris Institute. Choosing a business life, at seventeen years of age he became a clerk for Peter Wright & Co., and after two years accepted a place in the main office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, where he spent two years. In 1884 he came to Colorado, where he bought a ranch eighteen miles northeast of Colorado Springs, on the divide. For three years he continued in the stock business at "Thayden," then sold out his ranch and started in the real-estate business in Colorado Springs, opening a branch office in Pueblo. He was among the first to enter the Cripple Creek

region, where he located the C. O. D., and after operating it for two years he and his associates sold it for $260,000, this being the first large sale of a mine in the district. In 1894 he erected the Cripple Creek Sample and Ore Company's plant, located on the Denver & Rio Grande tracks, but it proved too small and was sold, a new sampler being built on the Midland Terminal road in Cripple Creek; this is still operated.

In 1896 the Colorado-Philadelphia Reduction Company was formed and the works erected in Colorado City. The officers of the company are: Charles L. Tutt, president; Spencer Penrose, secretary and treasurer; and C. M. MacNeill, vice-president and general manager. The plant has a capacity of two hundred and fifty tons per day, and employment is furnished one hundred and twenty-five hands. Some years ago Mr. Tutt organized the Totman Patent House Company, which built many houses in mining camps. He and his partner, Mr. Penrose, started the town of Gillett, El Paso County, and have also been large contributors to the development of their home town, Colorado Springs.

In February, 1899, Messrs. Tutt, Penrose & MacNeill organized the National Gold Extraction Company, located at Florence, Fremont County. The company have purchased the reduction works at Florence, formerly owned by the Kilton Company; also the sampler belonging to the same company in Cripple Creek, and have enlarged the Kilton reduction plant, this work being completed in May, 1899. The new works are located on the Florence & Cripple Creek Railroad. The capacity of the chlorination plant will be about one hundred tons a day, the sampler upwards of two hundred tons a day. About sixty men are employed. These works will offer shippers an outlet via Florence and the Rio Grande Railroad. The general offices of the company are at Colorado Springs, with local offices at the works. The officers are: Charles L. Tutt, president; Spencer Penrose, secretary and treasurer; and C. M. MacNeill, vice-president.

Mr. Tutt is a member of the board of governors of the El Paso Club, and of the Cheyenne Mountain Country Club, and is also a non-resident member of the Denver Club. He has a country home on the banks of the Columbia River in Oregon, where he has excellent sport in hunting and fishing, when his business duties permit him a well-earned vacation. Politically he is a Republican. His marriage took place in Philadelphia and united him with Josephine Thayer, who was born in that city. Her father, Hon. Russell M. Thayer, was one of the most eminent jurists of Philadelphia, occupying a seat upon the bench for more than twenty years, besides which he was honored by election as a member of congress. Mr. and Mrs. Tutt have three children: Sophy, Charles L., Jr., and William Thayer.

SPENCER PENROSE, secretary and treasurer of the Colorado-Philadelphia Reduction Company, treasurer of the Garfield Consolidated Mining Company, secretary and treasurer of the Colorado City Stamping and Ore Company, and member of other mining companies, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., November 2, 1865. On both paternal and maternal sides he comes of old colonial stock, dating from the days of William Penn, Lord Baltimore and the New England Puritans. He is a member of a family whose first representatives in America came from England with William Penn, and whose members, from that time to this, have been foremost in public affairs and professional life. His grandfather, Hon. Charles B. Penrose, was a distinguished attorney of Philadelphia and a leading member of the Republican party, which elected him to the state senate and to other positions of trust. He was a man of strong character and great determination, tempered by a calm, keen and discriminating judgment that proved of incalculable value to him in his professional work. His children inherited much of his talent. One of his sons, Clement, was honored by election as judge of the orphans' court of Philadelphia. Another son, Prof. R. A. F. Penrose, M. D., was born in Philadelphia, and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania Medical Department, in which he was afterward professor for some years. As a physician and surgeon he attained high rank in his native city. After years of busy professional labors he retired from practice, in order that he might spend his declining years in the enjoyment of the comforts and ease which his ample means rendered possible.

The marriage of Dr. Penrose united him with Miss Sarah Boies, who was born in Maryland and died in Philadelphia. Of their six children, all but one grew to maturity. The eldest of the family and its most distinguished member is Hon. Boies Penrose, United States Senator from Penn-

Spencer Bonaparte

sylvania. The services which he has rendered the people of that state in public life entitle him to rank among the eminent men of our country. As a member of an honored family, connected through many generations with the history of Pennsylvania, he is adding distinction to the name he bears, and in the councils of the nation is gaining an enviable reputation as a statesman. The second son, C. B. Penrose, M. D., who is also a man of ability, is professor of gynecology in the University of Pennsylvania Medical School. The third son, R. A. F. Penrose, M. D., formerly held the position in the university in which his older brother succeeded him; he is now professor of economic geology in the University of Chicago, and president of the great Commonwealth gold mine of Arizona. The youngest son, Philip Thomas, has large mining interests in New and Old Mexico.

Of these sons the fourth forms the subject of our sketch. In youth he had the advantage of private tutelage. In 1882 he entered Harvard College, from which he graduated in 1886, with the degree of A. B. Later the degree of A. M. was conferred upon him. In 1886 he went to Las-cruces, N. M., where he engaged in mining and in the cattle business. From there in 1892 he came to Colorado. Cripple Creek was at that time in the first splendor of its "boom," and he, like thousands of other prospectors, became interested in its mines. In Colorado Springs he met Charles L. Tutt, whom he had known when a boy in Philadelphia. The two formed a co-partnership and have been together since. The two in conjunction with others bought the C. O. D. mine for $20,000 and this they developed and operated, taking out $100,000 in about one year, and then selling it for $275,000. This was the first large sale made in Cripple Creek district. The firm erected the Tutt and Penrose block, the first brick building in Colorado City, and this they still own, as well as other stores and some residences. In April, 1896, they organized the Colorado-Philadelphia Reduction Company and erected works at Colorado City, where they also built the second sampler there. They make a specialty of high-grade ore and handle about one-fourth of the entire output of Cripple Creek, amounting to $250,000 worth of ore each month. The plant is located on the Colorado Midland Railroad and has a capacity of two hundred and fifty tons a day, being the largest plant of its kind in the United States. Mr. Tutt is president of the company, and C. M. MacNeill, vice-president and manager.

Since 1893 Mr. Penrose has been a director in the First National Bank of Cripple Creek. He is fond of club life and belongs to the El Paso, Country and Denver Clubs, while in the season he spends considerable time in the mountains, hunting and fishing. He is less interested in politics than others of his family have been; however, he is well informed concerning the issues of the present age and favors the principles of the Republican party. In disposition he is calm and deliberate, with the firmness necessary to successful business transactions. While he has always been surrounded by wealth and had every advantage in youth, yet his personal energy and sound judgment enabled him to invest his means in such a manner as to bring large returns and give him standing among the successful men of the state.

CHARLES M. MAC NEILL. In the business circles of Colorado Springs and the state Mr. MacNeill is, by universal consent, accorded a high place. As vice-president and general manager of the Colorado-Philadelphia Reduction Company, he is intimately connected with one of the most important industries of the mining districts of Colorado. While he is still a young man, he has been eminently successful in a financial sense, and has gained high standing as a man of sound judgment and keen discrimination. Having thoroughly learned the process of ore reduction, he is well qualified to superintend the large plant of which he is manager and the success of which is largely due to his keen oversight.

The company has its office in Colorado Springs, and its plant in Colorado City. The president is Charles L. Tutt, and the secretary and treasurer Spencer Penrose. The firm handles between one-fifth and one-fourth of the entire amount of ore taken from the Cripple Creek mines, the daily average being from two hundred and fifty to two hundred and seventy-five tons, while employment is furnished to one hundred and thirty men. The industry is one of the most important and flourishing in the county. In addition to the Colorado City plant Mr. Mac Neill, with Mr. Tutt and Mr. Penrose, controls the reduction works at Florence, Colo., and large ore sampling works in the Cripple Creek district, of the National Gold Extraction Company.

Referring to Mr. MacNeill's personal history,

he is a son of J. E. MacNeill, who was born at Andover, Vt., February 2, 1837. Shortly after his marriage to Miss Mary R. Amerman, which was solemnized in Philadelphia, Pa., September 15, 1863, he removed to Chicago, Ill., where, after having served for nearly two years as paymaster in the war, he resumed mercantile pursuits. In 1871 he became interested in the Chicago Silver Smelting and Refining Company, with which he was connected for several years, and afterward he engaged in the practice of medicine. On account of ill health he came to Colorado in 1885, and here he became interested in mining. It was in this way that his son, Charles M., chanced to come to Colorado. He was born in Chicago November 25, 1867, and received his education in grammar and high schools. On coming with his father to Colorado he secured employment with the Holden and afterward with the Philadelphia Smelting & Refining Company in Denver, and later was with the Holden Smelters, at Leadville and Aspen, Colo., where he gained a thorough knowledge of the treatment of ore and its reduction. In the year 1893 he went to Cripple Creek in the interests of mining. One year later he built the first reduction mill in the county and at the same time organized the Lawrence Gold Extraction Company. The erection of necessary buildings and starting of the plant were conducted under his personal supervision, and at these works was inaugurated, for the first time in Cripple Creek, the treatment of ore by chemical process. He continued as general manager until December, 1895, when the plant was burned to the ground. Meantime he had become interested in the sampling works at Victor, in which he was a director. After the Lawrence works burned down he became associated with Charles L. Tutt and Spencer Penrose in the organization of the Colorado-Philadelphia Company for the reduction of ore. From 1893 he made his home in Cripple Creek until the spring of 1896, when he came to Colorado Springs.

Politically Mr. MacNeill is a Republican. He is connected with the El Paso, Cheyenne Mountain Country, Denver and Cripple Creek Clubs. He was married in this city to Miss Estella White, daughter of C. H. White, of the El Paso County Bank. Mrs. MacNeill was born in Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and was educated in the east and in France. She is well known and prominent in social circles in Colorado Springs.

JOSEPH MEREDITH, a well-known mining expert residing in Rico, Dolores County, was born in Herefordshire, England, in 1848. The first twenty-one years of his life were passed in his native shire. He then crossed the ocean to America and proceeded to Cleveland, Ohio. Desirous of securing a better education than he possessed he entered the university in Cleveland, where he remained a student for some months. Afterward he was employed as inspector of bridge material for R. W. Ensign & Co., of Buffalo, his special duty being the inspection of all material as it was taken from the quarries to be used in bridge and culvert work on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad. Two years were spent in that position, and a similar period with McDermott Brothers, manufacturers of grindstones.

In 1874 Mr. Meredith went to Ste. Genevieve, Mo., where he became secretary and manager of the Ste. Genevieve Sandstone and Granite Company, which furnished all of the material used in the construction of the Iowa state capitol. From Ste. Genevieve he came to Colorado, arriving at the then new mining camp of Rico in 1880. With Prof. J. G. Allyn as a partner he began prospecting and mining, and bought a number of claims. His first mine was the Eureka. In 1882 he organized the Grand Duke Mining Company, of which he was resident manager for fourteen years. When their mines were closed he became resident manager of the Swansea Gold and Silver Mining Company. In 1891 he organized the Meredith Mining and Milling Company, St. Louis parties furnishing the capital for the enterprise. He is still a stockholder and director in the Meredith and Grand Duke mines, besides which he owns a number of claims, and at one time he was the heaviest individual taxpayer in the county. He has contributed to the building up of Rico, where he owns considerable real estate.

Until 1892 Mr. Meredith was a Republican, but since then he has been identified with the People's party. For one year he held the position of alderman and for two terms was mayor of Rico, while he also served as postmaster under both administrations of President Cleveland and also under President Harrison. He has acted as chairman both of the Republican and Populist county central committees. For twelve successive years he has been a member of the board of school directors, during which time he has served as its secretary. He was married in 1884, his wife being Mrs. Emily Kellerman.

In the local lodge of Ancient Order of United Workmen, Mr. Meredith is past master. He is also connected with the Woodmen of the World. In Masonry he is a member of Rico Lodge No. 79, A. F. & A. M.; San Juan Chapter No. 15, R. A. M.; and Ivanhoe Commandery No. 11, K. T. Since coming to Rico he has been successful in his mining ventures, although, in common with all owners of silver mines, he has suffered the effects of the act demonetizing silver, and believes that no permanent prosperity can be attained, not only by miners, but by the entire country, until that metal be raised to its former standard.

JAMES M. DOWNING, an able attorney of Aspen, came to this city in 1881 and has since engaged in practice here, with the exception of two years spent in Denver. He has a pleasant and well-equipped office in the Cowenhoven Mining building, where much of his time is given to the conduct of his private practice and to his duties as attorney for many of the large mining and tunnel companies. When somewhat at leisure from active practice he devotes himself to the study of his profession, and from his library, which is one of the largest and best in the city, he gains the information that enables him to keep abreast with every development in mining and civil law.

The Downing family settled in Virginia in an early day. Later generations removed to Kentucky and New York. David R. Downing was born in Kentucky and in 1840 removed to Illinois, where he was actively engaged in farm pursuits. His last years were spent in retirement, and he died in 1897, at ninety years of age. He married Mary Gill, daughter of John Gill, who was engaged in business for some years, but, when his daughter was small, came to the United States, settling on a farm in Illinois. David R. and Mary Downing had three children, namely: John F., who is president of the New England National Bank of Kansas City; Kate, the youngest of the family, who resides in Aspen; and James M., who was born in Virginia, Ill., March 6, 1856. The last-named spent his early days on a farm in Illinois and obtained his primary education in common schools. Afterward he entered the Illinois College at Jacksonville, Ill., where he took the regular course of study, graduating in 1879.

Immediately after graduating, Mr. Downing settled in Leadville, Colo., where he engaged in mining and also read law. The following year he was admitted to the bar and began to practice in Leadville, whence he removed to Aspen in 1881. Maintaining the interest of a public-spirited citizen in affairs bearing upon the growth of the town and the welfare of the people, he has himself been a contributor to the development of practical projects and the upbuilding of local interests. While necessarily much of his time and thought is given closely to professional work, he still keeps posted concerning the great issues of the age. He is a thorough believer in the establishment of bi-metallism. His vote is cast with the silver wing of the Republican party; prior to 1896 he voted and worked with the regular party, and in 1896 he represented Colorado as a delegate in the national convention. At one time he was a candidate for district attorney and in 1892 he was nominated for lieutenant-governor, but was defeated by a small majority.

In 1885 Mr. Downing was united in marriage with Alice, daughter of Col. Richard Ritter, of Sedalia, Mo. A daughter, Alice, blesses their union.

JOHN LAWRENCE, member of the state legislature and senior partner in the hardware firm of Lawrence & Williams, at Saguache, was born in St. Louis, Mo., November 15, 1835. His parents died when he was six years of age and he was put in an orphan asylum, but after a few years there he ran away and went to Iowa. From the time he was fourteen until twenty-one he worked on a farm in Iowa and meantime he attended the first public school in the state. For two years after leaving Iowa he was engaged in breaking prairie in Minnesota, using for that purpose six yoke of oxen. At the time of the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1858 he resolved to seek the great west. In the year 1859 he came to Leavenworth and drove for his passage six yoke of oxen, traveling in a "prairie schooner." He saw very few improvements, but everywhere were indications of frontier existence. Many Indians passed him, but none showed hostility. June 26, 1859, he landed in Denver. From there he went to Central City and began mining. In 1860 he engaged in freighting from Omaha to Denver, and in the fall of the same year, when the Baker excitement was started where Silverton now stands, he took his team and brought some passengers to the valley,

arriving in Fort Garland about Christmas of 1860. He went to Conejos and stayed till April 4, 1861, when he began mining. Finding nothing in the mines, he returned to Conejos.

By intercourse with Mexicans, Mr. Lawrence readily acquired a knowledge of the Spanish language. The territory having just been organized and there being need of some one who could talk with the Mexicans, he was elected assessor for two years and also was appointed deputy internal revenue assessor, which positions he held for seven years. He assisted in organizing the county and started the various officers in their work. There were then but five or six white persons in the entire county. During this time he also served as interpreter of the senate branch for three terms, as the Mexicans had their own members. He always watched closely the interests of the Mexicans, who have ever since relied upon him with the utmost confidence. In the session of 1866–67 he introduced the bill and secured its passage, providing for the organization of Saguache County. March 7, 1867, he removed to Saguache and brought the commissions appointing the commissioners, bringing one who was not a resident. Taking up land in the San Luis Valley, he commenced farming and stock-raising on the Saguache River, three miles above Saguache. He accumulated land until he had eleven hundred and twenty acres, with about fifteen miles of fence, and the same amount of ditch, and continued farming until 1889, since which time he has given his time to sheep-raising. In 1896 he embarked in the mercantile business in Saguache, as a member of the firm of Lawrence & Williams, and they now have the largest hardware business in the county.

In politics a straight and stanch Democrat, Mr. Lawrence has worked for the success of his party, of which he is the local leader. He attends all county conventions and many of the state meetings. That his services have been appreciated by his party, it is only necessary to state that when the county was organized, June 18, 1867, he was appointed assessor by the board of county commissioners, which was composed entirely of Republicans. He held the position for five terms consecutively and was again elected after an interval. Upon the organization of the county in 1867 he was elected representative from the entire San Luis Valley, which is now composed of five counties. Under appointment from a Republican board, he served as superintendent of schools. By the same board he was twice appointed county judge and later was elected county commissioner. For twenty-one years he served as secretary of school district No. 1, and has for four years been president of school district No. 6, which district comprises the high school in the town of Saguache. He has been mayor of Saguache for three years and is now a member of the board of aldermen. In October, 1898, he was nominated for representative on the fusion ticket, and was elected to the position, which he now fills. December 25, 1895, he married Julia Anna Woodson, of this county. Fraternally he is a charter member of Olive Branch Lodge No. 32, A. F. & A. M.

In the ceding of all the lands of the Ute Indians to the government, Mr. Lawrence acted as interpreter, and his signature appears on all of the papers connected with that transaction. In important transfers or matters in county, district and United States courts where the services of an interpreter have been necessary, he has acted as such. Since coming to Colorado years ago he has never been away from the state, save for a very few days at a time. By reading and observation, however, he learns as much as most people do by wide travel. He is a great reader and a man of excellent memory. Although his educational advantages were meager, he has acquired an excellent education, and, with all of his hard work, he has managed to give a good share of his time to study. He has read the American Encyclopedia (sixteen volumes) literally through not less than five times. During the entire period of his residence in the state he has been interested in mining, for which industry he has done much, especially in Saguache County, though he has also owned interests in Aspen and other places.

ROBERT PARSELL DAVIE, president of the R. P. Davie Investment Company, which he organized in 1896, president of the Santa Rosa Gold Mining Company of Cripple Creek, president of the Eldora Tamm Gold Mining Company of Eldora, president of the Irish-American Gold Mining Company of Cripple Creek, an organizer and the first president of the Princess Gold Mining Company, in which he is now a director, and one of the largest operators in real estate in Colorado Springs, where he resides, was born at Flushing, Genesee County, Mich., August 22, 1867. He is a descendant of a Mo-

hawk-Dutch family. His grandfather, Henry Davie, was born in Monroe County, N. Y., in 1806, and became a blacksmith and axe-maker in Attica, that state, but in 1857 removed to Flint, Mich., where he was employed as a blacksmith. In 1861 he enlisted as fife-major of Company C, Sixteenth Michigan Infantry, and served for three years, after which he resumed business pursuits. He died in Flint at eighty-four years of age. Four of his sons served in the Union army, Jefferson being in the Sixteenth Michigan, William, a lieutenant of Company I, Tenth Michigan, and James and Lyman E., also in Michigan regiments.

Lyman E. Davie was born in Orangeville, Wyoming County, N. Y., April 10, 1841, and engaged in farming and the manufacture and sale of lumber at Otsego, Mich., afterward carrying on a real-estate business at Flushing, where he built and still owns the Flushing opera house, and also erected many business blocks and houses. November 4, 1861, he volunteered in Company I, Tenth Michigan Infantry, and was promoted from the ranks to be first lieutenant. Among the battles in which he took part were those at Shiloh, Corinth, Murfreesboro, Asheville, Missionary Ridge (where he was commissioned first lieutenant), and on his return to Nashville he was for six months on the staff of General Mussy. He was mustered out in 1864. In 1896 he came to Colorado Springs, where he erected the finest residence in the city and is a large real-estate owner and contractor here. Fraternally he is a Grand Army man and a Knight Templar Mason. His wife, who was born in Flushing, Mich., and died in 1896, was Puella Parsell, daughter of Robert Parsell, who removed from Niagara County, N. Y., to Michigan in 1836 and engaged in farming there, later carrying on a hotel business in Flushing. Mr. and Mrs. Davie were the parents of four children: W. H., a pharmacist in Florence, Colo.; Robert P.; Bessie, Mrs. C. T. Moss, of Flushing; and Laura, Mrs. Raymond Ellis, also of Flushing.

When twelve years of age our subject began to study pharmacy, and at the age of sixteen, by examination, he became a registered pharmacist. He took a course in the National Institute of Pharmacy, from which he was graduated. In 1887 he went to Pratt County, Kan., where he engaged in the drug business for a year. In 1888 he came to Colorado Springs and for two years was engaged as clerk in a drug store, after which he bought an interest, the firm title becoming the Torrence-Davie Drug Company, which later was changed to the Church-Davie Drug Company. In the spring of 1893 he sold out and went to Cripple Creek, where he opened the finest store in the camp, on the corner of Second and Bennett streets, and also became interested in similar stores in Victor and Florence. In the fall of 1895 he sold the drug business, retaining the buildings. Returning to Colorado Springs, he purchased an interest in a well-established real-estate business, of which he soon assumed the control and has since conducted. His transactions in real estate are very large and important. He built the Davie block in Colorado Springs and a building of the same name in Colorado City. Since 1895 he has built over thirty-five residences in the Springs. His office is at No. 28 South Tejon street.

At the time of the panic, in 1894, every drug store in Cripple Creek except his own failed, but he carried his business through, paying ten per cent a month. His business often reached $100 a day, for, with the growth of the camp, his trade increased. During all the financial depression of past years he has not only maintained his position as a substantial business man, but has increased his resources and enlarged his business, which proves him to be a man of good judgment and great energy. He is a director in the Chamber of Commerce. Politically a Democrat, he served for three years as a member of the county central committee, but is too busy now to take an active part in public affairs. While in Cripple Creek he took an active part in the Y. M. C A. and charitable work, and in Colorado Springs is a contributor to the First Presbyterian Church, of which his wife is a member.

In Pueblo Mr. Davie married Miss Mattie Hays, who was born in Vermilion County, Ill., daughter of the late F. C. Hays, who was engaged in the insurance business at Tithian, Ill. Four children were born to the union of Mr. and Mrs. Davie, namely: Marjorie, Lois; Rachel, who died at fifteen months; and Robert Sydney, who died at the same age.

While in Cripple Creek Mr. Davie organized the Knights of Pythias, of which he was the first chancellor; he is now a member of Myrtle Lodge No. 34, in Colorado Springs. He was made a Mason in El Paso Lodge No. 13, A. F. & A. M., to which he still belongs; he is also a member of Chapter No. 6, R. A. M., Pike's Peak

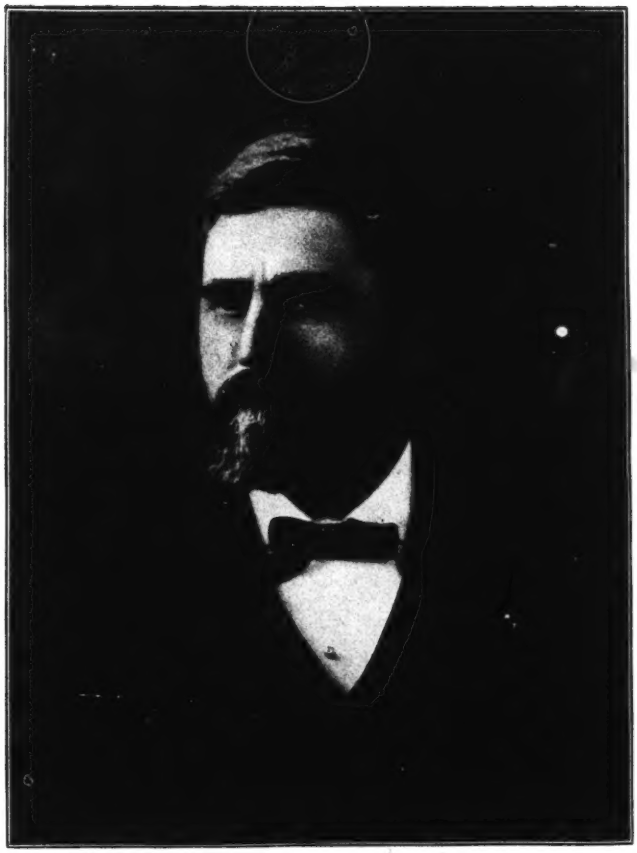
Commandery No. 6, K. T. (in which he is a senior warden), is a thirty-second degree Mason, and belongs to El Jebel Temple, N. M. S., in Denver. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In 1890 he was a member of Troop D, Colorado National Guard, at Monte Vista.

WILLIAM DOWNING WATSON, justice of the peace and notary public, real-estate dealer and mine operator, came to Silverton in 1874 and bought his present home, since which time he has devoted himself to his official duties and business pursuits. Of the original settlers of this camp F. M. Snowden is the only surviving member here. Mr. Watson arrived at Silverton about two years after the town was first settled. Since coming here he has held the office of justice of the peace for nine consecutive years (excepting only one year), for three years has served as police magistrate, and for six years has been notary public.

In Mount Vernon, Ill., Mr. Watson was born April 30, 1831, a son of John H. and Elizabeth (Rankin) Watson, natives respectively of Harper's Ferry, Va., and Frankfort, Ky. His father, when a boy, moved to Frankfort, Ky., and in 1818 settled in Mount Vernon, Ill., where for twenty-two years he was justice of the peace, for many years held office as master of chancery, also served as county treasurer and in other prominent positions. By trade he was a carpenter. He was respected and honored, and in religion was a leading worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Of his eight children our subject was next to the oldest. The oldest child, John R., went to Iowa in 1852, there married Mrs. Black, a widow, and died early in the '70s, leaving two children. The other children are: William D.; Amelia Jane, wife of Bennett Miller, of Mount Vernon, Ill.; Thomas P., who is engaged in the undertaking business at Mount Vernon, Ill.; Samuel Henry, a prominent Republican of Mount Vernon, who has served two terms in the legislature, one in the senate, and is now postmaster of Mount Vernon; Millie, wife of John Wall, former postmaster of Mount Vernon; Joel Perry, a farmer and the postmaster at Ashley, Washington County, Ill.; and Hon. James H. Watson, M. D., of Woodlawn, Ill., a prominent Democrat, who represented his district in the state senate for two terms.

At fifteen years of age our subject went to St. Louis and secured employment in a shoe factory owned by Howe, Cook & Co. At that time St. Louis was a small city and destitute of railroads, street cars and all modern conveniences and improvements. His special work with the firm was the buying of hides, brought to the town in wagons or boat, but soon he was given a more remunerative position. When the cholera epidemic of 1848 fell upon the city, the heads of the firm left town, giving the charge of the business into his hands, and for three months he saw hundreds dying daily; finally the epidemic passed, and business could again be resumed with energy. He remained with the firm for six years. In 1856 he bought the Missouri hotel, at the corner of Main and Morgan streets, paying for it $6,400, and this he conducted until 1861. On account of his father's failing health he gave up the hotel and returned to his old home to look after the interests of the family. There he engaged in the mercantile business until September, 1873, when he sold out and came to Colorado, stopping in Denver for a short time. On the 19th of October he arrived in Del Norte, where he engaged in the real-estate business and erected twelve houses; while there he served as justice of the peace for three years. In 1878 he went to Gladstone, near which are the Gold King and Sampson mines, and there built a mill and other buildings.

July 8, 1878, Mr. Watson bought Grassy Hill station, where he erected an hotel, stables, store rooms, etc., and furnished supplies for miners throughout the San Juan country, the goods being freighted from Alamosa to that point. In his yards he has had at times as many as three hundred and fifty pack animals, while one hundred and fifty head could be seen there almost any time. He arranged a rope for letting wagons down the almost perpendicular grade to Stony Gulch, for which work he received $5 per wagon. He once received $320 for a ton of hay to be delivered at a mine (the Highland Mary) six miles distant; his son George conveyed it on his back in small quantities. He remained at that place for four years (lacking three days) and in that time cleared $20,000. From there he went to Howardsville, where he carried on a store. Since then he has resided in Silverton. In 1874 he was the first man to locate a mine in Red Mountain; in 1882 he patented the International mine, which he now leases, and he also owns one-sixth interest in the Highland Mary group, which is a



Yours Truly
A. T. Stewart

paying mine. Fraternally he is past grand of Marion Lodge No. 13, I. O. O. F., at Mount Vernon, Ill., which lodge he represented in the grand lodge.

In 1856 Mr. Watson married Nancy A. Newcomb, of St. Louis, Mo. In his family there are five sons and one daughter. John H. was sergeant in the cowboy band of Torrey's Rough Riders; William A. died in Illinois June 27, 1863, in infancy; Albert Z., also a member of the cowboy band in Torrey's regiment, is now in Cuba; Mary is the wife of Thomas T. Wilson, who is connected with the Independent mine at Victor, Colo.; George A. is engaged in mining; Frank L. met with a serious accident in youth, which resulted in the loss of a limb; he is now clerk of the district court. The family are highly esteemed by all to whom they are known.

HON. ALEXANDER T. STEWART. The city of Pueblo numbers among its citizens a number of men who are eminent in the annals of the state, men of ability, energy and honor, who, in every duty of private and public life, have been true and loyal. Such a man is the subject of this sketch, who represents the second senatorial district of Colorado in the state senate. The high position to which he has been called is one in which his ability finds abundant scope for exercise, in assisting in the solution of those problems brought before the senate, and upon the settlement of which vast interests depend.

The success which has come to Senator Stewart, in business as well as in politics, is the result of his unaided efforts. He started out for himself, a boy of thirteen, without influence or friends, and by the force of his energy and determination he has won prosperity, influence and friends. The business of which he is the head is a large and important one, and furnishes employment to as many as thirty-five hands. The plant is located on South Union avenue, where an extensive blacksmith and carriage business is conducted, the products of the factory being among the best carriages and wagons made in the state.

The son of Archibald and Rose (Donley) Stewart, the subject of this sketch was born in New York City September 15, 1855. He was educated in local public schools. At thirteen years of age he began to learn the blacksmith's trade, and this occupation he followed for some years in his native city. Coming to the west, he arrived in Pueblo January 13, 1876, and at once established a general blacksmith and carriage business, which he has since owned and managed, having through his ability and judgment built up a large trade and an extensive plant. In 1880 he married Miss Mary E. Morrissey, of Maine. They have three sons and two daughters: Alexander T., Jr., Hamilton, Edwin H., Mary and Ethel.

From early manhood Mr. Stewart has been a high-tariff Democrat. For years he has served as a member of the Pueblo city council, of which he was often the president. He was one of the first chairmen of the committee on water works and also served as chairman of the committee on public works. In 1898 he was elected state senator, and has since given his attention largely to the duties connected with this office. He bore a conspicuous part in the legislation of the winter of 1898–99. He was author of the bill establishing compulsory education, which became a law; secured the passage of a law for the benefit of workingmen, enabling them to secure a lien for their pay from cities, towns and school districts as well as individuals; also secured the passage of a bill permitting cities of the first class to pave streets and put in storm sewers and assess the same against the property owners; besides assisting in much other beneficial legislation. The high opinion in which he is held is shown by the following letters, which, with many others, were received by him at the time of his nomination for the senate.

"Denver, Colo., October 4, 1898.

A. T. Stewart, Pueblo, Colo.

My Dear Sir:—I am glad to note that your nomination for the office of state senator from Pueblo County is receiving the approval of every one in the county, irrespective of party. Your election will be a guarantee that Pueblo will be found in the right column in 1901, and that no administration Republican will be returned to the United States senate by your vote. It is particularly gratifying to an old friend like myself that this distinction should have been conferred upon you, and I earnestly hope that all the friends of the principle involved in the state fusion of this year will cast their ballot for, and elect you triumphantly to the state senate.

Sincerely your friend,

C. S. THOMAS."

"Denver, Colo., October 13, 1898.
Hon. A. T. Stewart, Pueblo, Colo.

Dear Sir:—I congratulate you on your nomination for state senator from the second senatorial district. It affords me pleasure to do so, not only because of our personal relations, but because I know your election will be a guarantee that the silver sentiment of your district will be properly represented in the session of the legislature that elects a United States senator. As a Sam Randall protectionist Democrat I believe your nomination will be especially satisfactory to the silver Republicans of your district, who will not only be in accord with you on the silver question, but also on your moderate views on the tariff.

I have not changed my views on the tariff question, if I did not vote for the Dingley tariff bill in the last session. I did not vote for that bill because it was not a just and proper one and was an attempt on the part of the party in power to prostitute the principle of protection to compensate the sugar trust and other combines for the aid they rendered the Republican party during the last presidential campaign.

I feel very confident of your election. I am,
Very respectfully,
H. M. TELLER."

"Denver, Colo., October 14, 1898.
Hon. A. T. Stewart, Pueblo, Colo.

My Dear Mr. Stewart:—I sincerely congratulate you and the multiplied interests of Pueblo County on your nomination by the allied silver forces for the honorable and responsible position of state senator. It is a good omen when such men as you will forego the demands of business for a time to serve the state. It is the highest evidence of good citizenship to assume the burdens and responsibilities of such a position with no reward to an honest man but the consciousness of serving the people well and truly. I feel confident of your election, knowing as I do your long residence in Pueblo, your extensive business interests there, your complete and enthusiastic identification with them and the power you have been in forwarding every enterprise to build up your city and make it great and prosperous. With all your cares you have never lagged in the constant struggle we have been engaged in to re-establish the silver money of the constitution—a result fraught with more assure prosperity than the accomplishment of every other attainable measure besides.

I sincerely hope that every friend of mine will bend his energies to make your race a winning one. Anything in my power to aid you and the good cause is at your command.

With sincere best wishes, I remain,
Your friend,
T. M. PATTERSON."

"STATE OF COLORADO,
Executive Chamber, Denver.
October 20, 1898.

Hon. A. T. Stewart, Pueblo, Colo.

My Dear Sir:—As I told you yesterday, your election means more than the triumph of A. T. Stewart. It means a victory for bimetallism; an endorsement of the principles of Bryan and Teller.

This is not a contest of individuals, but of ideas. You stand for the silver sentiment—true bimetallism as against the gold standard—and you should receive the suffrage of every voter who believes in the coinage of gold and silver at a 16 to 1 ratio. I am sure that the voters of Pueblo County will prove true to the faith that means so much for Colorado and the nation.

Very truly,
ALVA ADAMS."

WILLIAM E. JOHNSON. "Their is a tide in the affairs of men" and of localities as well "that, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune." Such a tide came in the history of the Cripple Creek mining region and in the life of Mr. Johnson, when, in 1892, he conceived the idea of building a railroad there from Florence. The idea, once formed, was soon carried out. He incorporated the Florence and Cripple Creek Railroad Company, and, with his associates, built the road, running the first train into Cripple Creek July 2, 1894. From that time Cripple Creek prospered and is now the greatest gold camp known, notwithstanding claims to the contrary by others. In 1896 he retired from the active management of the road, though still remaining a director, and since then he has been interested in the working out of a new line running from Florence south to Custer County. At the time of his location in Florence, in 1889, it was a mere cross-road, and it was due in no small measure to his enterprise that it has grown to a thriving city of four thousand.

Born in Hopkinton, Middlesex County, Mass., October 26, 1857, the subject of this sketch was

L. D. ESKRIDGE.

only six months of age when his parents removed to Iowa Falls, Iowa, and in 1863 they went from there to Fostoria, Ohio, returning, however, to Iowa Falls in 1866. His education, begun in the public schools, was extended by a course of study in the Iowa State University at Iowa City. May 6, 1878, he started from Iowa Falls, in company with three other young men, with teams and supplies, for Colorado, arriving here on the 4th of July. Going direct to Alamosa, he obtained employment in an engineering corps as a surveyor for a projected road to Pagosa Springs. In November he went to Canon City, where he resided the most of the time until 1886. Meantime he incorporated the Canon City Water Company and built the water works. In 1886 he took a position with the Colorado Coal and Iron Company, the then leading company of the state, and had charge of all their business in Pitkin and Garfield Counties, opening coal mines and building the Aspen and Western Railroad.

In 1885, in company with several other gentlemen, Mr. Johnson incorporated and founded the Florence Oil and Refining Company, of Florence, this being one of the first companies formed in the state to produce oil on a commercial scale. It still continues in business, and, with one other company, furnishes all the oil used in six states.

LORENZO D. ESKRIDGE, who is engaged in stock-raising on the La Jara River, in Conejos County, was born in Sussex County, Del., in 1846, a son of Jeremiah and Martha (Marvel) Eskridge, and a nephew of Joshua H. Marvel, deceased, late governor of Delaware. He was one of nine children, of whom those living beside himself are J. T. Eskridge, M. D., a celebrated physician, residing in Denver; John H.; and Euphemia J., wife of Harry Erbsmehl. His father died in Delaware at eighty-five, and his mother in 1865, aged forty-four. Further reference to the family history may be had by reading the sketch of Dr. Eskridge, upon another page.

At the age of eighteen our subject enlisted in Company F, Two Hundred and Fifteenth Pennsylvania Infantry, but served only for four months. In 1865 he went to Kansas City, Mo., where he engaged in the undertaking business with E. Stein, remaining there for three years. In 1868 he went to Kansas and carried on a lumber business, together with farming and stock-raising on a small scale. Selling out there in 1874, he came to Colorado and settled on the Conejos River, ten miles west of Conejos, and began stock-raising. From that ranch, in 1876, he removed to a homestead, where he took up land. Here he has since engaged in general ranching. He keeps six hundred head of cattle on his place at times, besides a number of horses. The ranch comprises seven hundred and fifty acres, and, as a member of the Town Company, he also owns one-fourth interest in twelve hundred and eighty acres. Besides raising stock, he has fields devoted to the raising of grain and hay. In 1887 he took an active part in the organization of the Mogota Ditch Company, of which he has since been treasurer, and he has also bought stock in other ditches.

Interested in public affairs and a stanch Democrat in politics, Mr. Eskridge has been prominent in town and county matters. In 1888 he was the Democratic candidate for the legislature. In former years he was identified with the Knights of Pythias and is now connected with Alamosa Lodge No. 44, A. F. & A. M. In 1873 he was united in marriage with Permelia S. Garrett, daughter of Manscil Garrett, now of Conejos County. They are the parents of two children, Bertha and James T.

HON. A. J. ABBOTT, attorney-at-law of Trinidad, was born in Ohio August 14, 1842, a son of Samuel and Rebecca (Miles) Abbott, natives of Ohio. His father, who was a farmer by occupation, spent his last years in retirement from active cares, and died at the home of his son, our subject, August 31, 1898, aged eighty years and six months. With this son the aged mother made her home until her death, which occurred February 4, 1898. Besides him there are two sons, C. W., of Pasadena, Cal., and J. M., of Seattle, Wash.

When the subject of this sketch was a boy of ten years he accompanied his parents to Cedar County, Iowa. His early life was passed upon a farm. His education, begun in public schools, was completed in the State University of Iowa, from which he graduated in the class of 1864. After completing his literary studies he began to read law under the direction of Judge James G. Day, judge of the southwest district of Iowa, and afterward chief justice of the supreme court of Iowa. At the same time he endeavored to earn his own way by teaching school. For one year he taught in Council Bluffs, for five years was

principal of the schools of Glenwood, Iowa, and for three years held a principalship of schools in Newton, Kan.

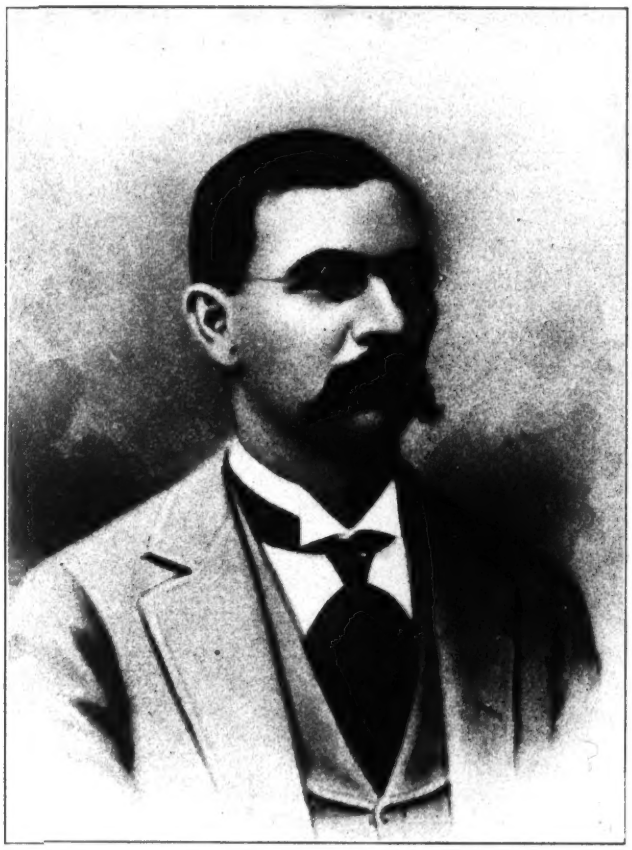
In 1875 Mr. Abbott began the practice of law at Newton, but one year later he removed to Sterling, Kan., and there he continued for four years, during which time he filled the offices of superintendent of public instruction and prosecuting attorney, residing at Lyons during his incumbency of the latter office. His next location was in Garden City, Kan., where he carried on a general law practice for five years. During that time he received an appointment from Gov. John A. Martin as judge of the twenty-seventh judicial district, to fill the office from the date of the organization of the district to the first election. In the fall of 1887, on the Republican ticket, he was elected to this office for a term of four years, and in 1891 was re-elected for a term of the same length, making nine years of continuous service as judge.

Upon the expiration of his second term he removed to Trinidad and opened an office. Here he has since carried on a general law practice. In his new home, although taking an active interest in public matters, he has not aspired to political honors, but has given his attention wholly to his profession, and is attaining distinction in the new field of effort. In 1898 he served as chairman of the county judicial convention, and during the same year presided over the third judicial district convention. In politics he has been a lifelong Republican, loyal and true. In religion he was reared in the faith of the Friends; he entertains the profoundest respect for Christianity, but subscribes to no creed. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias, the Fraternal Aid Association and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

June 8, 1865, Judge Abbott married Ruth, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Townsend) Darrington, a native of Ohio, her father having come to that state from Dublin, Ireland. Judge and Mrs. Abbott have seven children: George O., of Garden City, Kan.; Alice E., wife of Dr. W. E. Drisdale, of Martindale, Tex.; E. C., attorney-at-law, located at Red River, N. M.; Raymond B., who is engaged in the mercantile business in the same town in New Mexico; Florence, who is her father's stenographer and typewriter; Albert J. and Frances J., who are school students. In his former home Judge Abbott made a most creditable record. Possessed of an analytical mind and wide legal knowledge, his judicial administration was a wise and satisfactory one, and won for him the admiration of attorneys and respect of all. In educational matters he has always maintained an interest, and such are sure of his sympathy. In preparations for the World's Columbian Exposition he took a warm interest, and as a member of the state board for the promotion of this enterprise, was able to accomplish much for its welfare. He acted as a representative of his district in the American Bar Association convention, which met in Milwaukee, Wis. In fact, in all lines of effort worthy of aid, whether professional or judicial, educational or moral, his assistance may be relied upon, and his encouragement counted as positive.

OLNEY A. BORDEN, an influential and prosperous ranchman of Park County, first arrived in South Park June 30, 1865, and from that day to this he has been intimately identified with measures tending to advance the welfare of his section. In the fall of the same year he and his brother, Timothy, located their present ranches on Tarryall Creek, ten miles below Jefferson, and here began ranching. In 1867 he built a sawmill, operated by water power, and there he sawed lumber which he sold in neighboring villages. The money thus secured was invested in cattle. As his herds increased he added to his property holdings, until at this writing he is the owner of a ranch of three thousand acres.

In Fairfield, Herkimer County, N. Y., the subject of this sketch was born March 11, 1831, a son of Olney and Elizabeth (Dodge) Borden. He was one of nine children, of whom the following survive: Abigail, widow of Atwood A. Royce, of Liberty, Sullivan County, N. Y.; Timothy, a ranchman of Park County; Olney A.; and Van Buren, whose home is in Sullivan County, N. Y. The father, a native of Herkimer County, went to Sullivan County when a young man and learned the trade of a carpenter, but after a few years returned to Herkimer County, residing there for some time; in 1832 he went back to Sullivan County, and settled in the town of Rockland. Five years later he changed his residence to a farm between Jefferson and Callicoon, where he resided until his death. For many years he served as supervisor of his district. He was a man much esteemed for his uprightness and integrity.



HON. J. A. J. VALDÉS.

Reared upon a farm and from an early age familiar with agricultural pursuits, our subject chose farming for his life occupation. Near the old homestead he purchased a farm and there began for himself, continuing on the same place until 1865. At that time his brother, Timothy, returned from Colorado on a visit, and his discription of the far west was so glowing that Olney determined to seek his fortune in the Rocky Mountain region. He crossed the plains and after spending four days in Denver came to South Park. His brother owned placer mines at Gold Run and he crossed the range to that camp, where he worked for a short time, but in the fall returned to the Park, where he has since resided. He is popular among his fellow-citizens, who have repeatedly solicited him to permit his name to be placed in nomination for county commissioner, but he has invariably declined all offices except that of school director, in which capacity he has served for many years.

In 1858 Mr. Borden married Miss Julia Carrier, of Sullivan County, N. Y., who died in 1864, the year before Mr. Borden came west. July 2, 1880, he was united in marriage with Mrs. Mary G. (Miller) Barlow, of Vevay, Ind. She had been previously married to Dr. H. A. Barlow, a prominent physician first in Maysville, Ky., and later in Vevay, Ind., finally removing to St. Louis, where the most important part of his professional life was spent. Dr. and Mrs. Barlow had four children, namely: William H., a prominent merchant of Conejos, Colo.; Edward N., who is at home with his mother; Mary A., wife of John F. Wallace, a ranchman and cattle-raiser residing at Bordenville, Park County; and Junietta G., who married Edward R. Marshall, a cattle dealer of Bordenville.

HON. J. A. J. VALDÉS, attorney-at-law, and a prominent citizen of Walsenburg, was born in Taos County, N. M., April 27, 1847. His father, J. M. J. Valdés being a stockman on the frontier, he grew to manhood without any advantages for an education. In the fall of 1861 he accompanied his father to San Pablo, Costilla County, Colo., where he attended school for three months, learning his native language, Spanish. In January, 1866, he spent one month with a proficient teacher acquiring the rudiments of the English language. In 1867 he came to Walsenburg and spent that year in farming. The following year he was elected assessor of Huerfano County by a good majority, and in 1869 was re-elected, without opposition. When, at the expiration of his second term, the position was again offered him, he declined. From 1868 to 1870 he taught private schools in Huerfano County.

In the fall of 1870 Mr. Valdés went to Pueblo, to take up the study of the English language. He made his home with Judge A. A. Bradford and attended school in a private institution conducted by Rev. Samuel Edwards, of the Episcopal Church, where at the same time he also taught a private class. While in Pueblo he availed himself of the opportunity to study law in Judge Bradford's library. Returning to Walsenburg in the spring of 1871, in the fall of that year he became one of the two Republican candidates for the legislature, but the fact that the ticket was split caused both candidates to be defeated. From the winter of 1871-1872 until 1877 he taught in the public schools of the county. In February, 1873, he married Silveria Salazar, of Las Animas County, Colo., and they established their home in Walsenburg.

A second time nominated for the legislature, Mr. Valdés was elected in the fall of 1873 and served in the session of 1874, where he did much to promote the interests of the stockmen of the territory. He was the author of a bill prohibiting the injuring of animals, molesting sheep or sheep herders, and providing a penalty for the commission of said offenses. He also introduced a bill for economy in the civil service, as applied to the fees and salaries of county officers, which bill passed in the house of representatives, but was defeated in the council of the senate. Both in 1880 and 1885 he served as census enumerator for the southern part of Huerfano County. He was elected county judge in 1881 and served one term. From 1884 to 1886 he was editor of the *Anunciador*, published in Trinidad, under the proprietorship of Dr. M. Beshoar. In 1885 and 1887 he was elected county clerk, and in 1886 was honored by election as mayor of Walsenburg, to which position he was again elected in 1892. In 1891 he made the race for district attorney, against Orlando Hitt, but, while gaining his own county by two hundred votes (which hitherto, as well as the district, had always been Democratic), he failed to gain the election by about two hundred votes. In 1897 he was elected city attorney, and from 1893 to 1896 served as attorney for the bank of this city. He has been a prominent factor in the political life of Huerfano County, and

by service upon the central committee, by "stumping" the county, and in other ways has promoted the welfare of the Republican party, especially in the county of Huerfano. Since 1895, however, he has to some extent retired from politics, and is now giving his attention to his private law practice. He has a magnificent library of law books, scientific works and other literature by the best authors. His books are neatly arranged in cases, connected with his law office, which is located in his pleasant home in the suburbs of the city of Walsenburg.

By his first wife Mr. Valdés had three children: Maria Antonia, wife of Victor Medina; Fidel, who died in infancy; and Jesus Ruperto. Mrs. Valdés died March 20, 1882. He was again married July 29, 1882, his wife being Victoria Sanchez, by whom he had three children: Santiago, who died in infancy; Eloy and Magdalena. The second wife of Mr. Valdés died September 10, 1886, and he has since remained a widower. He was active in the organization of school district No. 4, the first in this part of the county, and, wherever he has resided, it has been his aim to promote the interests of the public schools. He is now the owner of four hundred acres of land in Las Animas County and one hundred and sixty acres in Huerfano County, besides which he owns ten lots in Walsenburg and other personal property, consisting of cattle and horses, which he keeps at his ranch on the Apishapa, Las Animas County.

CALEB HARTWELL JOHNSON, deceased, who has left a most wonderful monument to his memory in the shape of the well-known and marvelous Geyser mine at Silver Cliff, Custer County, was born in Nahant, Mass., April 26, 1834. His education was received in common schools in Massachusetts. During the excitement caused by the discovery of gold in Colorado he came west in 1859. However, instead of stopping here, he proceeded to California, where he remained a short time. He then went to Washington Territory, and to Oregon where he acted as express messenger for Wells, Fargo & Co., at Portland. After several years in that state he went to Idaho City, then Silver City, Idaho, and became manager of the Golden Chariot and War Eagle mines, and was also connected with the famous Poorman mine. Even when a young man his record was such as to give him a prominent place in the history of the country and he was counted one of the best-known men of his section. As an Indian fighter he was renowned throughout the west, and was the leader in several of the wars with the savages, especially the second Bannock war. His valor as a soldier came to him by inheritance, as both the father and brother of his mother, Lucy (Keyes) Johnson, were officers in the Revolution and fought bravely in defense of the colonies.

Upon coming from Idaho to Colorado, Mr. Johnson was employed by the Security Mining Company to examine the Geyser property. He came to Silver Cliff and after thoroughly investigating everything, decided that, while there was ore, it would require a large outlay of money to make a successful mine, and so reported to the company. Finding nothing would be done, he started for the Pacific coast, but was communicated with by wire, and asked to await the coming of the president of the company. The result of this interview was that he returned to Silver Cliff with the promise of practically unlimited capital to develop the property. The name of the company was changed to the Geyser Mining Company, in the organization of which he was largely instrumental. He located the present shaft, which was commenced July 5, 1886, and for about two thousand feet the shaft went through breccia, then for five hundred feet through black gneiss, which lay at an acute angle. The large, three-compartment shaft is perpendicular and has the distinction of being the largest, deepest and best-timbered shaft in the state. It has eight miles of drifts and levels, and is practically a dry mine, as there is scarcely enough water in it for use in the boilers, a battery of seven of which is used. The hoisting plant has no equal in the state, and is built for handling the ore at a depth of forty-five hundred feet, while the shaft is now over twenty-five hundred feet. On the premises there is a mill that cost $200,000. The pumping, drilling and ventilating are all done by compressed air. At the twenty-four hundred foot level a drift has been run six hundred feet, in which at five hundred feet from the shaft, and over one-half mile beneath the surface, a well-defined true fissure vein of silver has been struck, running eighteen hundred ounces to the ton. Employment is furnished to about one hundred men. The mine runs high in silver and copper, with a very little gold.

Such, in brief, is the history of the Geyser mine, which was developed by the indomitable will and perseverance of its founder, Mr. John-

son. With the confidence born of knowledge, he sank the shaft foot after foot through the different strata and in spite of every difficulty known to mining, he has gained success. Thousands upon thousands of dollars were spent in the development of the mine; but the wealthy company in Boston had the utmost confidence in the judgment, honesty aud ability of Mr. Johnson. That their confidence was not misplaced, his record as manager proved. He gave his attention so closely to his work that he had no time, even if he had possessed the inclination, to enter public life. He voted the Republican ticket, but never held any political office. He was a man of the strictest religious principles, and would not even visit the mine on Sunday, preferring, on that day, to attend church and enjoy the physical rest which the week's activities rendered most pleasant.

September 13, 1867, Mr. Johnson married Julia Connor, who was born in New York. They had only one child, Mary, who is the wife of William J. Elmendorf, the present superintendent of the mine. Mr. Johnson was a sufferer from Bright's disease of the kidneys, brought on by overwork, and from that disease he died in St. Luke's hospital in Denver, on the morning of November 21, 1897; his body was laid to rest in Fairmount cemetery, in Denver. His family received the sympathy of a host of friends, to whom his manly qualities had endeared him. Not only was he respected by the men under him, but he always had the confidence and good-will of the most prominent mine owners and business men. His record was that of a man who by his unaided efforts worked his way to a position of influence, overcoming all difficulties and surmounting all obstacles that opposed his progress.

WILLIAM JUDSON ELMENDORF, superintendent of the Geyser mine at Silver Cliff, Custer County, was born in Jamaica, Queens County, N. Y., October 4, 1865, and is a descendant of an old Ulster County family, whose first representatives in America came from Holland about 1620 and settled in what is now New York City. He was the eldest of three children, the others being Margaret, wife of William O'Brien, of Aspen, one of the most prominent attorneys of Colorado, and James, who assists his brother in the Geyser mine. The parents, William S. and Martha (Rider) Elmendorf, were born in New York state, and are now residents of Colorado.

It was under his father, who is engaged in mining, that our subject obtained his first knowledge of this industry. He was educated principally in the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, where he took the regular scientific course. After completing his studies there, in 1882, he came west and was engaged in mining in Capital City and Mineral Point, and was also interested in a number of leases at Aspen. Having received an excellent education and being exceptionally intelligent, he soon won a name for himself. When Mr. Johnson became too ill to look after the management of the Geyser mine, Mr. Elmendorf was sent for to come to Silver Cliff. He was appointed assistant superintendent and for six months prior to Mr. Johnson's death in 1897 had the entire practical charge of the work. Afterward he was appointed superintendent and has since carried on the work to the entire satisfaction of the company.

In his political views Mr. Elmendorf is inclined to be independent, though with a strong bias toward the Republican party. Having been closely occupied with personal affairs, he has not identified himself with public affairs nor cared to hold official positions. February 2, 1892, he married Mary, only daughter of Caleb H. Johnson, and they have two children, Hartwell Johnson and Julia. Mr. Elmendorf is a man of high attainments and superior intelligence. In his business he ranks high and is a worthy successor to his talented father-in-law. He is familiar with mining in its every detail. While in Aspen he was connected with the noted Bonnybell-Durant mining suits, which involved $3,000,000 and he did all the expert assaying and analytical work for the Bonnybell Company in the suit which was held in the United States court at Denver. In matters relating to mining he is a recognized authority and his judgment is recognized as sound and trustworthy.

HON. DAVID M. CAMPBELL, attorney-general of Colorado. The life and character of Mr. Campbell, rising from a position of poverty to one of influence in spite of many discouragements and obstacles, proves the truth of Sir Walter Scott's statement: "The best part of a man's education is that which he gives himself;" and emphasizes Gibbon's remark that every man has two educations, one which is given him, and the other, and more important, that which he gives himself. When a boy Mr. Campbell

had few opportunities to attend school, for his father, not realizing the importance of an education, put him to work upon the farm and in getting out timber while he was still very young. When he reached the age of twenty-one he found himself ready to start in the world, but without the knowledge or the training which study alone can give. However, with the determination ever characteristic of him, he began to remedy the defects of earlier days, and with the assistance of his wife, who had been a teacher, acquired a far better education than is secured by many a college student. His mind was endowed with no ambition more powerful than that of self-improvement, and the high position he now holds proves what it is in the power of man to accomplish, notwithstanding obstacles and hardships.

Near Georgetown, Vermilion County, Ill., the subject of this sketch was born July 20, 1858. His boyhood days were spent in the cultivation of the home farm. Upon attaining manhood, and as soon as he had saved the necessary amount of money, he entered the Indiana State Normal School at Terre Haute, Ind., where he carried on the regular course. Afterward, while teaching school in Illinois, he read law with Judge Bookwalter, of Danville. In 1887 he was admitted to the bar at Springfield, Ill., after which he engaged in practice in Danville. Coming to Colorado in 1889 he carried on a general practice at Delta for three and one-half years, and from there came to Pueblo in 1892. Here he has since engaged in continuous practice. It is probable that he has had as many criminal cases as any lawyer in the city, and his reputation in that branch of the law is very high. At first he engaged in practice alone, but since becoming attorney-general of the state he has taken in a partner to look after his interests. In 1884 he married Miss Amorita B. James, of Danville, Ill., and who, like himself, is identified with the Presbyterian Church.

Reared in the Democratic party, Mr. Campbell subsequently became identified with the Populist party. He has been active in local and state politics. For two years he served as a member of the city council, and to his efforts was, in no small measure, due the breaking up of the Republican control of Pueblo. In addition to his other positions he was employed as attorney of Kiowa County when it was deeply in debt, and through his business talent and good judgment the entire indebtedness was paid. In fraternal relations he is connected with the Woodmen Valley Camp No. 29, of Pueblo.

The office which Mr. Campbell now holds became his through the election of 1898. Although for years he had been active and potent in public affairs he did not seek office, but when nominated for attorney-general threw himself with all of his energy and determination in the work of winning a victory for his ticket. The important matters which come before him in his present office he studies thoughtfully, with the light which his wide reading and broad experience give him, and he has won much praise for his creditable record as an official.

DAVID S. HOFFMAN, M. D., who has engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in Lake City since 1877, and has also engaged in the drug business here, is numbered among the influential residents of Hinsdale County. Since coming to this part of the state he has taken an active interest in matters tending toward its upbuilding, and has wielded an influence in its advancement. In the year 1882 he was elected to the legislature on the Republican ticket and during his term of service favored the passage of bills for the benefit of his constituency. For several terms he served as mayor of the city, and for six years held the position of president of the school board. For five years he was register of the United States land office at Lake City, before it was closed. In 1891–92 he held the office of county treasurer. These various positions he filled with fidelity and in a manner most satisfactory to all concerned.

Dr. Hoffman was born in Lebanon, Pa., December 16, 1851, a son of Henry T. and Louisa (Seigrist) Hoffman, natives of Pennsylvania. He was the only son and has one sister, Ella, wife of William Medlar, of Reading, Pa. His education was obtained in public schools and Muhlenberg College at Allentown, Pa. Upon the completion of his literary studies he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which, after three years of study, he graduated in 1874. Returning to his native city, he engaged in practice there for two years. In 1876 he came to Colorado, and for a short time practiced in Fort Collins, but in 1877 came to Lake City, then a town but three years old. With its subsequent growth he has been closely identified. Besides his professional and business connections he is also interested in mining. He is a member

J. G. Lyster

of the Colorado State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He has built up a valuable private practice in his city and surrounding country, and in addition thereto, also acts as local surgeon for the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company. Fraternally he is past master of Crystal Lodge No. 34, A. F. & A. M. He was married August 18, 1885, his wife being Miss Ida Youmans, an accomplished lady from the state of New York.

THEODORE G. LYSTER, cashier of the State Bank of Aspen, of which D. H. Moffat, of Denver, is president, has been connected with banks and banking since his youth and by long experience has acquired a thorough knowledge of every department of finances. In 1876 he came to Colorado and began his work in connection with the banking interests of this state. Ten years later, largely through his efforts, the First National Bank of Aspen was organized, the name of which was subsequently changed to the State Bank of Aspen, and of this institution he has acted as cashier from its inception. Conservative and cautious in investments, prudent in management, yet enterprising and progressive, he has acquired a reputation in banking circles and is recognized as one of the most reliable bankers in the state. During the trying times of financial depression, when many banks were forced to the wall, his able and sagacious management enabled him to keep his bank in first-class condition, with credit unimpaired and confidence maintained.

Mr. Lyster was born in Detroit, Mich., a son of Rev. William N. and Ellen (Cooper) Lyster, and a grandson of Col. W. John Lyster, an officer in the British army. The father, who was an Episcopal clergyman, went to Detroit in early life and spent many years in that city. He was also for some time rector of an Episcopal Church in Cleveland, Ohio. His death occurred in 1877. His wife, who was a native of County Wexford, Ireland, died in 1861, when her children (four in number) were small. Her son William J. served through the Civil war as colonel of the Ninth United States Infantry, and was connected with the army from 1861 until his death, in 1897. Henry F., a physician, acted as surgeon of the Fifth Michigan Infantry during the Civil war and afterward practiced his profession in Detroit until 1894, meantime also filling one of the chairs in the medical department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor; he died in October, 1894. The only daughter, Bessie, now deceased, was the wife of Walter S. Cheeseman, a banker of Denver.

Educated in the public schools and reared in his native city, the subject of this sketch was a youth of seventeen years when he became an employe in the Detroit Savings Bank in Detroit. He gradually rose as his ability became apparent. After some years he was made teller of the First National Bank of Chicago, of which Lyman J. Gage was president. This position he filled until he came to Colorado, in 1876. Here he was first engaged as teller, and later as assistant cashier, of the First National Bank of Denver, and continued with that bank until, in conjunction with Mr. Moffat and Mr. Cheeseman, he formed the plan of inaugurating a banking system in the new and growing town of Aspen. He has since been a resident of this place and a prominent citizen, whose position in the community is a high one. While in Detroit he became identified with the Masonic order, and after coming to Aspen he received the Knight Templar degree. He has never identified himself with politics or public affairs, and has maintained an independence of attitude, supporting the best men, irrespective of party ties. Having made a careful study of the currency question he gives the weight of his influence to the silver cause.

November 25, 1880, Mr. Lyster married Sallie M. Jones, by whom he had one child, deceased in infancy. Mrs. Lyster is a daughter of James H. Jones, who was manager of the Wells-Fargo Express Company in Denver for years.

CHARLES B. BALDWIN. One of the large grain and stock farms of Bent County lies three miles northwest of Caddoa, and comprises ten hundred and forty acres in township 22, range 50 west, the residence being on section 35. This property is owned and occupied by Mr. Baldwin, who homesteaded a tract here in 1897 and added to the homestead by purchase and pre-emption. He makes a specialty of thoroughbred horses, and several of those that he owns have gained more than a local reputation by reason of their acknowledged superiority.

The Baldwin family was founded in America five generations ago by three brothers who came from England to this country, one of whom settled in Georgia, another in Massachusetts, and the third in Vermont. The subject of this sketch

is a descendant of the Vermont branch. His maternal grandmother was a member of the Hayes family and was of Irish lineage, but was born in this country. His father, Joseph Baldwin, was born and reared in New York, and at the age of eighteen removed to Belmont County, Ohio, where he married Elizabeth Wells, who was of English and Welsh descent. About 1840 he removed to Michigan and settled in Detroit when that now large city was a mere lumbering camp. Later he removed to Independence Township, Oakland County, Mich., and from there moved to Ionia County, settling on a timbered tract of land that he cleared and improved. Indians were very numerous, but never gave the settlers trouble. The surroundings were those of nature in its primeval state. After some years there, he sold out and settled on a farm near Janesville, Wis., but later went west to Nebraska and settled in Richardson County; from there removed to Bates County, Mo., thence to Butler County, Iowa, and finally to Lincoln County, S. Dak., where he died in 1895.

The subject of this sketch was born in Detroit, Mich., October 25, 1842. He received a common-school education, and remained with his father until he was twenty-one years of age, when he began lumbering. After several years spent in this occupation he went from Michigan to Manchester, Iowa, and thence to Ogle County, Ill., where he remained for two years. While there he was united in marriage, April 8, 1867, with Miss Mary R. Green, daughter of Adam and Elizabeth (Miller) Green. She was born in Allegany County, Md., and while visiting relatives in Illinois met the gentleman whom she afterward married.

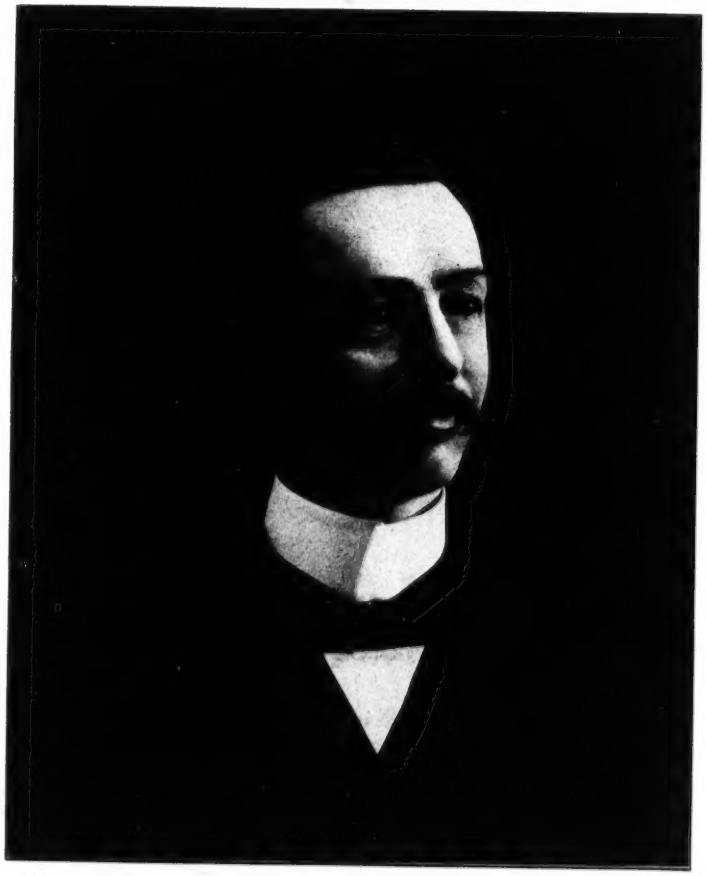
From Ogle County Mr. Baldwin went to Butler County, Iowa, and engaged in farming near Aplington, where he remained for nine years. In 1878 he removed to Rush County, Kan., and settled on wild, unimproved land, where he remained for four years, but the lack of sufficient rain ruined his crops, and he removed to Abilene, the same state, where he engaged in contracting and later carried on a livery business. During the nine years that he resided in Abilene he was very successful. From there he came to Bent County in 1891 and engaged in contract work for parties in Topeka. After two years he went to Medford, Grant County, Oklo., and settled on land where his daughter located a claim. He remained there for twenty months and in 1895 returned to Bent County, settling on Horse Creek. In 1895 he bought a part of his present ranch and has since homesteaded land here. He has faith in the future of southeastern Colorado and the success he has already gained gives assurance of future prosperity. He has always refused to become a candidate for office, and, aside from voting the Republican ticket, takes no part in political affairs. While in Kansas he served one term as deputy sheriff and in Colorado has been a member of the school board. Fraternally he identified himself with the Ancient Order of United Workmen while living in Dickinson County, Kan.

The six children of Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin are named as follows: Joseph M., born in Ogle County, Ill.; Sylvia Elizabeth, who was born in Butler County, Iowa, and owns a homestead in Grant County, Okla.; Frank, born in Butler County, Iowa; Alpha Retta, who was born in Butler County and is the wife of John W. Prowers; Vinettie Lorena, who was born in Rush County, Kan.; and Adelbert, born in Dickinson County, Kan.

LEW W. ROBBINS, an enterprising ranchman of Park County, settled upon a ranch four and one-half miles east of Como in 1894, and for two years ranched as a leaser of land. Afterward he was employed by Timothy Borden for a year, and then leased his present ranch of twelve hundred and forty acres near Bordenville. In the spring of 1898 he purchased the property and has since worked for himself, devoting his attention successfully to the haying business and to cattle-raising.

The record of the parents of our subject, Thomas H. and Elizabeth (Fisher) Robbins, of Howbert, Colo., will be found in the sketch of Thomas H. Robbins, which appears upon another page of this volume. The subject of this sketch was born in Colorado Springs, Colo., August 21, 1868, and obtained his education in the public schools. At eighteen years of age he began life for himself, his first employment being as a ranch hand. At twenty years of age he located on a ranch at Mountaindale, on Tarryall Creek, where he leased and superintended land for three years. Afterward he spent two years in herding cattle for parties in Routt County, in the northwestern part of the state.

Returning to South Park in 1894, Mr. Robbins was united in marriage with Miss Julia A. Bonis, on the 13th of June, that year. Mrs. Robbins



was a resident of Park County and a daughter of the well-known ranchman, Lawrence Bonis. Since his marriage Mr. Robbins has continued to make his home in this county, where he is becoming known as an enterprising and capable ranchman, one who will undoubtedly gain an increasing prosperity as the years go by. He and his wife have two daughters, Dora and Mary, and are highly esteemed by the people of the county.

CHARLES F. POTTER, attorney and counselor-at-law, of Colorado Springs, is a member of an old and honored family of the east. In 1637 two brothers of this name came from England to America and settled on the north shore of Long Island Sound, either in Rhode Island or Connecticut. His father, Hon. Oscar F., was the son of Samuel Potter, a prominent lumber merchant of Washington County, N. Y. He was born in that county and became a man of influence and power. Following his father's occupation, he became a lumber merchant, and established his headquarters in Troy, N. Y., but spent his time principally in New York City, and northern and central New York, where his business called him. Politically he was active in the Republican party in the early days of its history. Several times he was elected to the New York legislature and as assemblyman, during his first term he changed the vote to Roscoe Conkling for United States senator and was prominently identified with much important legislation of his party. With his combined duties as legislator and business man, his middle life was busily passed. He is now living retired from business cares, and makes his home in Watervliet, N. Y.

The mother of our subject was Condorsia Antoinette Bucklin, who was born in Saratoga County, N. Y., and died in Watervliet, N. Y., in 1883. She was a daughter of Isaac Bucklin, an inventor and stove manufacturer, who invented and made some of the first stoves ever manufactured in Troy, and for some time was connected with the manufacture of the Stewart stove. The present system of heating ovens by throwing the heat under and around the oven is one of his inventions. His wife was a Van Der Walker, of one of the old Knickerbocker families. Our subject was one of seven children, six sons and one daughter, namely: Frederick O., a merchant of Watervliet, N. Y.; Isaac B., an attorney in New York City, and president of the League of American Wheelmen; Samuel M., who is connected with the railway mail service in New York state; Joseph W., who is with the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company at Troy; Charles F., who was born in Watervliet, Albany County, N. Y., September 25, 1861; Jesse E., who is with the Overman Wheel Company of New York City; and Mrs. U. G. Taylor, of San Angelo, Tex.

In the grammar and high schools of Troy our subject obtained a fair education, after which he took a course in civil engineering under private tutors. He assisted in the building of the water works system of West Troy and adjacent towns, also the building of the large bridge over the Hudson River at Lansingburg, and was an assistant to the city engineer at Watervliet. For two years he was connected with the department of public works, under Governor A. B. Cornell, of New York. When Cleveland became governor of the state, he resigned his position and moved to New York City, where he took up the study of law, which he had previously commenced in Troy. Upon completing his preparation for that profession, he was admitted to the bar in Brooklyn, N. Y., in December, 1883, soon after forming a partnership with his brother, Isaac B., as Potter & Potter, with offices in the American Exchange Bank building, and afterward in the Potter building, New York City. He built up a lucrative practice, devoting much time to corporation law.

In the spring of 1885 his health failed and upon the advice of his physician he came to the mountain regions of the west, hoping to regain his health. He spent some years in practice at San Angelo, Tex., and traveled extensively in Old Mexico and other interesting parts of the south and west. In 1892 he came to Colorado Springs and the next year opened an office, forming a law partnership with Gen. A. Danford, as Danford & Potter. After two years the partnership was dissolved and since then he has been alone. His specialty has been mining and corporation law, and he is recognized as one of the leaders in this branch of his profession. He has had charge of and carried to successful conclusion many very important cases, and is known as a successful practitioner. He has incorporated many mining companies now operating in the west, and at the present time is counsel for many corporations in Colorado, New Mexico and Oregon. He has a large practice before the department of the interior in Washington, D. C., relative to the matter of contested litigations in mining patents. In pol-

itics he is a Republican, but independent enough at all times to support and favor ability and integrity in all candidates.

In Mount Vernon, Iowa, Mr. Potter married Miss Clara E. Smith, who was born there and graduated from the college in that town. She is an accomplished musician and a ceramic artist of some note. They have one child, Jamie. In religion the family are connected with the First Presbyterian Church, in which Mr. Potter is president of the congregation. He is a director in the Y. M. C. A. of this city, and in numerous mining corporations. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias.

HON. J. S. GIBSON. About the middle of the seventeenth century a colony from the North of Ireland settled in North Carolina. In the party was John Gibson, who, some years later, was killed by the falling of a tree upon him. By his marriage to Jane Gibson he had two sons, Burwell and Isaac, the former of whom was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch.

In Virginia Burwell Gibson married Keziah Jackson, and in 1805 he moved to Kentucky, but seven years later he settled in Clark County, Ind., where he was a pioneer farmer. His son, Isaac Gibson, was born in Clark County, December 8, 1814, grew to manhood on the home farm, then removed to Washington County, Ind.; thence to Clark County, and from there, in 1851, to Fairfield, Jefferson County, Iowa, where he engaged in the hotel business for two years and carried on farming for four years. In 1857 he settled in Tekamah, Burt County, Neb., where he now resides, at eighty-six years. He is the owner of two farms which he improved. Fraternally he is a Mason.

The mother of our subject, Isabella Walker, was a native of Green (now Adair) County, Ky., and now ninety-two years of age. Her father, James, was a descendant of a family that emigrated from Scotland to Pennsylvania, the first of the name, James Walker, residing in Philadelphia, then in Lancaster County, Pa., where our subject's grandfather was born. The latter moved to Washington County, Ind. His second marriage united him with Editha (Boyle) Smith, and they removed to what is now Adair County, Ky., where Mrs. Gibson was born. In 1809 they moved to Clark County, Ky., and in 1828 settled in Washington County, Ind., on a farm near Salem, where Mr. Walker died in 1832. Our subject was the oldest of ten children, of whom three sons and one daughter are living. One of the sons, George W., now living in Kansas, was a soldier in the Civil war, serving in the company to which our subject belonged. Another son, Hiram V. B., resides in California.

Near Salem, Ind., where he was born April 5, 1835, our subject remained until six years of age, removing thence to Clark County with his parents. In 1851 he traveled by boat to Keokuk, Iowa, then by teams to Fairfield, Iowa, where he attended the university and also taught school. In 1856 he went to Omaha, then a town of less than five hundred whites, but with four times as many Indians. He engaged in the restaurant and hotel business, also in farming. In September, 1862, he enlisted for three years, in Company B, Second Nebraska Cavalry, but instead of being sent south was ordered to fight the Indians on the frontier, and the limit of service also changed to one year. He was stationed at Fort Kearney, where he assisted in quelling Indian uprisings. In the fall of 1863 he was honorably discharged. He then entered the quartermaster's department in Omaha, as master of transportation, remaining as such until the close of the war. After the close of the conflict he embarked in the grocery business in Omaha, continuing until 1869, when he started in the clothing business. In 1880 he sold that business and entered the store department of the Union Pacific Railroad at Omaha, where he remained for two years, and was then sent as assistant storekeeper to the Idaho division of the Union Pacific system, with headquarters at Pocatello, Idaho. In the spring of 1885 he went to Caldwell, and had charge of a restaurant for the same road. Resigning in 1886, he engaged in the real-estate business in Omaha, continuing there until 1892, when he came to Colorado Springs. Here he is engaged in the brokerage business, and since August 1, 1898, has been deputy in the county treasurer's office. For a time he was at the head of the Gold Spring Mining Company in Cripple Creek, but sold his interest. He was one of the first members of the Board of Trade in both Omaha and Colorado Springs. In politics he is a Democrat. While in Omaha he was for four years a member of the Nebraska legislature, member of the city council six years and its president four years, also mayor of Omaha for one year. He is a member of Post No. 22, G. A. R., and is an aide to the department commander, as major, with the rank of

JOHN D. PARMELEE.

colonel. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Honor and Masons, and was an officer in the chapter and lodge at Omaha. In religion he is identified with the First Presbyterian Church. His marriage, in Tekamah, in 1861, united him with Miss Annie E. Harney, who was born in Illinois, and descends from the general of that name.

GEORGE S. PARMELEE. The Parmelee family is said to have originated in a noble Belgian house named Parmelié. Maurice de Parmelié was a reformer of the sixteenth century, who, about 1567, fled to Holland to escape the persecutions of the Duke of Alva. In Holland he founded the house of Von Parmelee, his third son, Johannes, becoming baron of Batavia. Among the list of passengers on the "Elizabeth and Ann" in 1635, appeared the name of "Jo. Parmeley (aged) 20." On board the first vessel that entered the harbor of New Haven was John Parmelin, supposed to be a son of Johannes, and father of "Jo. Parmeley." Joel, tenth child of John (2d), had a son, Hezekiah, whose oldest son, Simeon, was born August 3, 1740, fought under the British flag against the French from 1757 to 1760, afterward assisted in organizing the town of West Stockbridge, Mass., and in 1775 became a soldier in the continental army, which he accompanied to Canada.

The fourth child of Simeon and Jemima (Hopkins) Parmelee was Simeon, Jr. One day when he was a boy, his father hitched his ox-team to the cart, put in his household goods, his wife and children, and started for what was then the frontier, Vermont. He journeyed slowly, along roads cut just wide enough for teams to pass. Reaching Pittsford, Vt., the family settled on uncleared land and father and son began to frame a log cabin. There was little upon which to subsist. Day after day Simeon and his sisters were sent out into the woods to gather wintergreen berries, and on these the family lived until they raised a crop of corn. In the winter the boy went to school, held in a log house with windows of oiled paper and seats of rough slabs, where the teacher could scarcely read or "cipher." When twenty years of age he started out in the world for himself, and went to New York, where he selected a farm, but was without the means to pay for it. Returning home, he worked as a wagon-maker, in order that he might obtain the money with which to buy the land. While working at his trade he was converted, and in January, 1804, united with the church, after which he entered the Congregational ministry. In the spring of 1808 he began his ministry at Westford, where he remained as pastor for thirty useful, happy, busy years, meeting with remarkable success. In November, 1837, he became pastor of a church at Williston, Vt., where he remained for six years. At Underhill the following five years were spent, but the congregation was able to pay him only $250 a year, which, as his family was large, was insufficient for his needs. Later he accepted calls from Milton and Tinmouth, thence returning to Underhill, where he spent six years. In July, 1863, at the age of eighty-one, he resigned his pastorate, after which he ministered to the church at Swanton for two years. Two years were spent in Oswego, after which he preached in Westford for more than a year, but a serious fall terminated his active labors. His closing years were, however, not spent in useless retirement. He retained his mental faculties and to the last of his long life kept in touch with modern thought and religious advancement. He died at Oswego, N. Y., at the age of one hundred years and twenty-five days. His was a remarkable life. On the one hundredth anniversary of his birth he was the recipient of hundreds of congratulatory letters and calls. The good that he accomplished can never be measured. The fruits of his life work will continue until time shall be no more. For twenty-two years he was corporator of the University of Vermont, from which institution he received the degree of D. D.

September 15, 1806, Dr. Parmelee married Amira Mead, of West Rutland, Vt., who died January 14, 1821. Afterward he married Phebe Chapin, who was born April 21, 1794, and attained the age of almost ninety years. He had twelve children, of whom two sons became ministers, one serving his Master in the mission field. The oldest son, John D., father of our subject, was born in Vermont, December 3, 1813, and spent his youthful years in Westford. In 1836 he came west as far as Indiana, and later went to Iowa, where, in 1843, he built the first house in Des Moines. In youth he learned the cabinet-maker's trade, but failing health caused him to go south on a vessel, and for several months he sailed before the mast in the coast trade. Afterward he worked in loading vessels around Pensacola, Fla., also was employed in compressing cotton. On coming north, he entered the employ of the Amer-

ican Fur Company. In 1836 he started west and after many delays reached Iowa, in October, 1840. He was then in the employ of G. W. and W. G. Ewing, of Fort Wayne, Ind., who were extensive traders with the Indians. His first trading post was two miles below where Ottumwa now stands and was in the country of the Sacs and Foxes. While there he married Huldah J. Smith, who was born in Fulton County, Ill., February 28, 1825, and was the daughter of an Indian trader. March 12, 1843, he left the camp for Raccoon Fork, where the new post was to be built. He made the journey with two sleighs, containing twelve men and provisions. At the east end of Court avenue bridge he located the fort and began the construction of the first house built in what is now the populous city of Des Moines. In June, 1843, he quit the employ of Ewing Brothers, and bought an interest in a sawmill, which was completed in 1844. In 1846 a run of burrs for grinding was introduced and the mill was patronized by settlers for miles around. As the population increased, the trade grew, and he put in a sawmill three miles below the other one. In 1849 he bought a stock of goods and for ten years was engaged in the mercantile business.

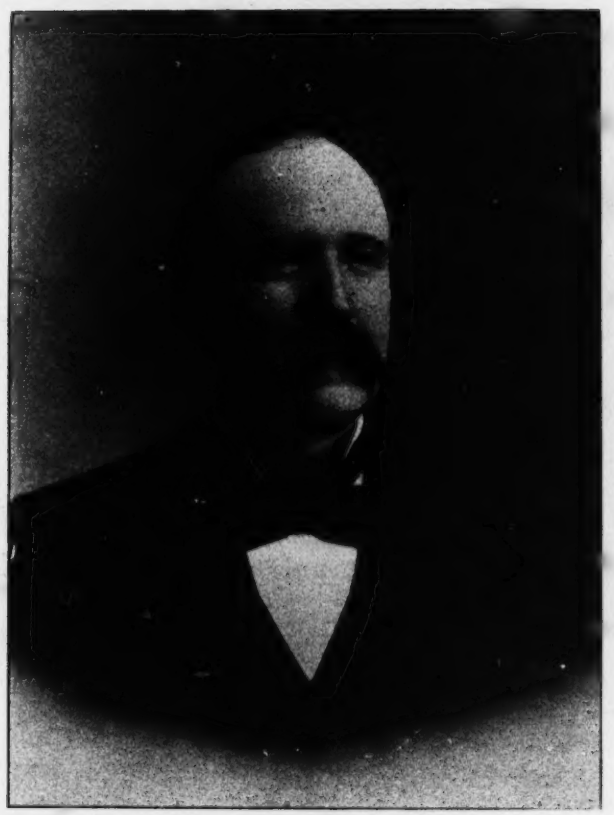
In April, 1860, Mr. Parmelee migrated to Colorado. Here he engaged in the sawmill business on South Clear Creek, but in a short time disposed of the mill and engaged in gulch mining in the same section. Later he removed to Deer Valley, where he opened a hotel and also engaged in ranching and built the toll road up Turkey Creek canon. After a time he again resumed sawmilling, and conducted a mill until the spring of 1879, when he began to manage a ranch. During the latter part of the '70s he served as county commissioner of Park County. He was a man of sterling character and had many friends among the pioneers of the state. In 1872 he settled on a farm fifteen miles below Fairplay, on the south fork of the South Platte, and afterward operated a sawmill here. During the Leadville excitement he ran a mill at that camp. He was engineer and builder of the Cherry Creek road into Denver, which was completed about 1868.

It was the good fortune of John D. Parmelee to live to see the state, of which he was among the first settlers, develop into a condition of prosperity and influence. When he passed away, September 22, 1885, it was after a residence of thirty-five years in this commonwealth. From a wild range of mountains or desolate stretch of plains, where hostile Indians roamed unmolested, he witnessed the wonderful transformation of later years, and was himself a factor in the growth and development of the state. He bore an important part in advancing the welfare of the people and developing the resources of the state. As a brave pioneer, his name is worthy of being perpetuated in the annals of the state, whose prosperity he promoted. A public-spirited man, he took an active part in all measures, educational, commercial and moral, tending to the welfare of the community. Respected in life, in death he is honored. The citizens of Colorado, who wish to do honor to the pioneers of the state, can never forget the name of John D. Parmelee.

By his marriage to Miss Smith, Mr. Parmelee had five children, four of whom are living, viz.: George S., who was born near Des Moines, Iowa, November 17, 1843; Helen, wife of James McLaughlin, of Sebastopol, Cal.; Emma, who married R. P. Shoemaker, owner of a ranch adjoining our subject's; and Horace, a successful ranchman of Park County. The second son, James A., is deceased.

From his father our subject inherited that sturdy character and energy which are so invaluable in attaining success. For many years before his father's death he was his confidential assistant, his ally in every business undertaking, and his companion and friend. When a youth he had enjoyed some experience in freighting and staging, also as a miner in the San Juan country. After his father's death he purchased one hundred and forty-one acres of the estate, which he farms, in addition to one hundred and sixty acres adjoining that he homesteaded. He is one of the prosperous cattlemen of the county. Fraternally he is connected with Black Hawk Lodge No. 11, A. F. & A. M. His marriage, November 14, 1895, united him with Miss Eva Grant, daughter of Joseph Grant, who for some time was a practicing attorney in Fulton, Iowa, but later became a leading contractor and painter of Milwaukee, Wis., and subsequently a manufacturer of liquid slating.

Mr. Parmelee has done much for the community in which he resides, and as a business man he has the respect of all with whom he has had business relations. He is decidedly practical in his views, has always been a keen observer, and has had the good judgment to grasp at every opportunity that presented itself for the advancement of his cattle and ranching interests.



HON. J. C. PLUMB.

This review of the Pamelee family shows that they possess marked characteristics. Our subject was the oldest son of John D. Parmelee, who in turn was the oldest son of Simeon Parmelee, D. D., and the latter was the second son of Simeon Parmelee, Sr. Each generation evinced strong individual traits that made them prominent and influential. Dr. Parmelee turned his great genius into the ministry; undoubtedly he would have been equally successful in any other profession or business. John D. seemed to follow his grandfather's taste for frontier life, and we find him forging his way through unnumbered perils, seen and unseen, into the midst of the primeval forests of the west and later into the wild mountain regions of Colorado, where, as the result of his earnest effort, he accumulated a modest fortune and gained many friends. Of such families is the bulwark of our nation; they form its strength and its sinew; their lives, unostentatious, yet wielding an immense power for good, have left their influence upon localities with which they have been identified, and their name is above reproach.

HON. JULIUS C. PLUMB. At this time of the incorporation of the Anchoria-Leland Mining and Milling Company, Mr. Plumb was elected treasurer, and this position he has since held, besides serving as a director of the company. The Anchoria-Leland owns more than forty acres on Gold Hill and derives its name from the Lillian Leland and two Anchor claims, which by consolidation formed the present company. In addition to this and other important mining interests, he is engaged in the stock business, and also devotes considerable time and attention to politics and public affairs. Always a Republican in his views, at the time of the McKinley-Bryan campaign, when his party declared for the gold standard, he assisted in the formation of the silver Republican party, and is now serving as a member of its state central committee. In 1894 he was chosen to represent the third ward as alderman, but resigned in the spring of the following year in order to accept the office of mayor of Colorado Springs, and continued in the latter office until April, 1897. During his administration many important improvements were made, noticeable among which was the purchase of three thousand acres of government land at the head of Beaver Creek, thereby rendering possible an excellent reservoir system. Another important improvement was the letting of the contract for and building of the Strickler tunnel, six thousand four hundred feet, through the base of Pike's Peak.

The Plumb family was represented in Massachusetts in an early day. Our subject's great-grandfather removed from that state to Pennsylvania. The grandfather settled in New York. He was related on the maternal side to the Locke family, whose most famous representative was "Petroleum V. Nasby;" the Fairchilds, of Oberlin College, and the Remingtons, of typewriter fame. In his family there were fifteen children. One of these, Hon. Ralph Plumb, M. C., and now a resident of Streator, Ill., was connected with Senator Dorsey and others in the underground railroad and was arrested for complicity with the John Brown raid on Harper's Ferry. He and the others who were arrested were imprisoned in Cleveland. The citizens rose en masse and demanded their release, but the prisoners preferred to stand trial. They were finally convicted, but the sentence was never carried out. Mr. Plumb entered the army and was quartermaster in General Garfield's regiment, and also served as a colonel. Removing to Illinois, he founded the town of Streator. He was president of and built the Chicago & Paducah (now a branch of the Wabash) Railroad; he built the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern road (now a part of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe), of which he was president; and also built and was president of the old Fox River (now the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy) Railroad, from Aurora to Streator; also constructed what is now the Lacon branch of the Chicago & Alton Road. His service as member of congress covered two terms.

J. C. Plumb, Sr., father of our subject, was born in New York state. When a young man he went to Ohio, and thence to Iowa, where he engaged in teaching school until he died, April 23, 1854. While lifting logs from a wagon he received a strain that resulted in his death. Only one child was born of his marriage to Mary A. Burton, who, after his death, was a second time married, and became the mother of a daughter, Helen Allen, wife of J. A. Wright, of Colorado Springs. Mrs. Plumb was born in Orleans County, Vt., in 1825, a daughter of Asa and Minerva (Beach) Burton, and a granddaughter of Henry

Burton, a farmer of Norwich, Vt., and of Titus Beach, who lived near Sandy Hill, N. Y. Asa Burton was born in Norwich, and engaged in the clothing business. In 1845 he moved to Iowa and settled on a farm near Fort Madison. He went across the plains to California in 1849, but after two years returned home, and died soon afterward.

The subject of this sketch was born in Montrose, Iowa, December 12, 1852. He was reared by his mother on a farm near Fort Madison, and attended the district schools and Denmark Academy, located in a New England settlement. When seventeen years of age he joined his uncle at Streator, and was given work as messenger for the American Express Company on the Chicago & Paducah Railroad. At nineteen years he became a conductor on the passenger train between Streator and Effingham, and continued in that position until 1878, when he returned to Iowa. In the spring of 1879 he married and came to Colorado, settling at Eastonville, El Paso County, where he embarked in the stock and dairy business and improved a claim that he homesteaded. By subsequent purchase he became the owner of seventeen hundred and twenty acres, which he fenced and improved. His cattle were of the finest breeds. He bought his herd from a son of Lord Ogelvie, who was one of the originators of the Polled-Angus stock, and his importations were among the finest in the United States. In 1890 he retired from the cattle business and two years later sold the herd, which is still in existence and is the largest herd of Polled Angus in the state.

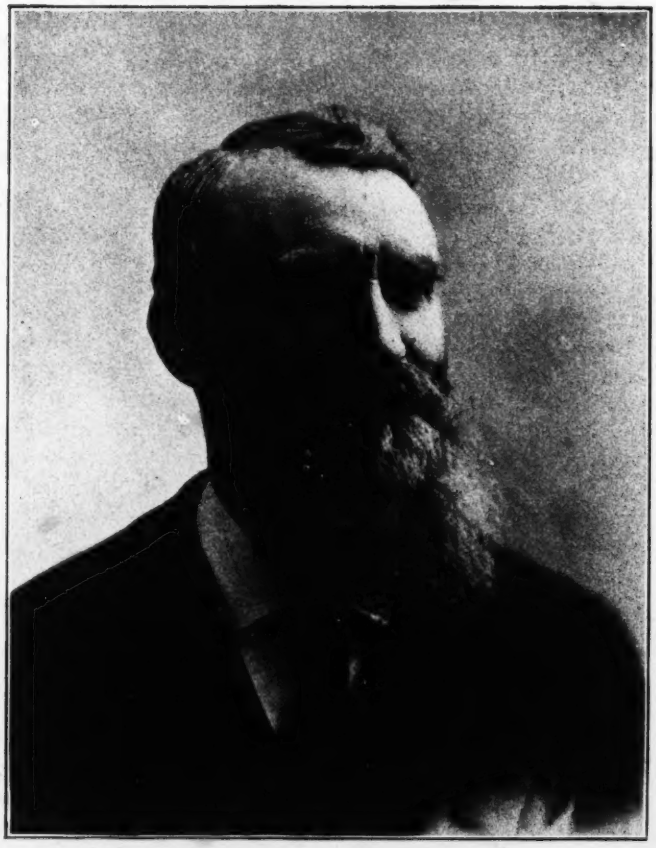
In November, 1886, Mr. Plumb was elected county commissioner, beginning official duties January 1, 1887. In 1889 he entered upon his second term in the same capacity. The business of the office becoming large, in 1890 he removed to Colorado Springs. He continued in office until January, 1893. In April, 1891, he went into the Cripple Creek district as a member of the Hayden Placer Company and located the old town of Cripple Creek, building the Clarendon hotel and other buildings, and bearing a prominent part in the development of that region.

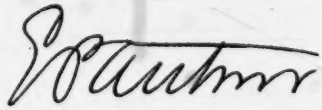
The marriage of Mr. Plumb took place in Iowa and united him with Miss Clara Coriell, who was born in Dubuque, Iowa. She is a daughter of William Worth Coriell, of Fort Madison, Iowa, a pioneer government surveyor, who surveyed many of the early towns of Iowa and died of cholera on the Mississippi River. Mr. and Mrs. Plumb have two sons: Carl, who is a member of the high school class of 1899; and Hugh.

J. B. COATS. It was during 1876 that Mr. Coats came to Colorado and he has since made this state his home. After spending a few months in Pueblo and South Park, in the spring of 1877 he went to Gunnison County and pre-empted a homestead claim of one hundred and sixty acres, to which he afterward added from time to time, until his possessions aggregated a section of land. The property lies fifteen miles east of Gunnison, bordering the Tomitchie River, which furnishes an abundant supply of water. Upon the place graded Shorthorn Durhams are bred and raised, and from there are sold in the markets of the east. It is the custom of the owner to spend the summer months upon the ranch, in the supervision of his interests there, while during the winter he occupies his city home at No. 723 Sherman avenue, Denver.

On a farm ten miles southeast of St. Joseph, Mo., in Buchanan County, the subject of this sketch was born in 1839, to Alfred and Emily (Hicklen) Coats. His father, a native of York state, emigrated westward to Missouri at an early age and settled in Buchanan County, where he became a prominent farmer and stock-raiser. He remained there until his death in 1859, at sixty years. His wife, who was born in Tennessee and accompanied her parents to Missouri in girlhood, died in Buchanan County when sixty-eight years of age. Of their twelve children, five are living, our subject being next to the oldest of these. The oldest son, in 1855, when eighteen years of age, went to Oregon and California, and is now engaged in the sheep business in the former state.

On the death of the father our subject, then a young man of twenty years, took charge of the home farm and carried it on for a number of years. In April, 1861, he enlisted in the Confederate army and served in Boyd's Battalion until the battle of Pea Ridge, when he was wounded a little above his right elbow. The injury was so serious as to force him to remain in the hospital at Little Rock for some time. On his recovery he was given charge of the chief field transportation department, with the rank of captain. When the war closed he was honorably discharged and returned to his home. The following year he removed to Dekalb County, Mo.,





near Maysville, where he bought a farm and engaged in the cattle business. From that place, in 1876, he came to Colorado, driving his cattle across the plains to Pueblo. He was a resident of Gunnison County at the founding of the city of Gunnison and has been identified with the growth of that locality, not only as a stock-raiser, but also as a member of the Golden Eddy Mining Company. For many years he has been connected with the Cattle Growers' Association of this state, and served as delegate to the National Cattle Growers' convention at St. Louis. Few who reside in the state are more closely identified with its stock-raising interests than he. Through this industry he has become the possessor of ample means, that place within his reach all the luxuries of life. Giving his attention closely to the cattle business, he has little time, even if he had the inclination, to mingle in public affairs. However, he keeps posted concerning politics and gives his allegiance to the Democratic party. He was married in Gentry County, Mo., February 15, 1874, to Miss Sarah Dever, daughter of Alexander Dever, who was a successful farmer of that county.

EDWARD P. ARTHUR, mayor of the city of Cripple Creek and cashier of the Bi-Metallic Bank of Cripple Creek, came to this camp in January, 1893, to accept the position of assistant cashier of the financial institution with which he has since been connected. He continued in that capacity until March 1, 1896, when he was made cashier and manager of the bank, and since then has had in charge the entire management of the concern, the president, D. H. Moffatt, and vice-president, George E. Ross-Lewin, being residents of Denver.

Near Liverpool, England, where he was born, January 12, 1839, the subject of this article grew to manhood, meantime attending school in Liverpool and assisting in the work of the home farm. For seven years after he had completed his education he engaged in farming on the Isle of Man. From there he went to Queensland, in the northeastern part of Australia, where for five years he was superintendent of a sheep station. Returning to Great Britain, he had charge of the improving of a large estate in the north of Scotland. In 1872 he came to America and settled on a ranch on Bear Creek, Colo., twenty miles west of Denver, but two years later he removed to a ranch in South Park, where he engaged in raising cattle, as well as considerable hay for feed.

Turning his attention to the banking business in Alma in 1882, Mr. Arthur opened the Bank of Alma, in partnership with C. G. Hathaway. After five years he sold his banking interests and began placer mining in the same county (Park). Two years later he returned to his ranch, which he continued to superintend until he came to Cripple Creek early in 1893. He is a man of quiet, retiring disposition, with no fondness for public life, and in his vote is independent. In April, 1899, he was elected mayor of Cripple Creek.

In March, 1868, Mr. Arthur married Miss Sarah Morris, who was born near Liverpool, England, and died in Cripple Creek, January 10, 1897. She was an earnest and faithful member of the Episcopal Church, with which Mr. Arthur is also identified. They became the parents of ten children, namely: Catherine, wife of William Thomas; Edward P., Jr., a mining engineer at Cripple Creek; Elizabeth, wife of Alexander Davidson, of this place; Hamilton, who is manager of his father's ranch; Reginald, at home; Thomas and William, who are on the ranch; Pellew, Mary and Harold, at home. April 5, 1899, Mr. Arthur married Louisa C. W. Barrett, a native of England.

HON. JOHN H. VOORHEES, judge of the tenth judicial district of Colorado and one of the most influential citizens of Pueblo, is a member of a family whose first representatives in America settled in Rochester, N. Y. His father, Israel Voorhees, a native of Ohio, devoted his entire active life to agricultural pursuits in that state, but in 1889 came to Colorado and is now living retired from active business, in the city of Pueblo. He is a man who keeps posted concerning national issues, and in politics gives his allegiance to the Democratic party. The lady whom he married, Lucinda Thompson, of Ohio, was a daughter of John L. Thompson, who settled in Cincinnati when it was a hamlet containing only three houses, and continued to be identified with its growth for years. The family to which he belonged was resident in Pennsylvania from an early day.

By the marriage of Israel Voorhees and Lucinda Thompson one daughter, Delia A., and two sons were born. One of the sons, Enes R., engaged in the cattle business in Colorado until his death, in

1891. The other son, John H., our subject, was born near Pisgah, Butler County, Ohio, June 15, 1859. His boyhood days were passed on the home farm. Primarily educated in country schools he afterward studied in the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, from which he graduated with the class of 1881. Two years later he graduated from the Central Indiana College at Danville, Ind. On the completion of his literary studies he accepted a position as teacher of higher mathematics and civil engineering in Campbell University, at Holton, Kan., where he taught in 1883–84, but, owing to poor health, was obliged to resign.

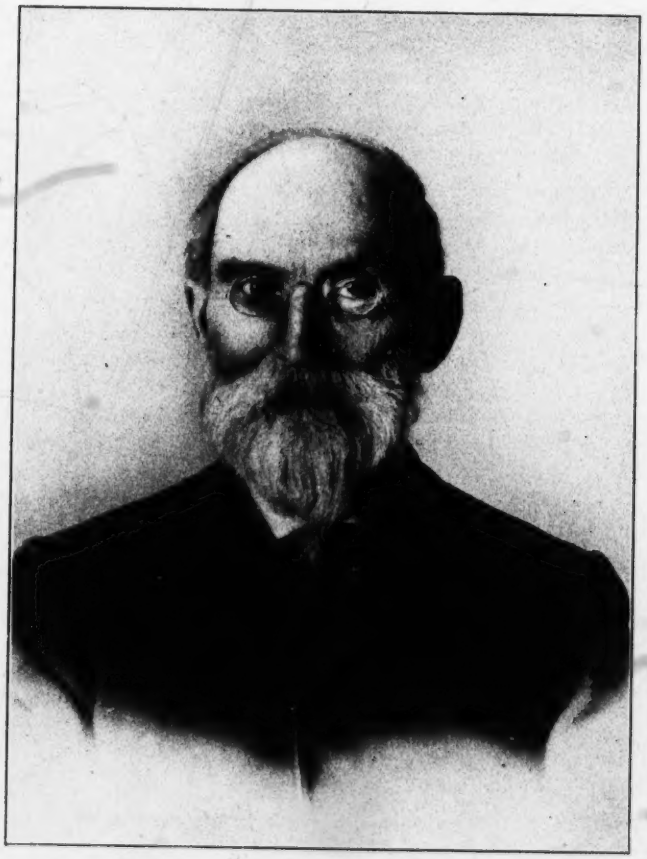
The next position which he held was that of instructor in the city schools of Hamilton, Ohio. From there, in 1885, he came to Colorado and settled in Pueblo, where he accepted the position of principal of the Centennial high school, the largest and finest school in this city. He continued to serve efficiently in this capacity until February, 1887, when he was elected city superintendent of the North Pueblo schools, remaining in that office for the remainder of the year.

In addition to his work as an educator he has from time to time engaged in civil engineering. A number of ditches in the Arkansas Valley were surveyed under his supervision. He organized the Oxford Farmers' Ditch Company and assisted in constructing the ditch, besides which he assisted in the construction of the Rocky Ford Canal, Land, Loan and Trust Company's canal. With the legal profession in view he had been reading law since 1881, and finished his studies in the office of A. B. Patton, and was admitted to the bar in August, 1890. He became attorney for the canal company he had assisted to organize, and was also retained as attorney for a number of irrigating ditch companies in the southern part of the state. Under Governor Waite, in March, 1893, he received the appointment of judge of the district court of the tenth judicial district. In the fall of the same year he was elected for one year, and in 1894 was re-elected, this time for a term of six years. As a judge he is a recognized authority upon all matters relating to land and irrigation questions. He is impartial in his decisions and just in even the smallest details. By his scholarly attainments and impartial spirit he has won the favor of the attorneys and the admiration of the people. In politics he was a Democrat until 1892, when he allied himself with the People's party. Fraternally he is connected with the Elks, Odd Fellows and Woodmen of the World. August 13, 1884, he was united in marriage with Anna, a daughter of Thomas I. Seaton, of Apex, Mo., and they have one son, Karl S.

HON. WILLIAM H. MEYER. For many years Mr. Meyer has been identified with the ranching and stock interests of Costilla County. This occupation, however, has not represented the limit of his activities, for he has been long and honorably connected with public affairs, and his influence has been felt in the advancement of public-spirited enterprises and the development of the state's resources. It is worthy of special note that he was elected in 1876 as a member of the first state senate of Colorado and in 1898 he was again elected to the senate. The interval of twenty-two years was a time of activity in the public service, his most prominent position meanwhile being that of lieutenant-governor, to which he was elected in 1882.

The subject of this article was born in Hanover, Germany, April 14, 1847. At the time of emigrating to America he was a youth of fifteen years. His first home was in Lexington, Ky., where he participated in some of the stirring incidents of war-days. In 1865 he went to St. Louis, and in June of the same year went to New Mexico, where for two years he clerked in a store in the old town of Albuquerque. From there, in July, 1867, he came to San Luis Valley, settling first at Zapato, Costilla County, where he took up a squatter's claim and embarked in ranching. In 1874 he removed to his present location, ten miles west of San Luis. Here he has continued to be largely interested in stock.

The Republican party has won and retained the allegiance of Mr. Meyer, and he has been widely known among its members. Before he had reached his majority he was elected county clerk. In 1869 he was chosen to serve in the territorial legislature and in 1873 he was again elected to that body. In 1875 he was chosen a member of the convention that formulated the constitution of the state, which was admitted into the Union the next year, and in 1876 he was elected a member of the first senate of the state. During the early days of the state, his influence was most helpful in the establishing of laws and developing of resources, and he won many friends among the most gifted men of the commonwealth. His county has had the benefit of



CAPT. ARTHUR HOTCHKISS.

his experience and energy in the extension of its interests. For twelve years he held the office of county commissioner; and in educational matters, too, the influence of his ability has been felt in his own neighborhood. At this writing he is a commissioner of the state penitentiary, and also acts as agent for two Indian agencies. The various positions that he has so efficiently filled prove him to be a man of broad knowledge, great energy and keen intuition.

CAPT. ARTHUR HOTCHKISS, president of the State Bank of Fort Morgan, was born in Albany, N. Y., February 23, 1829, a son of William and Elizabeth (Sherman) Hotchkiss. He was the oldest of six children, of whom three besides himself are now living, viz.: William J.; Theodore, a retired business man of Glens Falls, N. Y.; and Adeline, widow of A. Arnold, of Glens Falls. The father, a native of Albany, born in 1806, in youth learned the tailor's trade, but shortly after his marriage he became prominent in politics and gave up his trade. In 1832 he removed to Warren County, N. Y., where he resided until his death. He was a member of the constitutional convention in 1846 and ten years later was elected to the state senate. Among the other offices he filled were those of postmaster, supervisor, justice of the peace and engrossing clerk of the senate, also clerk of the bureau of military records. For years he did a general conveyancing business. His death occurred in 1878.

When thirteen years of age the subject of this sketch left school and began to assist his father in the management of his affairs. Two years later he became salesman in a general store in Warren County. After three years, during which time he gained a thorough knowledge of business details, be began as a traveling merchant, peddling goods through the state. When he was twenty he began to follow the trade of carpenter and joiner, and at the same time became proprietor of a sash, door and blind factory. In June, 1862, he enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth New York Infantry, and was at first lieutenant of his company, then captain of Company K. He took part in the battles of Chancellorsville, Lookout Valley, Rock Faced Ridge, Resaca, Mount Hope Church, and many minor engagements. The only time he was wounded was at Chancellorsville. At the close of hostilities he was mustered out of service at Elmira, N. Y.

Soon after his discharge from the army our subject opened a sash, door and blind factory in Olean, N. Y. Four years later, in 1870, he formed one of the Greeley colonists, arriving in what is now Greeley on the 17th of May. There he took up land and began farming. He was one of the founders of the town, a trustee of the colony and was largely instrumental in promoting its prosperity. While there he was county commissioner for eight years, county clerk for two years, and for some years engaged in the real-estate, insurance and loan business. The court house was erected under his immediate supervision. In 1890 he came to Fort Morgan and established the State Bank of which he has since been president.

In 1849 Mr. Hotchkiss married Sarah J. Richards, by whom he had one child, William A., who has been connected with the office of clerk and assessor of Weld County for many years. After the death of his first wife our subject married Matilda J. Barron in 1858. To this union four children were born, viz.: Arthur, assistant cashier of the State Bank of Fort Morgan; Charles, deceased; Luella, wife of John T. Ross, cashier of the State Bank of Fort Morgan, and a large ranchman and stock-owner in Morgan County; and George, at home. Mr. Hotchkiss is connected with the blue lodge of Masonry in Olean, N. Y. He is actively identified with the R. A. Cameron Post, G. A. R., in Fort Morgan. This city owes much to his energy and ability, in the upbuilding of its interests and the extension of its commerce, but especially in the establishment of its finances upon a sound basis.

ABIJAH JOHNSON, M. D., of Montrose, was born in Wayne County, Ind., July 10, 1837, a son of Charles and Nancy (Beeson) Johnson, natives respectively of North Carolina and Ohio. His father came north to Indiana when a boy and settled in Wayne County, assisting in clearing the land where now stands the city of Richmond. His life occupation was that of a farmer. In politics he was a Whig until the formation of the Republican party, to which he afterward belonged. A descendant of a long line of Quaker ancestry, he adhered to the faith of the Friends. His father, James Johnson, who was of southern birth, settled in Indiana when it was a territory and there remained until his death. In the family of Charles Johnson there are eight children, all still living, viz.: Charles

A., who is a farmer of Madison County, Iowa; Isaac K., a carpenter and builder living in California; Sarah J., wife of Charles P. Kennedy, of Iowa; Jesse, who lives in Warren County, Iowa; Abijah; Eliza, Mrs. Hollingsworth, who lives near Kokomo, Ind.; Eli, of Madison County, Iowa; and Rhoda M., wife of Wesley Mendenhall, who lives near Newtown, Ind.

At the age of sixteen our subject left home and began to work at the carpenter's trade. A year later he went to western Iowa, and in 1857 to Kansas, traveling on foot for two hundred miles of the journey, while the remainder of the distance was covered as a boat hand on a steamer. Returning to Indiana in 1860, he entered Beech Grove Academy, where he attended, at intervals, for three years, during which time he also engaged in teaching. In 1862 he began the study of medicine under Dr. Wesley Allen, of West Newton, Ind., with whom he remained for a year, and then entered the medical department of the State University of Michigan at Ann Arbor; a year later he became a student in the Long Island Hospital College of Brooklyn, where he attended lectures and clinics, while at the same time he had the advantage of clinical work in the City Hospital New York City. He began practice at Fairview, Ind., and while there married Mrs. Sarah A. Street.

Removing to Earlham, Iowa, in 1869, Dr. Johnson engaged in practice there for eleven years. He was mayor of that town for five years and under his administration it became a Prohibition town. In 1880 he came to Colorado and settled at Castle Rock, but five years later he removed to Montrose, his present home. In addition to his private practice he acts as surgeon for the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. For some years he has been connected with the National Association of Railway Surgeons, which has now been enlarged to include Canada and Mexico, and is styled the International Association. He is also connected with the Colorado State Medical Society. He is a member of Montrose Lodge No. 63, A. F. & A. M.; Montrose Chapter No. 20, R. A. M.; and Montrose Commandery No. 19, K. T., and is now master of the blue lodge and chaplain of the commandery.

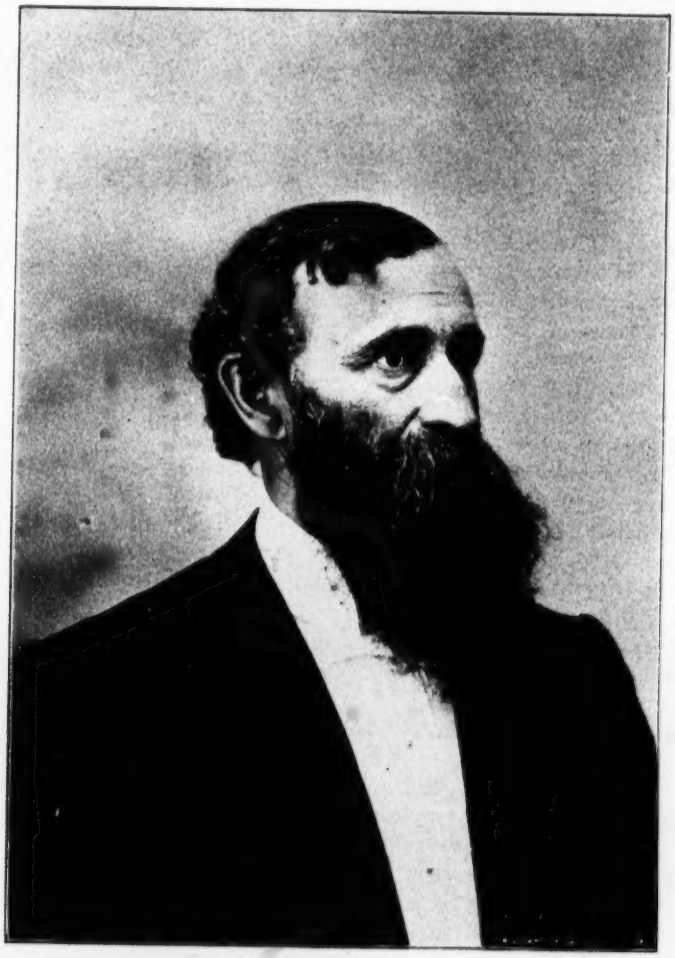
In politics Dr. Johnson is a strong Prohibitionist, his sympathy with the temperance movement having led him to ally himself with the party that works for the downfall of the liquor traffic. While in Castle Rock he served as coroner for two terms. In 1894 he was the Prohibition nominee for state auditor and received a large vote. Deeply interested in educational work he has been a member of the board of school directors for ten years, and during nine years of this time he has acted as its president. In May, 1899, he was again elected for a term of three years. The school is one of ten rooms, in charge of ten teachers. Under his administration many important changes have been made and the school building has been enlarged and improved.

December 31, 1864, Dr. Johnson married Mrs. Street, of Randolph County, Ind., daughter of Jacob Wright. They are the parents of a daughter and two sons. Britomarte is the wife of Olin Spencer, of Montrose; Carl, a physician and surgeon, is now vice-consul at Amoy, China; and Ross is connected with the freight department of the Colorado Midland Railroad at Cripple Creek.

Not only is the doctor a successful student of the medical science, but of nature as well. He has a fine cabinet containing rare mineral specimens, and he often devotes his leisure hours to their collection and examination. In his library may be found all of the latest and best works of science. He has been a thoughtful student during all the years of his active life, and has consequently amassed a degree of knowledge that is unusual. Among the people of his town and county he has many warm personal friends.

ROSELLE W. HASKINS. As a representative of the business element of Ouray, to whose progressive spirit is due much of the prosperity enjoyed by the city since local mining interests caused it to spring into existence, mention belongs to the name of R. W. Haskins, a pioneer of 1879. He is a leading business man of the place and owns a large store, in which he carries a full line of shelf and heavy hardware, tinware and miners' supplies.

In McHenry County, Ill., where he was born in 1856, Mr. Haskins passed the years of youth, gaining his education in the Woodstock schools. His first employment was as clerk in a store in Illinois. In 1872 he came to Pueblo, Colo., and secured a position as clerk in a store. The following year he removed to Del Norte, where he was also occupied as a clerk. From there, in 1879, he came to Ouray, and accepted a position as clerk and deputy in the office of the county recorder. To this office, in 1883, he was elected



WILLIAM W. ROLLER.

on the Republican ticket, and his service was so satisfactory that he was re-elected at the expiration of the term.

Upon retiring from the county clerk's office, Mr. Haskins was for a time associated with his brother, C. W., in the abstract, insurance and loan business, and later purchased the business which he has since increased to its present dimensions. His time is closely given to the management of his business affairs, yet he keeps posted concerning the great questions of the age and discharges every duty as a citizen. He has filled the offices of police magistrate and justice of the peace. The principal industry of the county, mining, has been given some attention by him, and he has purchased stock in a number of mines. He was married in December, 1889, his wife being Miss Grace Powell, of Ouray.

WILLIAM W. ROLLER, who is engaged in the real-estate and loan business at Salida, Chaffee County, has done much toward the development of this city. Largely through his instrumentality was organized the Salida Electric Light Company, of which he has since acted as vice-president. He also organized the Opera House Company and is its president, besides which he is president of the Salida Creamery Company. The Central block was built under his supervision and he now owns an interest in the building. He organized the land company that platted and developed the town, and has had charge of the Governor Hunt property.

Near Buffalo, N. Y., the subject of this sketch was born November 1, 1841, a son of John P. and Eliza (Seafly) Roller, natives, respectively, of Wittenberg, Germany, and New York state. His father came to America at ten years of age and about 1869 settled in Kansas, where he engaged in business until his death. His widow makes her home in Ottawa, that state. They were the parents of three children: William W.; Mary E., who married J. L. Hawkins, a hardware merchant of Ottawa, Kan.; and Nellie, wife of N. A. Hamilton, of Ottawa.

In the spring of 1861 our subject enlisted in Company A, Sixty-fourth New York Infantry, and served until October, 1864, when he was mustered out. He took part in all the engagements of the army of the Potomac excepting Gettysburg, when a wound kept him from active participation. He was wounded in the battle of Fair Oaks and again at Chancellorsville, where he commanded his company. He was present in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Antietam, in front of Petersburg, etc., and was promoted successively to first sergeant, second and first lieutenant and captain, and was mustered out as lieutenant-colonel. He served both under Grant and Miles.

Returning to New York, Mr. Roller resumed his studies, attending a seminary at Oneida, after which he entered Dartmouth College. In the spring of 1868 he came west to Kansas and embarked in the furniture business, which he continued until 1878. He then came to Colorado and opened a furniture store at Colorado Springs, having made the change of location in the hope that his wife's health might be benefited by the Colorado climate. In the spring of 1880 he came to what is now Salida. The town had just been laid out and named South Arkansas. It contained twenty-one buildings and a frame hotel. The railroad had recently been completed to this point, and all the surroundings were those of the mountainous frontier, but he saw the possibilities of the place. He bought property and started a furniture and undertaking store. The town, being at that time the terminus of the road, was naturally a rough place, and much of its population could have well been dispensed with. He has seen the subsequent change in the character of the people and assisted in the development of the place from its infancy and incipiency. After four years he sold his stock of furniture and became a real-estate and insurance agent. In 1895 he sold the insurance business, since which time he has given his attention to real estate and mining. He has owned mining property in Clear Creek, Gilpin, Custer and El Paso Counties, and now holds property in Chaffee and Gunnison Counties. He is president of the company formed to handle the new Stephens process for the extraction of gold, silver and copper, which takes them out in solution without roasting, a process much superior to that requiring the use of cyanide or chlorate. The company is known as the Stephens Mineral Extraction Company, and is capitalized at $100,000.

In politics Mr. Roller was a Republican until the currency issue arose, when he favored the silver cause, but he has not been active in public affairs, his business taking all of his time. In Masonry he is a member of the blue lodge, chapter, commandery and consistory, and has filled various offices in the order, among them that of

grand high priest of the royal arch chapter of Colorado. Several times he has served as commander of Edwin M. Stanton Post No. 37, G. A. R. He is also a member of the military order of the Loyal Legion, Commandery of Colorado. He is not identified with any denomination, but assists in the support of the Episcopal Church, which his family attends. He has been twice married. At Ottawa, Kan., in 1872, he married Claramond Hayes, who died in 1883, leaving a son, Arthur H., now in Denver. In September, 1884, he married Nellie H. Arnold, of Salida, and they have three children: Douglas Arnold, Nellie Harris and Winfield Irving.

HENRY M. MORSE is now living retired, enjoying that rest which is the proper reward of a pioneer who has had an honorable, useful and active career. His home is near Swallows, and is a fine ranch bordering the Arkansas River and lying along the line of the Denver & Rio Grande and the Santa Fe Railroads, about fifteen miles from the city of Pueblo. He was born in Boxford, Mass., about thirty miles northeast of Boston, June 2, 1833, in one of the old historic houses of that section—a one-story frame dwelling long noted for the many brave men it had sent forth to battle for the rights of the country. The grandfather and father of our subject both bore the name of Samuel Morse, and the latter was a soldier in the war of 1812. The house in which he was born was also the birthplace of his brothers and four of his cousins, who entered the Union service. His brothers, in order of birth, were: Edwin C., Sylvester P., Henry M., Gardner S. and Herbert C., but in the reverse order they entered the service, the youngest first, followed by the others in succession. Herbert C. served for three years in the Twelfth Massachusetts Infantry, under Colonel Webster, a son of Daniel Webster, and died in Libby prison after participating in battles where five hundred out of five hundred and fifty were killed. Another brother was in a battle where two hundred out of two hundred and thirty-seven were killed. There were also three sisters in this family, but only one is now living, Mrs. Charlotte Horner.

Henry M. Morse was reared at the old family homestead, which still stands among the trees and ferns of New England. He pursued his education in the district schools of the neighborhood until fifteen years of age, when he went to sea. He followed the life of a sailor until 1854, within which time he visited Nova Scotia, the West Indies and various other foreign countries. In 1854 he emigrated to California, but after a year spent in the Golden state made his way to Central America. He was in that land at the time of the Walker fusilade, but soon he returned to New York and later to his old home in Massachusetts, where he spent the greater part of the time until the inauguration of the Civil war.

Responding to his country's call for aid Mr. Morse enlisted as a sharpshooter. At one time he was considered one of the finest sharpshooters in Massachusetts. Later he was transferred to the Seventeenth Massachusetts Infantry, Burnside's brigade, with which he served for three years, participating in the battles of Kinston, Whitehall and Goldsborough, all of which occurred in December, 1862. At the close of the war Mr. Morse returned to his New England home and was engaged in different lines of business until 1871, when he came to Colorado, locating first in Denver, and coming to Pueblo County in 1871. For a number of years he acted as guide, and conveyed parties visiting the beauties of the mountain scenery. In 1881 he went into the gun and locksmith business in Pueblo, which he continued until 1892, in the meantime taking into partnership his two sons, who continued in the business after he retired. He purchased the ranch near Swallows and in 1889, after staying there two years, he rented the place and returned to Pueblo, where he now resides.

No man in the state knows the paths in the mountain better than he. He was known all over this western country as "Yankee Hank, the guide." As a hunter he has won great renown, and has killed more game than any other man in the locality. His trusty rifle has brought down many bears, and on several occasions he has been nearly knocked down by them and has had some narrow escapes, but has never yet received a scratch. He has killed as many as fourteen antelope in one day, and his fame as a hunter has spread far and wide. A marked characteristic in his nature is his fondness for curios and he has some of the finest specimens to be seen anywhere, his collection being very valuable. He has over one hundred and twelve revolvers and pistols, some of which were carried in the Revolution, others in the war of 1812 and the Civil war, while still others have come from distant lands. His Indian arrow points, bows and arrows, Indian

relics of all kinds, and relics of the cliff-dwellers, indicate his familiarity with the history, manners and customs of those races. His collection also contains many curious, rare and valuable specimens of sabres, knives, shot guns and rifles, together with several hundred kinds of badges. One pistol which he has belonged to his brother-in-law, Leonard W. Philips, who was a soldier in the Union army and died in Andersonville prison. The pistol was given him when he entered the service and at the first battle of Bull Run he lost it, but on returning to the field he was fortunate enough to regain possession of it.

In 1855 Mr. Morse married Miss Edna A. Philips, who was born and reared in Bradford, Mass. She is a most cultured and accomplished lady and occupies a very prominent position in Pueblo County. She was one of the organizers of the Ladies' Benevolent Union and served as its treasurer for several years. It was this society which established the first hospital in Pueblo, its first headquarters being a tent. She has served as treasurer of the Eastern Star and of the Young Women's Christian Association, and has been a leader in many lines of benevolent and social interests. By her marriage she has two sons and one daughter: Elvin H., who is in business at Colorado Springs; Leonard, of Pueblo; and Clara, wife of Will Latshaw. There are now several grandchildren, in whom Mr. and Mrs. Morse take great pride.

In politics Mr. Morse has always been a stanch Republican since voting for Fremont, and has been quite prominent in the local ranks of his party. He was a member of the first city council of Pueblo and later served in the same office for four years. He was deputy sheriff for several years, and has been a member of the school board for a considerable period. In 1891 he was elected county commissioner by a majority of nine hundred and seventy-five, and never solicited a vote. He was largely instrumental in securing the construction of the Santa Fe Railroad through Pueblo, when Denver was fighting the measure. He owns considerable property in the city. In Masonry he has attained the Knight Templar degree and is one of its charter members and a Past Eminent Commander in Pueblo Commandery. He also belongs to Upton Post, G. A. R., and is Past Commander and a life member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and an honorary member of the Eastern Star. For years he has been vice-president and an active worker in the Young Men's Christian Association, and with his family he attends the Christian Church. He is noted for his hospitality, his genial, pleasant manner and his companionable spirit. His life has at all times been upright and honorable, and he possesses those manly qualities which win friendship and regard wherever seen.

JOHN Q. ALLEN, M. D., who has been engaged in medical practice in Montrose since 1894, was born near Indianapolis, Ind., October 21, 1854, a son of Preston and Susan (Jessup) Allen, natives respectively of Ohio and Indiana, and of Quaker lineage. His grandfather, Joseph Allen, emigrated from the Shenandoah Valley to Ohio and remained there a short time, but in 1821 located near Indianapolis, Ind., of which locality he was a pioneer. He was a son of Jackson Allen, a resident of the Old Dominion and of Scotch-Irish descent. The Jessups were of English ancestry. Preston Allen was a prominent man in his community and a Republican in politics. In his family there were four children. The oldest of the number, Dr. Maria Jessup, wife of Joel Jessup, is a successful physician of Hendricks County, Ind. Charles F., the third in order of birth, was a professor in Central Normal College of Indiana, but died at the early age of twenty-five. Marietta is the wife of Luther Stanley, of Camby, Ind.

The education of our subject was largely obtained in public schools, Bloomingdale Academy and Central Normal School. After three years of study he graduated from the Indiana Medical College of Indianapolis in 1883. Eight years later he took a course in the New York Polyclinic. After graduating he was for two years connected with the Indianapolis City Hospital and Marion County Hospital. For eighteen months he practiced in West Newton, Ind., after which he removed to Plainfield. On account of his wife's health he came to Colorado in 1891, remaining in Denver until 1892, after which he spent two years in the new mining camp of Creede. Since then he has had charge of a growing practice in Montrose, besides which he has, since 1897, served as county coroner, and for three years has acted as surgeon to the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, and since 1895 has been secretary of the examining board for pensions. He is a member of the American Medical Association and the Colorado State Medical Society. In the Congregational Church he is an active worker and a trustee. He

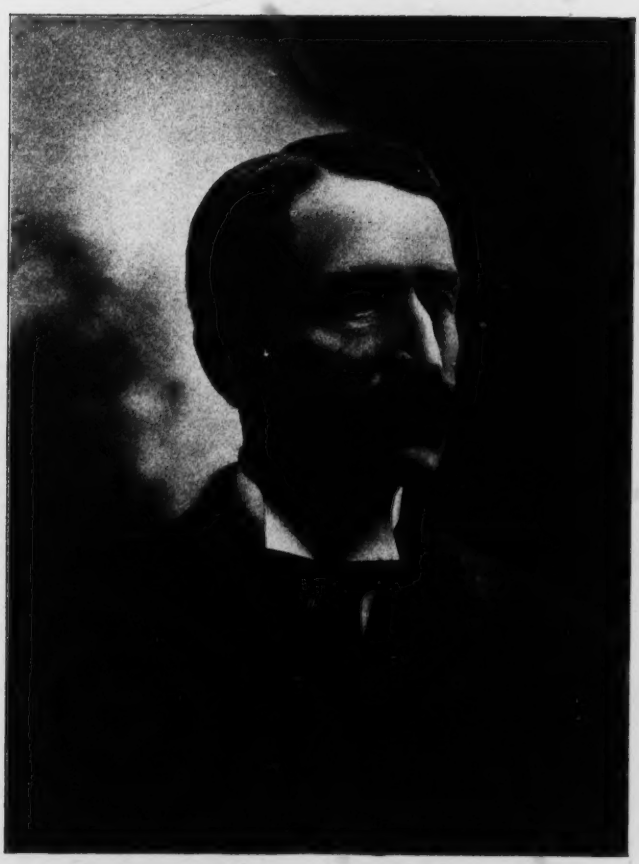
supports the silver branch of the Republican party. Active in temperance work, he has used his best efforts toward the abolition of saloons.

October 25, 1888, at Plainfield, Ind., Dr. Allen married Sarah M., daughter of William M. and Sarah P. (Gregory) Fredenburg, and a native of Michigan. One daughter blesses the union, Mary Agnes. Mr. Fredenburg was born in Penn Yan, N. Y., in 1831, and when a child accompanied the family to Michigan. He was engaged in the drug business at Ida, Monroe County. In 1874 he removed to Convoy, Ohio, and there conducted a drug business until two years prior to his death. For a number of years he was mayor of his town. In his family there were three children. His older son, William M., Jr., is connected with the editorial staff of the *Pharmaceutical Era*, of New York. The younger son, George Leon, is a telegrapher of Chicago. Mrs. Fredenburg now makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Allen; she was born in Northampton, Mass., a daughter of Joseph and Ann (Coleman) Gregory, who were natives of England and emigrated to America in 1828, settling in Massachusetts, but removing to Michigan at the same time with the Fredenburgs. The latter family is of Holland-Dutch origin.

W. R. SANBORN. Having been identified with the ranch interests of South Park from early boyhood, Mr. Sanborn has not only formed a wide acquaintance among the people of this region, but has also become familiar with its progress and assisted in its growth. He was only twelve years of age when he began to work on a stock farm here, and from that time to this he has been a resident of Park County. After having worked as a farm hand for some years, in 1893 he was in a position to engage in ranching for himself, and at that time leased a ranch, which for five years he conducted, meanwhile acquiring extensive cattle interests. In the spring of 1898, in partnership with Christ Kaiser, he purchased a ranch of sixteen hundred and ten acres on Rock Creek. This property he assists in managing, in connection with the ranch of ten hundred and fifty acres, situated four miles northwest of Jefferson, where he and his wife, with their children, Frank Leonard, Edwin Arthur and Eva Esther, have a pleasant home.

A son of Capt. George L. and Marion Alice (Holstein) Sanborn, the subject of this sketch was born in Living Springs, Colo., August 21, 1871, and was one of eight children. He is the only surviving son and has three sisters: Gertie M., the widow of Harry Leonard, of Aspen, Colo.; Lillie K., wife of John Mortimer, of Canon City; and Cosey F., Mrs. A. W. Cameron, of Victor. The father of this family was born in Salem, Mass., in 1830, and in boyhood accompanied his parents to Cleveland, Ohio, later going to Chicago, where he learned the printer's trade. Upon completing his apprenticeship he began to work as a journeyman, following the trade in many of the eastern states. In 1859 he joined the procession of gold-seekers and crossed the plains to Colorado. From Denver he went to Cherry Creek, where he commenced to mine. Afterward he engaged in ranching at a point farther up the creek. He was the locator of Camp Weld on Cherry Creek, and was one of the compositors employed on the *Rocky Mountain News* when that now famous paper was first established. In 1862 he was made captain of Company H, Sixth Colorado Cavalry, and served under Colonel Chivington in many of the regiment's fights with the Indians. After his honorable discharge from the service, he bought eight span of government mules, which he drove back to Missouri and sold. In exchange for these mules he gave his ranch of eighty acres on Cherry Creek, running through what is now Fifteenth street in Denver. Could he have discerned the future, he would have retained the property and gained millions in so doing; but there was absolutely nothing in the surroundings to indicate that the ranch would in time become the site of the metropolis of the mountains.

On his return to Colorado from Missouri, Captain Sanborn engaged in ranching on Cherry Creek, but in 1870 moved to Living Springs, where he gave his attention to the stock business. In 1879 he removed to Denver and opened a grocery on the corner of Blake and Fifteenth streets. In 1882 he established his home in Morrison, where he carried on a grocery business. After three years he removed to Aspen, where he continued in the grocery business until 1894, and later spent a short time in Steamboat Springs and Midland. For some years he has made his home with our subject and has led a retired life. During his residence in Arapahoe County he served as assessor for one term. He has been interested in public affairs and few are more familiar than he with the growth of the territory and its development into a populous and wealthy state.



Chas Dyer

A life-long resident of Colorado, the subject of this sketch is naturally devoted to the welfare of his state. He is particularly interested in the growth of his home county. As a ranchman he is energetic and will undoubtedly in time become one of the most extensive stockmen of South Park. He was married in this county May 10, 1893, his wife being Miss Ellen McCartney, who is an estimable lady and his assistant in every undertaking.

CHARLES DYER. Of the railroads that traverse the great plains of the west one of the most important, as well as one of the most recent, is the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe. There is, perhaps, no line in the United States that has done more than it to benefit the people, for, by the reduction of freight charges and passenger rates, and by throwing open for settlement a large section of the country, this road has proved itself to be a friend of the people. While it has made an unprecedented record for speed between the Mississippi Valley and southern California, yet safety is never sacrificed for speed, and the comfort and well-being of passengers are given constant attention by all connected with the company, from the highest official to the humblest laborer.

Among the number who assisted in the building of the road through the west and southwest, and who have since been intimately identified with its history, prominent mention belongs to the subject of this article. Mr. Dyer is superintendent of the western division of the road, extending from Dodge City, Kan., to Denver, and from Pueblo to Canon City, a distance of nearly five hundred miles. His position is one of the greatest responsibility, and one for which his large ability eminently qualifies him. In the oversight of the division he is obliged to spend about twenty-five days of each month on the road, a portion of which time is spent at the La Junta shops, which are the largest owned by the company outside of those at Topeka, while during the remainder of the month he visits other important points, spends some time at his headquarters in Pueblo, oversees the division from its eastern limit to Denver, while in his few leisure moments he enjoys the society of friends in Colorado Springs, where he resides.

The Dyer family is of Scotch-Irish extraction. Its first representatives in America settled on Long Island, where occurred the birth of William Dyer, a captain in the Revolutionary war, and afterward a farmer in Springfield, Windsor County, Vt. The captain had a son, William, who was born in Springfield, and followed the blacksmith's trade, together with the management of his carriage shop, during his active life. For years he was a selectman and justice of the peace in Springfield, where he resided until his death.

Henry R., son of William Dyer, was born in Chester, Vt., and graduated from Chester Seminary, Andover College and the Boston Polytechnic Institute. He became a skilled mechanical engineer and was employed in the locomotive works in South Boston, making his home in Charlestown, a suburb of Boston. Afterward he was placed in charge of the locomotive of the Fitchburg Railroad as master mechanic, and held a similar position with the Sullivan County Railroad, whose line extended from Bellows Falls, Vt., to Windsor, Vt. Later he settled in Rutland, Vt., where he was at first employed as master mechanic of the old Rutland Railroad, and afterward rebuilt the Rutland foundry and machine shops, of which he was superintendent for two years, 1859 to 1861. From that time on he was connected with the completion and management of the gas works in Rutland. He was captain of an artillery company of the Vermont militia. Prominent in local affairs, he was one of the first selectmen of Rutland and held other offices of honor in that place. He died there in the fall of 1876, at sixty-four years of age. The last three years of his life were given largely to his work as organizer and grand lecturer for the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In religion he was a Baptist.

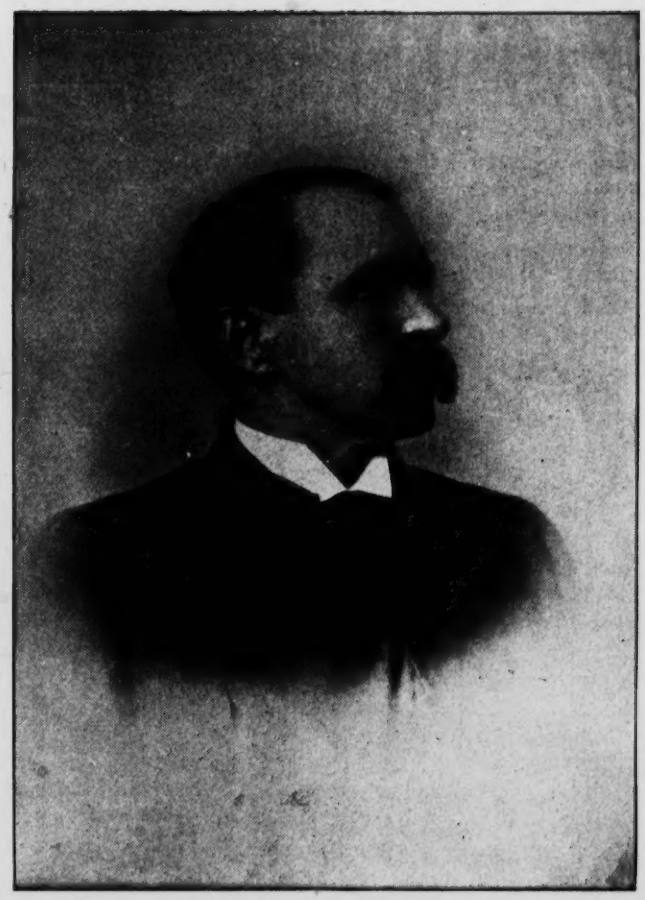
The mother of our subject was Sarah Miller, who was born in Springfield, Vt., and died in Rutland in 1870. Her father, Abijah, a farmer of Vermont, was a descendant of Scotch ancestry. Her children comprised three sons and two daughters. Of these, James, who enlisted at the opening of the Civil war as a member of the ninety-day troops, was assigned to the First Vermont Infantry, but afterward enlisted in the Twelfth, continuing in the army until the fall of 1863. Subsequently he engaged in the hardware business until he was accidentally shot and killed when out hunting. William lives in Rutland; Carrie Williams is the wife of D. M. Barker, of San Jose, Cal.; and Faustina married James Blake, of Oakland, Cal.

The second of the sons, Charles Dyer, the subject of this sketch, was born in Springfield, Vt., April 30, 1845. He attended the grammar and high schools, and at the age of thirteen entered his father's shop in Rutland, where he learned the machinist's trade and studied mechanical engineering. In the fall of 1861 he enlisted as a drummer boy in Company I, Twelfth Vermont Infantry, and served with his regiment in the defense of Washington, then along the Alexandria Railroad, and in engagements with Ashby's cavalry, and the battle of Gettysburg, where the drummer boy shouldered a gun and went into action. In October, 1863, he was mustered out at Brattleboro, Vt., two months after the expiration of his time of service. Returning to the shops, he completed his trade. In 1864, with the money he had earned while in the army, he went to Eastman's Commercial College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where he took the regular course, graduating one year later. He then became bookkeeper for his father. In 1867 he built a telegraph line for the Troy & Boston Railroad, and, having learned telegraphy when a boy, he began to operate the line. Later he managed the telegraph office in Springfield for the Boston & Albany road, but after six months was given a clerkship in the superintendent's office. Illness caused him to resign his position in 1868, and he went to Florida for his health. In 1870 he was again taken sick, and this time started west, reaching Kansas City in July, and Emporia, Kan., in November.

At that time Emporia was the western terminus of the Santa Fe Railroad. Mr. Dyer entered the employ of this company as operator and cashier. In June, 1873, when the road had been completed to Granada, Colo., he was made terminal agent at that point. When the line reached Pueblo, in April, 1876, he was made chief train dispatcher, with charge of all the crews, a position that he held until 1878. When the Santa Fe was building west, he was with the chief engineer, A. A. Robinson, as material agent, having headquarters in Pueblo for three months, then going to Canon City, and later assisting Mr. Robinson in the building of the road through Santa Fe and Albuquerque. He was material agent at Las Vegas until April 10, 1881, and afterward held the same position at Albuquerque for three months, when he was called back to Las Vegas by Mr. Robinson, who had been appointed superintendent of the New Mexico division, in addition to his work as engineer. Mr. Dyer became trainmaster of the New Mexico division, in which capacity he was retained from the fall of 1881 until August, 1884. He was then promoted to be superintendent of the New Mexico division, from Raton to Deming, and continued in that office until June 1, 1894. Accepting another promotion, he became general superintendent of the Western grand division, comprising the Colorado Midland, the present western division of the Santa Fe, the New Mexico and Rio Grande divisions of the Santa Fe, a total of sixteen hundred miles, of which he had full charge. He established his headquarters and residence in Colorado Springs, where he has since made his home. Upon the reorganization of the Midland, with its accompanying changes, he removed his headquarters to Pueblo, and became superintendent of the western division.

In addition to the superintendency, Mr. Dyer is a director in the Pueblo & Arkansas Valley Railroad, which runs from the western boundary of Kansas to Canon City; a director in the Denver & Santa Fe Railroad, from Pueblo to Denver; director in the Canon City Coal Company, Raton Coal and Coke Company and the Trinidad Coal and Coke Company. In 1897 and 1898 he held the office of president of the Colorado Association of Railway Superintendents. Politically he is a Republican and in religious connections is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Colorado Springs. In 1877 he was made a Mason in Pueblo Lodge No. 17, with which, as with Chapter No. 3, R. A. M., he is still connected. While in Las Vegas he took an active part in the organization of the town, of which he was trustee for five years, his work being most helpful in establishing the village upon a sound business and financial basis.

In Chicago, Ill., April 27, 1882, Mr. Dyer married Miss Attie C. Howe, member of a prominent Massachusetts family that were allied with General Howe. She was born in Wallingford, Vt., and graduated from the high school of Rutland and the Ladies' Seminary at Poultney, Vt. In her school days she was a friend of the gentleman whom she afterward married. Four children were born of their union. The eldest, Carrie, graduated from the University of the Pacific, at San Jose, Cal., and is now the wife of C. A. Rathbun, of Las Vegas. Mamie Howe, who graduated from the University of the Pacific, married Walter Sporleder, and died in Denver,



HON. THERON STEVENS.

April 27, 1898. Nellie, who was also a graduate of the University of the Pacific, is now the wife of Frederick W. Flanley, of Butte, Mont. The only son and youngest child is Frank Howe.

HON. THERON STEVENS, judge of the seventh judicial district, comprising the counties of Ouray, San Miguel, Hinsdale, Gunnison, Montrose, Delta and Mesa, is one of the leading jurists of Colorado and among the most prominent members of the Democratic party in the San Juan country. In the position he now fills he has enhanced the reputation he had previously gained. By means of his thorough knowledge of the statutes of Colorado and the rulings of the common law, the cases which have come under his jurisdiction have been treated in an able, impartial manner, which has gained the admiration of the legal fraternity and the respect of private citizens.

In Seneca County, N. Y., the subject of this article was born, December 1, 1842, a son of Charles and Asenath (McIntire) Stevens. He was one of six children, whose mother died in 1845. His father, a native of Seneca County, was for a number of years engaged in the mercantile business at Peach Orchard, and took an active part, as a Democrat, in affairs of a political nature. He died in the locality where his entire life had been passed, at eighty-three years of age, in 1890.

The education of our subject was such as public schools afforded. At the age of eighteen years he enlisted as a private in Company H, Thirty-eighth New York Infantry, and was promoted from the ranks to be orderly sergeant, serving for two years. He fought in all the battles of the army of the Potomac, from the first engagement at Bull Run to Chancellorsville, with the single exception of Antietam. In 1863 he was mustered out of the service, and returned to his home county. He learned the blacksmith's trade at Perry City, N. Y., and carried on a shop of his own at Peach Orchard and North Hector. This occupation he followed for some years. May 21, 1876, he landed in Ouray, which was then an unattractive mining station with only three houses, and those of log. He opened a blacksmith's shop here. In 1877, after the organization of Ouray, he was elected the first judge of Ouray County, which office he held for six years, and during that time he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1882. Upon the expiration of his term as judge, in 1883, he formed a partnership with Judge Story, under the firm name of Story & Stevens, which connection continued until 1897.

Governor Adams in 1888 appointed Judge Stevens to fill an unexpired term in the office of judge of the seventh judicial district. The same governor, December 30, 1897, appointed him judge of the same district, and in the fall of 1898 he was elected to the office, on the Democratic ticket, receiving a majority of six hundred and forty-six, notwithstanding the fact that this district usually gives a Populist majority. During the long period of his residence in Ouray he has been active in local affairs, and held both the office of city and county attorney. He was a factor in the organization of the Bank of Ouray, in which he owns an interest. He assisted in developing the Sailors' Fortune mine, which he sold in 1892; he also owns a one-half interest in the Silver Queen mine. Aside from mining, he has important real-estate interests in Ouray. In 1875 he married Miss Elizabeth Drake, of North Hector, N. Y., and they have one son, Percy Stewart Stevens.

Fraternally Judge Stevens is connected with Ouray Lodge No. 37, A. F. & A. M., of which he is past master; Kilwinning Chapter No. 21, R. A. M.; Ouray Commandery No. 16, K. T.; and El Jebel Temple, N. M. S., of Denver. When the record of his life is reviewed, it will be seen that he has been a progressive man. From the blacksmith's anvil he has risen to the judgeship of the largest judicial district in the state. From poverty he has risen to prosperity, through hardships to success. The secret of his influence is his high standing as a man, and the respect in which he is held for his broad learning, scholarly attainments and the determination with which he has hewed down every obstacle in his path.

VERNON G. CLARK, M. D., one of the rising physicians and surgeons of Telluride, was born in Missouri in 1872, a son of N. G. and F. A. Clark. His father, when he was a young man, studied law and was admitted to the bar, after which he engaged in practice in Crawford County, Mo., becoming a prominent criminal lawyer of that county. Active in public affairs, he twice represented his district in the state legislature. During the Civil war he held a captain's commission in the Thirty-second Missouri

Infantry. He continued to reside in Missouri until 1882, meantime building up an enviable reputation in his chosen profession, but in that year he came to Colorado and has since made Montrose his home, with the exception of a few years in Fort Collins.

The subject of this sketch was educated in public schools and by diligent study acquired a good education, which, after 1882, was conducted in the Fort Collins schools. He began the study of medicine in Montrose and later entered the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis, from which he graduated in 1896, with the degree of M. D. In the fall of the same year he came to Telluride, where he opened an office and began in general practice. He is capable and painstaking, as well as thoroughly informed in all the details of professional work, and is therefore held in high respect as a physician. Besides his private practice, which is steadily increasing, he holds the office of city physician and also is serving as health officer. Through his membership in the Alumni Association he maintains his connection with his alma mater in St. Louis. It may safely be predicted of him that the future years hold for him professional honors, as well as a high place in the citizenship of his home town and the regard of friends and acquaintances.

WINFIELD SCOTT STRATTON. Because the name and fame of the great Independence mine at Cripple Creek are household words in the United States, and because this great mine, with a score of others belongs to a single individual, special interest attaches to the life of the man who located, prospected, developed and owns this mine. It will be of interest to the public to know definitely whether the discovery and possession of this mine are due to blind chance and pure accident, or whether it is the natural sequence of years of study, work, experience and perseverance. Winfield Scott Stratton, of Colorado Springs, is the owner of the Independence, he is one of the leading figures in the mining and financial life of the great mineral state of Colorado, and, whether he desires it or not, the public interest in him because of his mines, his great wealth and the romantic story of the building of his fortuue, is such that truthful statements about him, his life and his success in life, will be eagerly read.

Winfield Scott Stratton was born July 22, 1848, in Jeffersonville, Ind. He is the son of Myron and Mary (Halstead) Stratton. As he was born near the close of the Mexican war he was named in honor of the hero of that conflict. Mr. Stratton, as his name indicates, is of English descent, the British Strattons having been prominent in feudal times. The first representatives of the family to come to America settled in New England. Martin Stratton, great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, resided in Granby, Hartford County, Conn., where the family name is perpetuated by the village of Stratton Brook. During the Revolutionary war Martin Stratton owned a flouring mill in New Haven, and furnished flour to the Colonial army until his means were entirely exhausted and he became bankrupt.

Cephas Stratton, our subject's grandfather, was the eldest of six brothers, the others of whom were Timothy, Martin, Serager, Phineas and Calvin. His wife was a member of the Adams family of Massachusetts. He removed to Bradford County, Pa., where most of his family were born. The family is still represented in Tioga County, which adjoins Bradford. Later, he and his brothers Timothy and Serager removed to Ohio, whence the last named went to Tennessee and founded the southern branch of the family. Cephas settled in Connellsville, now a suburb of Cincinnati. His old homestead is now included in Spring Grove Cemetery, where he and other members of his family are interred.

Of the children of Cephas Stratton, Lyman, the eldest, spent almost his entire life in Tioga County, Pa. Orange, the second son, removed to Ohio, and was a pioneer in the vicinity of Dayton. Curtis F., the third son, was born December 3, 1799, removed to Jefferson County, Ind., in 1838, and thence, in 1852, went to California, his family joining him on the Pacific coast two years later. Martin filled a responsible position in the railroad service in Blossburg, Pa., but removed from there to Ohio, where he died. Harriett died in Connersville, and Samantha resides at Cassotown, Ohio. The remaining member of the family was Myron, the father of W. S. Stratton, and a native of Bradford County, Pa.

Curtis F. Stratton, mentioned above, died on the western coast in 1872. Of his twelve children ten attained mature years, and among the number some become quite prominent. Riley E., who was an attorney by profession, served on the bench as jurist for eight years prior to his death, in 1866. A younger brother, Milton A., was at the time of his death, in 1895, president of the

First National Bank of East Portland. The survivors of the family are as follows: Delia C., Mrs. Patton, a widow residing in the state of Washington; Mrs. Augusta J. Whittemore, a widow living in Seattle; Mrs. Irene H. Wilber, wife of a successful attorney of Portland; Horace F., a resident of Seattle, Wash., and interested in mining in the west; Julius A., who is a well-known attorney of Seattle and was formerly a judge there; and C. C. Stratton, D. D., of Chicago.

For more than a quarter of a century Myron Stratton resided in Jeffersonville, Ind., and during eighteen years of that time he was a member of the town council. A man of integrity and intelligence, he won the esteem of his associates. He was a member of the firm of Logan & Stratton, boat builders and contractors, and was noted for being a skilled workman and scientific draughtsman. Both he and his wife were consistent members of the Christian Church and exemplified in their lives the principles of the religion to which they adhered. Of their nine children, there was only one son, and he forms the subject of this review. When he was five years of age he entered the primary department of the public school. He continued in school until he had completed the regular course of study. At the age of seventeen he was apprenticed to Christian Heyne, a carpenter and mechanical draughtsman of Jeffersonville, with whom he remained for three years. One of the most remarkable of his native gifts was his ability as a draughtsman and in the art of drawing he has, from youth, been regarded as exceptionally gifted.

W. S. Stratton remained in his native village until he was twenty years old, when he went for a period to visit one of his sisters living in Eddyville, Iowa. He spent six months there, clerking in a drug store. He returned to Indiana, where he remained but a short time, and then went to the west again, and visited Sioux City, Iowa, and Omaha, Neb., and from there back to Indiana, returning later to Lincoln, Neb., where he followed his trade. After a year in the latter place, in the summer of 1872 he went to Colorado Springs, arriving there in August, equipped with a good knowledge of his trade, and a cash capital of $300. He found immediate employment, and for some time followed his trade uninterruptedly. Colorado Springs is just at the base of the Rocky Mountains, and on Sundays, when free to do as he wished, Mr. Stratton wandered in the mountains, studying the formation of the rocks and beginning the long years of "prospecting" that finally led to success in the discovery of the Independence mine, almost twenty years later. He soon engaged in business on his own account, and followed the business of contractor and builder for many years, many of the buildings in Colorado Springs being specimens of his work.

He made his first venture in mining in the winter of 1873-74, when he purchased a one-fifth interest in the Yretaba mine near Silverton, paying $3,000 in cash for the interest. His associates in the venture were practical miners and men of supposed good judgment. The mine, however, proved a failure, and the money invested in it was lost. Instead of being discouraged by this failure, he became all the more determined to win success at mining, and for more than ten consecutive years he left Colorado Springs each spring with a camping and mining outfit, or sometimes walking to the mining regions. During the summer he lived the hardy life led by mountain prospectors, a life often filled with toil, hardship, exposure and privations; but aside from acquiring a wide knowledge of the formation of the mountains, the relations of ore-bearing to barren rocks, and the geological conditions that should lead to success, these years of work were fruitless. The winters he passed in Colorado Springs, pursuing his business as builder. During all this time he was a close student of books pertaining to mining and its kindred industries, and his summers of prospecting enabled him to test the theories he learned from books. In order to more fully equip himself for the vocation he best liked, and be in position to test ores when far from towns and civilization, he mastered the use of the blowpipe, and also took the regular course of assaying in Colorado College. Later he secured employment in the Nashold Mill at Breckenridge, where he familiarized himself with the method of working gold ores by amalgamation.

In April, 1891, Mr. Stratton went as usual to the mountains, this time to seek for cryolite, a valuable mineral-bearing rock that it was reported had been discovered near Cheyenne Mountain. Weeks of prospecting resulted in failure, and about the middle of May he abandoned the search and with the young man in his employ crossed the divide into what is now the populous mining camp of Cripple Creek to seek for gold. From that time the story of W. S. Stratton has been often told, and, as is usual in such cases, more often garbled than told correctly.

Cripple Creek, in its infancy, had to live down the unsavory reputation of a bad ancestor, it being located near where the false Mount Pisgah excitement took place. At first mining engineers placed the stamp of disapproval upon the district, and even practical miners from other districts, who paid hasty and cursory visits to the new camp, said that gold in permanent or paying quantities did not exist in Cripple Creek. Mr. Stratton was one of the first three experienced miners and prospectors to visit the new district. Like the other two he believed that the geological formation and structure of the rocks, the dyke formation, and all the indications, pointed to the fact that here was a great mining region and he threw in his fortunes with Cripple Creek. It is a curious coincidence that all of these three first miners are now millionaires, and men prominent in the affairs of their state.

Claims had been staked on the western and northern hills of what now comprises Cripple Creek, and as Mr. Stratton did not want to interfere with these, he began prospecting on his own account near the head of Wilson Creek. He located some claims and found some rich ore, but the relation of the veins and dykes to the contact between the granite and eruptive rocks did not impress him as a formation that would prove to be of reliable or permanent value, and he abandoned his claims. Some of them have since been developed into great mines. He extended the scope of his prospecting, hoping to find a formation that would fit into his belief of what was necessary in order to assure the discovery of gold in permanent deposit. About the middle of June he prospected the south slope of Battle Mountain, then not considered as being in the mineral zone. The rocks here proved to have a different formation from other parts of the district, but the heavy growth of brush and undergrowth made the work of prospecting particularly difficult. This work led him on down to the base of the mountain, and here for the first time he saw the big Independence dyke, an immense rib of rock that had been forced up through the surrounding and older formations. The trend of this dyke was directly at right angles with the line of contact between the two characteristic rock formations of the region, and this fitted in with Mr. Stratton's theory. He took some small samples of the rock, and tested it after returning to his home in Colorado Springs. The tests showed some gold; and, as he gave more thought to this dyke, the more he became impressed with the idea that it was valuable and was, in fact, the thing he had sought for twenty years. He returned to Battle Mountain on July 4, and located two mining claims on the big dyke, and in honor of the day he named one Independence and the other Washington.

Months of hard work, of discouragement, of financial stringency, and of grim determination followed, before the real richness of the Independence was proved; but the "reading of the rocks" indicated that the formation either must carry rich gold, or that the science of gold mining had no basis in fact and reason. That the persistent work was finally rewarded proved that gold mining is a science, if not an exact one.

The tale of the great Independence, so far as its riches are concerned, does not properly belong in a biographical sketch. It is known that between four millions and five millions of dollars have been extracted from it, chiefly from development work; it is believed that not one-quarter of its ore has been broken or mined, and that but a fractional part of the big group of mines, of which the Independence is but a part, has been prospected. But the mine as a mine, belongs to another chapter of Colorado's history.

The opening of the Independence mine was the beginning of Mr. Stratton's fortune. For some time he devoted his time, energy and money almost solely to exploring and developing this mine, blocking out the large ore reserves contained in its enormous ore-shoots, and purchasing the mining property adjacent to it. Then came an opportunity to use business judgment, pluck and money, in another direction. Friends of Mr. Stratton had staked out some claims near his own on Battle Mountain, they had prospected the properties as long as they had money, and when they found rich ore in the then small Portland, the properties were not patented, and the owners had no money to patent, or to protect the property from the mass of litigation that was heaped up against it by adverse claimants. The three owners of the Portland properties were then poor men, aside from their mining claims they had no security to offer, and it seemed that they would lose much of their holdings because they had not the capital to protect their interests. They laid the case before Mr. Stratton. He then had unlimited capital, he knew the mining ground in question perfectly and had faith in it and he joined the Portland owners in fighting their litiga-

tion and developing their mines. He was one of the incorporators of the Portland Gold Mining Company; it was largely through his efforts and advice that the first great consolidation was made that freed the mines from their litigation and put them in the ranks of profit-making properties. Mr. Stratton was the first president of the Portland Company, of which he is still a director and the second largest shareholder. At one time he owned one-third of the entire issued capital stock of the company; and at another time, when the company was in straits and needed funds and the sinews of war, he voluntarily contributed to its treasury. At a later time the Portland was again assailed with litigation, and it was on a plan outlined by Mr. Stratton that the great Portland consolidation of 1895 was carried through. Mr. Stratton put into this consolidation a number of mines which he had purchased, and he made a very large fortune out of this one transaction; but as the consolidation saved the Portland Company great sums of money, and added the colossal sum of $4,000,000 to the market rating value of the total capital of the Portland Company, the transaction is justly entitled to rank as the best piece of mining financiering ever consummated in Colorado. The Portland is to-day one of the greatest gold mining properties in the world; and it is all the more to the credit of the men who founded and developed it from its small beginning, that they had had no previous experience in large transactions.

In addition to the Independence and his holdings in the Portland, Mr. Stratton owns numerous other mines in the Cripple Creek district, as well as large vested interests in Colorado Springs and other places, and his wealth naturally brings him into national prominence, and causes him to be one of the most important factors in the development and upbuilding of the state of Colorado.

Personally, Mr. Stratton is a quiet, modest, self-contained man of simple manners. All his large interests are under his personal supervision, and in their management he has surrounded himself with a corps of capable assistants that is remarkably small in numbers when the magnitude of the interests is considered. That the entire business is well and systematically managed is best indicated by the remark made by an eminent English mining engineer who was permitted to visit the Independence. He said "The great Independence, with its miles of levels, its thousands of feet of development, and its great machinery, is so fully and thoroughly and systematically opened, that it makes this mine easier to see and understand and study, than the average prospect hole."

Mr. Stratton is of medium size, rather slender, sinewy, and of a nervous temperament. He lives quietly in his home at Colorado Springs,—a fine, rich home, but one that is modesty itself compared with the average homes of multi-millionaires. In the days of his prosperity he has forgotten none of his former friends, and in his manner he is as plain, straightforward and unaffected as he was when he first came to Colorado Springs twenty-five years ago, as a young workman. He has the well-merited reputation of being one of the most generous men in the west, and he has given away fortunes in his benefactions and charities, but as ostentation is distasteful to him, he keeps the amount and character of his charities to himself, and none but him know their extent. He is a close student of books, and, like many of the successful men of the west, he is largely a self-educated man. He has no craving for political or social distinction, makes no ostentatious display of his great wealth, and devotes his time to the management of his business, the upbuilding of his enterprises, the pleasures of his home, and to traveling when the pressure of his business will permit him. He acts upon his own judgment, maps out his own lines of action, and when he begins upon a particular course he pursues it until it succeeds. He has enjoyed the greatest of good fortune, which he has supplemented by keen business sagacity and unswerving policies of action. He is steadily adding to his large fortune, not because he needs more money, but because he is a man of affairs, and enjoys the conduct of business.

JHENRY HARRISON, of Canon City, is a member of a family that for more than two hundred and fifty years has been intimately associated with the history of Orange, N. J. His father, Rev. Jephtha Harrison, was born in that city December 15, 1796, and there gained the rudiments of his education, afterward entering Princeton College, where he took the theological course. He graduated in 1820, and was ordained a Presbyterian minister. Immediately afterward he began to preach, but his health failed to such an extent that a change of climate became necessary, and in 1826 he went to the West Indies,

where he remained for a year. Upon his return to the United States his health was still delicate and he was advised to confine his labors to the south. For that reason he accepted, successively, charges in Memphis, Tenn., Florence, Ala., Newcastle, Henry County, Ky., and Aberdeen, Miss. In recognition of his broad knowledge and his distinction as a theologian, the degree of D. D. was conferred upon him. In the year 1853 he moved from the south to Burlington, Iowa. Five years afterward he moved to Fulton, Mo., in order to educate his children, and in that town he remained until his death, October 30, 1863.

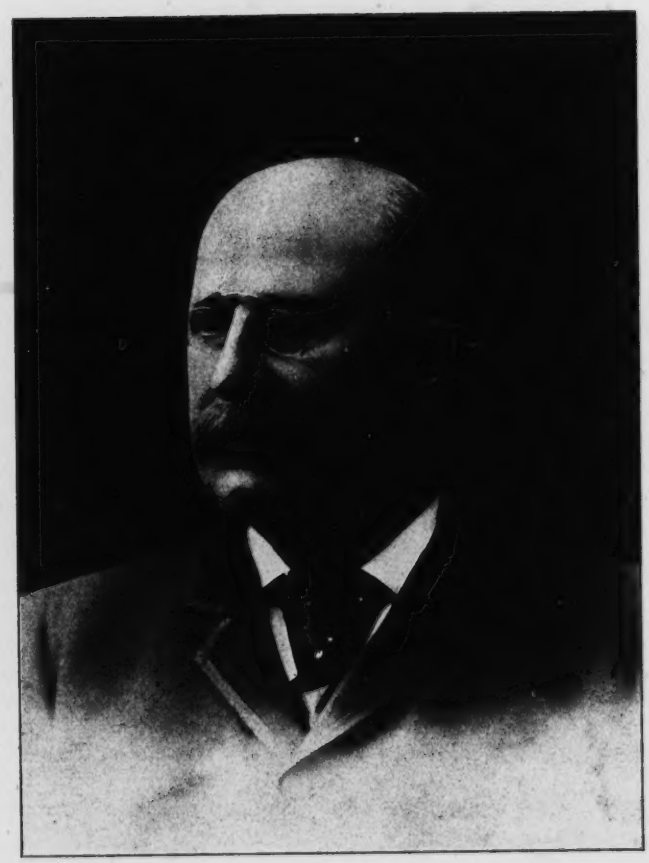
The marriage of Dr. Harrison united him with Ann Thompson, member of an old and prominent family of Chambersburg, Pa. She was born in that city January 8, 1806, and died in Denver, Colo., October 12, 1884. Four children were born to their union, namely: Mary V., wife of Judge Thomas Macon, of Denver; J. Henry; James L., of Worcester, Mass.; and Robert, who makes his home in Canon City. The oldest of the sons, who forms the subject of this sketch, was born in Newcastle, Ky., March 23, 1844. The rudiments of his education were obtained in private schools, and during the residence of the family in Burlington, Iowa, he was a student in the public schools. After removal was made to Fulton, Mo., he was for four years a student in Westminster College, remaining there until the institution was closed, temporarily, on account of the war. Returning to Iowa, he remained for a year with his sister in Oscaloosa, after which he clerked in a store in Burlington for a few months. His sister and her husband were removing to Colorado and the entire family desiring to be with them, he, together with his mother and two brothers, accompanied them. With a party of about twenty others, they started overland from Fulton, Mo., June 2, 1864, and traveled via the Platte route, as the Indians were troublesome on the Arkansas route. After two and one-half months he arrived in Denver, and from there, after a short time, he came to Canon City, his objective point. The entire trip from Fulton to Canon City was made in wagons, as at that time there was not a railroad west of the Missouri.

In partnership with Joseph Macon, a brother of Judge Macon, Mr. Harrison had brought a stock of goods to Colorado and in the fall of 1864 he opened a store in Canon City. Shortly after his arrival he took up land for farming purposes and with others, formed a company that built the first ditch of any importance in this section, now known as the Canon City H. & I. Ditch. By this means the entire town is irrigated, as well as lands lying to the east. In those early days merchandise and produce were high, as everything was freighted from the Missouri River towns by wagon, the freight charges being from twelve and one-half to twenty-five cents a pound. After three years this partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Harrison formed a business connection with Capt. B. F. Rockafellow in the general mercantile trade, but this lasted for eighteen months only.

A portion of the farm land owned by Mr. Harrison is now within the city limits, and this he has platted, and has sold and is selling as city lots and tracts. Much of the remainder of the land he has improved by planting to orchards. While Custer was still a part of Fremont County he was elected county commissioner and chosen chairman of the board. Afterward, from 1880 to 1884, he served as county treasurer. He has been a member of the city council for a number of years, and for two terms served as mayor of Canon City. In the fall of 1894 he was elected county commissioner for the second time and served from January, 1895, to 1898, being again elected chairman of the board. Politically he has always affiliated with the Democratic party, in whose councils he has been active, and has frequently served as a delegate to county and state conventions.

Local matters especially receive Mr. Harrison's attention, and he has given his support to all enterprises that will advance the welfare of his town and county. To his persistent efforts the people of the county are largely indebted for their commodious court house and county jail. He is one of the directors of the proposed Canon City & Cripple Creek Railroad. The work that he has done in improving property has not only benefited himself financially, but has advanced the interests of his fellow-citizens and the progress of the city.

June 12, 1879, Mr. Harrison married Mary E., daughter of Joseph Franck, who was for years engaged in agricultural pursuits at Lamoille, Ill., but in 1870 came to Colorado and engaged in the stock business, ranging his cattle in South Park, though his home was in Canon City. Mr. and Mrs. Harrison have three children, Ida M., Edith L. and Frank T.



E. A. THAYER.

ELMER A. THAYER. Hotel Colorado, of which Mr. Thayer is proprietor, is situated at Glenwood Springs, and is beyond doubt one of the finest hotels in the United States. Built of Colorado red sandstone and brick, its exterior appearance is imposing and attractive, while within the building this impression is heightened by elegant furnishings, large halls, commodious reception rooms, and every convenience that ample means can provide. Every effort is made to contribute to the comfort and happiness of guests. The house is furnished lavishly, yet in excellent taste. There is a quiet elegance about every room and a degree of harmony in the smallest details of decoration productive of the most artistic effects. The broad, open corridors and verandas which surround the court lend an added charm to the place. The fine lawn is adorned with trees and plants, artistically arranged. Opportunities for amusement and recreation are furnished by the croquet grounds, tennis courts, fine golf links, and the best polo grounds in the United States. But the most attractive feature of the place is the famous hot sulphur spring, whose healing waters have been sought by people from far and near, and whose source of supply is some subterranean lake, from which the water is sent gushing forth, at boiling temperature. Reaching the surface of the earth, it is run into a large pool, walled with sandstone and with a brick f ndation, covering an acre of ground, at the side of which are elegant brown stone bath houses with modern equipments. The water is tempered by a constant flow of cold mountain water, which brings it to a correct temperature for bathing. One of the most novel attractions is an extensive vapor cave, built at a cost of over $50,000. Here one steps from his dressing room into the very side of the mountain, from the cool, fresh air and bright sunlight into an atmosphere heavy with hot sulphurous vapors from the waters that flow beneath. The result is a profuse perspiration that carries away with it those poisons with which the system has become freighted. This cave has been proved to be quite invaluable in the treatment of many diseases.

The Hot Springs Hotel Company own their own electric light plant, which is used to light the hotel and grounds, the bathhouses and the town. At any time of winter or summer people may be seen who are brought here in cots, but, recovering in a short time, go away restored to health. What the springs of Baden are to Germany, and the Hot Springs of Arkansas to the Mississippi Valley, such the springs at Glenwood are rapidly becoming to the people of the north and west.

Eastern people, coming here for the first time, always express surprise to find a hotel so complete and elegant "away out west." Continued

on the high plan upon which it is now running, the hotel cannot fail to become one of the most popular resorts in America.

The subject of this sketch was born in Boston, Mass., in 1848. He is a descendant of English ancestors who settled in Massachusetts in an early day. His parents, Augustus and Maria W. (Ellison) Thayer, were natives of that state, where his father was an extensive farmer. They had ten children, but only two are living: Elmer and George, the latter a hotel man in Providence, R. I. In 1852 the family moved west to Rockford, Ill., and there, four years later, the father died. When our subject was sixteen years of age he started out for himself. Securing employment in the St. James hotel, Boston, he gained his first experience in the business to which he now gives his attention. When twenty-eight years of age he went to Chicago, where he spent ten years in the same business, and during part of the time he was superintendent of the dining car system of the Michigan Central Railroad. In 1882 he came to Colorado and has since been proprietor of the hotels and dining stations of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad system, besides which, since 1898, he has been proprietor of the Hotel Colorado. In 1894 he was elected president of the Hotel Mutual Benefit National Association of the United States, and it was through his efforts that the association met in Denver in 1894. He is also largely interested in mining in this state. He is a member of the Masonic order, in which he has attained the Knight Templar degree. Politically he is a Republican.

In 1877 Mr. Thayer married Mrs. Emma (Homan) Graves, who was born and reared in New York City. By her first marriage she had two children, Amy and Byron Homan Graves, the latter of whom is financial secretary and manager of the Rio Grande Hotel Company. The former married Rev. John Wallace Ohl, rector of the Church of the Ascension, in Salida, Colo. She was most helpful to him in his pastoral work and was especially successful in the founding of Episcopal missions, from which were built up self-supporting churches. She died at Salida in April, 1892. Mr. and Mrs. Thayer were the parents of two children, both now deceased.

From girlhood Mrs. Thayer displayed literary ability. Fond of the best in fiction, science and history, she early acquired a broad knowledge that has since proved most helpful to her. She is the author of several works, all of which have had a large sale. One of them is entitled "Wild Flowers of Colorado" and the "Wild Flowers of the Pacific Coast," concerning which she is considered an authority. Her third work was a novel, "English-American," in which was shown the folly of American girls who marry titled foreigners; this has been published in eight editions and has been widely read. She is also the author of "Petronilla, The Sister," which is now in the fiftieth edition. She is a leading member of the New York City Art School, where her works are on exhibition. In religion she is identified with the Episcopal Church, which Mr. Thayer also attends.

WILLIAM W. ASHLEY, M. D., a successful and popular physician of Ouray, was born in Lafayette County, Mo., February 10, 1854, a son of William and Melona (Box) Ashley, natives of Kentucky, but after 1835 residents of Missouri. The father died before our subject was born and four years later the mother passed away. Their orphan son was taken into the home of Capt. Richard M. Box, his uncle, and a captain of the Missouri state militia. He received a grammar and high school education, and in 1874 entered the medical department of the Missouri State University at Columbia, from which he graduated in 1875.

The first experience in professional work Dr. Ashley gained while practicing in Bates County, Mo. In 1877 he came to Colorado and began to practice at Ouray, but after a year, desiring more complete professional knowledge, he returned east, and took a course in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and also took a course in the Post-Graduate School. Returning west, he resumed practice in Ouray. After six years here he removed to Montrose, where he remained for seven years, and then came back to Ouray, where

A. J. Harp

he has since carried on a large general practice. He is a member of the Colorado State Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

Fraternally Dr. Ashley is a Knight Templar Mason, and is recorder and past commander of the commandery. At Ouray, December 1, 1879, he married Carrie, daughter of Thomas C. Warren, after whose father Warrensburg, Mo., was named, and who died April 6, 1898. Dr. and Mrs. Ashley have one daughter and four sons, viz.: Mabel, a student in the classical department of the Colorado State University; Robert W., a graduate of the Ouray high school; Ray, Rollin E. and Charles C.

ARTHUR G. SHARP is one of the representative business men of Colorado Springs and has become a prominent and leading factor in its financial development. He was born near Chillicothe, Ross County, Ohio, March 19, 1864, the son of Gideon T. and Sarah (Teter) Sharp, who were also natives of the above county and state, and who continued to reside there throughout their entire lives. The farm on which Gideon T. Sharp was born near Chillicothe was owned by his father, Henry Sharp, who was a native of Culpeper County, Va., and a descendant of one of the noted families of colonial Virginia.

To the union of Gideon T. Sharp and wife were born five children, two of whom are deceased. Those living are: Arabelle, wife of John Hendry; Charles G. (both residents of Greenfield, Ohio) and Arthur G., the subject of this sketch. Prior to the Civil war Gideon T. Sharp was a merchant in Roxabell, Ross County, Ohio. In 1862 he enlisted in Company K, Sixty-third Ohio Infantry, with which he bore a part in many important engagements. He served actively until he was captured by the Confederates, by whom he was confined in Andersonville prison. After months of hardship and suffering there, he died about the 9th of June, 1864. A short time before his capture he had visited his family on a short furlough, which was destined to be his last glimpse of his home. He was a brave and gallant soldier, whose life was given up to the cause of his country. Fraternally he was a Mason. He was a member of and very active in the Methodist Church. His wife died April 15, 1877. She was a woman of rare sweetness of character and devoted her life to the care and education of her children. She was the daughter of Samuel Teter, who was born and reared in Ross County, and from that primeval forest cleared a farm, on which he has made his home for more than seventy years. He is a well-known citizen of his part of Ohio and in spite of his ninety-two active years, he is in the enjoyment of good health. In religious belief he is a Methodist and a church of that denomination stands on his farm.

Arthur G. Sharp was educated in the excellent schools of Greenfield, Ohio. In 1885 he came west as far as Kansas, where for three years he was bookkeeper in the First National Bank of Burlingame, assistant cashier for the same period of time, and later was made cashier and a director of the bank. In 1895 he resigned his position in the bank and came to Colorado Springs, where for a short time he was connected with the First National Bank.

In August, 1897, Mr. Sharp was elected cashier of the Exchange National Bank of Colorado Springs. He is regarded as a very able, conservative and careful financier. When he was elected cashier in 1897 the bank had only $180,000 on deposit, while at this writing (a year and a-half later), its deposits amount to over $1,000,000, thus attesting the splendid management of the bank.

The marriage of Mr. Sharp, March 31, 1887, united him with Miss Louie Milner, of Leesburg, Ohio, who is a graduate of the high school of that city, and a daughter of Alfred and Nancy (Denny) Milner. Mr. and Mrs. Sharp are members of the First Presbyterian Church of Colorado Springs. They are the parents of one son, Roy Milner.

Fraternally Mr. Sharp is a prominent Mason, having attained the thirty-second degree. He is a member of Pike's Peak Commandery, Knights Templar, and El Jebel Temple, Mystic Shrine, of Denver. Politically he is a Republican.

ORIN A. DERBY, superintendent of the Kansas and Colorado division of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, has been identified with the citizenship of Pueblo since the road entered this city, December 1, 1887. The position of train master, which he had previously filled, he continued to hold until April, 1888, when he was appointed to the place he has since so efficiently and acceptably filled. The division of which he is in charge extends three hundred and fifty miles from Pueblo to Hoisington and Great Bend, Kan.

The Derby family was founded in Massachu-

setts in 1680 by settlers from England. Later generations removed to Connecticut, and from there to Vermont. J. M. Derby, our subject's grandfather, was born in Vermont, and engaged in farming in Corinth, that state, but in middle life migrated to Licking County, Ohio, of which he was a pioneer. He continued to reside there until his removal to Iowa, where he died October 6, 1864, at seventy-eight years of age. His father, who was a farmer at Corinth, was one of the Green Mountain boys, who bore so honorable a part in the Revolutionary war.

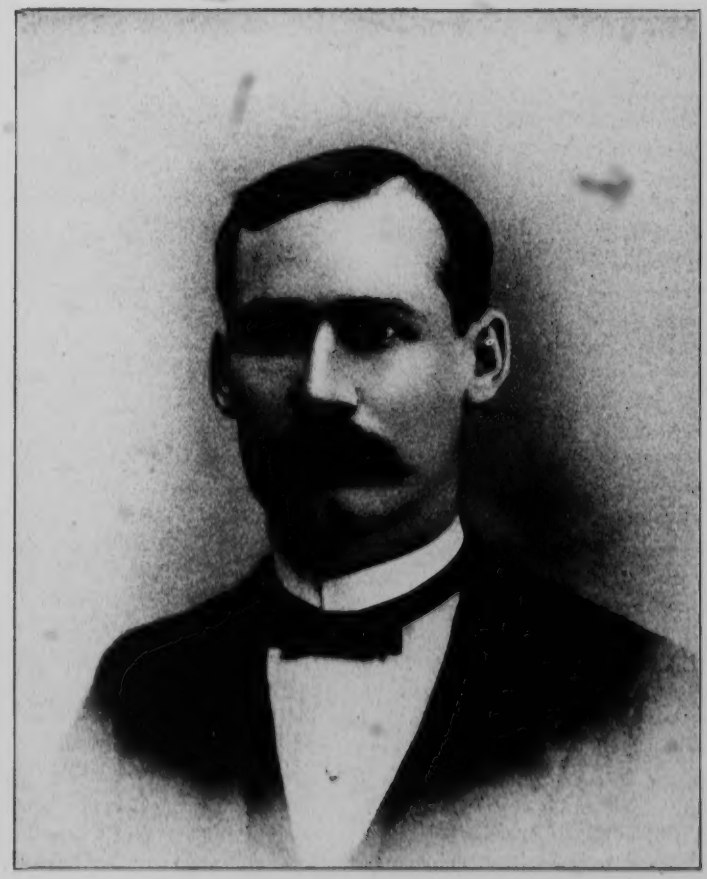
Hon. G. A. Derby, our subject's father, was born in Licking County, Ohio, and in 1856 removed to Iowa, where he became a grain merchant and dealer in agricultural implements. For four years, during the Civil war, he held the office of sheriff of Wapello County. In 1870 he removed to Utica, Seward County, Neb., of which he was almost the first settler. He platted the town, sold off lots as he had opportunity, made many valuable improvements, and in later years held important city and county offices. In 1896 he was an elector for the presidency, on the Republican ticket. Now seventy-eight years of age, he is living retired from the business cares that once engrossed his attention.

The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Harriet Brown. She was born in Vermont and died in Nebraska in 1893. Her father, James Brown, a native of New Hampshire and a farmer of Vermont, was the son of a Revolutionary soldier, and his wife, a Miss Shafter, was the daughter of a patriot of the Revolution, while her nephew, Orrin A. Shafter, was a soldier in the war of 1812. The patriotism of the family may be judged from the statement that fifteen members took part in the Revolution, twenty-seven in the war of 1812 and one hundred and eighty-three in the Civil war. The Shafter family is one with many distinguished connections, including General Shafter, of the Spanish-American war, John G. Saxe and the Slaughters.

The family of which our subject is a member consisted of fourteen members, all but two of whom attained maturity and seven are living. One of these, A. F., enlisted at sixteen years of age in the Union army, becoming a member of the Forty-seventh Iowa Infantry. Orin A. was born in Newark, Licking County, Ohio, November 15, 1843. In 1854 he accompanied his parents to Union City, Ind., and two years later went with them to Ottumwa, Iowa. In 1862 he enlisted as a member of Company B, Thirty-sixth Iowa Infantry, which was mustered into service at Keokuk, Iowa, and was assigned to the department of the Gulf. Francis M. Drake, the recent governor of Iowa, was lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, which took part in the siege of Vicksburg and some twenty engagements in southern Arkansas. He was mustered out, as sergeant, at Davenport, Iowa, September 7, 1865, after an honorable service of three years and one month.

After filling the position of deputy sheriff at Ottumwa for two years, Mr. Derby became interested in the lumber business of E. D. Rands & Co. His railroad career began in 1870, when he became purchasing agent for the Midland Pacific, then building west of Nebraska City. After three years in that capacity he accepted a position with the Northern Missouri (now the Wabash) and for eight years was employed as conductor between St. Louis and Kansas City, his headquarters being at Moberly. In 1882 he went to Hiawatha, Kan., where he was first a conductor, and later a yardmaster on the Omaha division of the Missouri Pacific. Finally he was promoted to be road master, and in April, 1887, was transferred to Council Grove, Kan., as train master, during the building of the Colorado branch of the Missouri Pacific. From Council Grove he came to Pueblo. His long service has been such as to reflect the highest credit upon himself, and his retention in service by the same company proves their high estimation of his ability. He is a member of the Colorado Association of Railway Superintendents, of which he has been vice-president. A Republican in politics, he is a firm friend of the McKinley administration and its representatives, and believes that the policy adopted by the government during the late war with Spain has been such as to reflect the greatest credit upon our country. At different times he has served as a delegate to conventions of his party. Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Hiawatha (Kan.) Post of the Grand Army.

During his residence in Ottumwa, Iowa, Mr. Derby married Miss Sarah E. Hedrick, who was born in that city. They became the parents of nine children, namely: O. A., who is employed by the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company in Pueblo; Mrs. Nellie G. Howell, of Kansas City; Orin A., Jr., agent for the Missouri Pacific at Arlington; Sarah E., Mrs. G. L. Walker, of



NOEL BYRON HAMES.

Pueblo; Edna, who is employed as a stenographer in her father's office; Clara, Virgil, Frank and Mary.

NOEL BYRON HAMES, proprietor of Hotel Hoffman in Colorado City, has sometimes been called the "father" of the town. When he settled here, the only houses in the village were a log shanty near what is now the heart of the city and two rude buildings on the opposite side of the street. In April, 1887, he passed through here on his way to Manitou, and noticed that the site offered many advantages for a town. On his way back from Manitou he stopped here and started in a small way, meeting with success from the start. At that time there was but one stage running from here to the Springs, but soon there was a line of thirteen hacks, and it was not much more than a year until there was a line of street cars as well. In 1889 he erected the block in which he now has his hotel, and later he purchased the property adjoining on the east. He started a private bank and has since acted as banker for many business men, also cashes all the pay checks for the Midland Railroad Company and for other corporations.

Mr. Hames was born in Knox County, Ill., March 10, 1855, a son of Barney and Martha (Cheetham) Hames, both prominent representatives of well-known old families of Virginia. It is worthy of note that both the Hames and Cheetham families had representatives in the Civil war, but on different sides. Barney Hames, who was born and reared in Virginia, removed from there to Knox County, Ill., and engaged in farming. At the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in Company E, Eighty-sixth Illinois Infantry, and served until he was wounded in battle after one and one-half years of active service. He was taken to the hospital in Chattanooga and there died. He left two sons, Joseph C. and Noel B.

Early in life our subject began the work incident to farm life. When twenty-two years of age he started out to see something of the world. Going to Texas, he spent two and one-half years in that state. In the spring of 1880 he came to Colorado, where he followed different camps as the excitement caused by new discoveries of gold took the crowd from one place to another. He spent about four years at Silver Cliff, Saguache County, and from there went to Salida, later was at Grand Junction and Buena Vista. Since 1887 his home has been in Colorado City, in which he has been a large investor of real estate and a progressive citizen.

In political matters Mr. Hames is independent. He has taken an active part in politics, but has never sought office for himself nor desired public positions of any kind. He has maintained a constant interest in all enterprises originated in behalf of the people, and has himself been a potent factor in the development of local resources. His hotel is one of the best in the city, and those who have once been entertained within its walls afterward show their appreciation of the place by making it their headquarters when in the town. He is fond of fine horses and always keeps one for his personal use, refusing to ride any but the best. In 1878 he married Vesta Viola, daughter of Benjamin and Harriet Moats, of Knox County, Ill. They became the parents of two children, but only one is now living, a son, Augustus.

JAMES SLANE bought a ranch of three hundred and sixty acres on Upper Saguache Creek, twenty-one miles west of Saguache, in 1892, and here he engages in the stock business. The land, having running water, is admirably adapted both for stock and hay, and each year he cuts over three hundred and fifty acres of hay, all of which he feeds to his stock during the winter, and he also leases ten hundred and eighty acres for winter pasture. In stock his specialty is Shorthorns, of which he has from four to five hundred head. Trained to a knowledge of the stock business in youth and having a liking for the occupation, he has naturally made a success of it, and is now recognized as one of the most prosperous stockmen in the county of Saguache.

In what was then Auraria (now West Denver), Colo., the subject of this sketch was born May 21, 1861. His father, Andrew, a native of Indiana, engaged in farming there and in Nebraska. In 1858 he came to Colorado and the next year brought his family here, crossing by ox-team from Omaha. He operated the first dairy in Denver and there started in the stock business, meeting with success in his ventures, and continuing in business until 1893, when he retired. He made two trips to Montana, crossing first by ox-team and second by horses. In 1870 he removed to one hundred and sixty acres south of Saguache, but later sold this property and bought four hundred acres on Saguache Creek, above the town.

By his marriage to Lorena Joy, of Indiana, he had four sons and three daughters, viz.: Samuel J., who is now in Oklahoma; Jennie, who married Christopher Hearn, and resides in New Mexico; Ella, wife of Irvin Joy, of Oregon; Andrew B., in Saguache; Rachel, Mrs. Edward Michod, of Petersburg, Va.; James; and Daniel, residing in Saguache.

The education of our subject was mostly acquired in Saguache. When twenty-one years of age he started out for himself, and with two of his brothers leased his father's herd of cattle, which was then the largest herd in the county. With them he carried on business until 1880, when the entire herd was sold and each brother started out for himself. He then engaged in merchandising with his father, opening a store at Portland, four miles south of Ouray, on the Uncompahgre River. When the freighter, Jackson, who was hauling goods for him, was surrounded by the Ute Indians at Cimarron, he went after the goods himself, and was permitted to remove them, as in all his dealings with the Indians he had been so honest and kind that he had won their friendship.

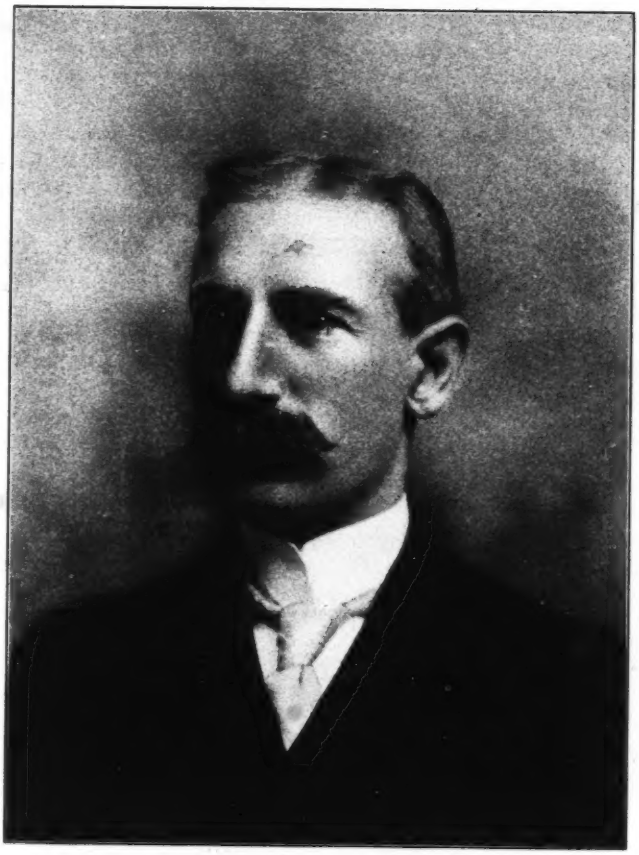
On selling out his interest in the store to his father, our subject took up one hundred and sixty acres on Saguache Creek, eighteen miles west of town, and there he engaged in the cattle business. In 1892 he sold that ranch and bought his present one, comprising one-half section of land. While much of his time is spent on his ranch, he has a home in Saguache, in order that his children may attend the excellent schools here. He has been quite heavily interested in developing the mining interests of the county. Fraternally he is connected with Centennial Lodge No. 123, I. O. O. F., and Saguache Camp No. 28, Woodmen of the World. In 1884 he married Alice Myers, of Indiana, and they have five children, Raymond, Walter, Emma, Florence and Ruth.

As a Republican, Mr. Slane has been active in local politics. That his services have been recognized by his party was evidenced by the fact that in 1891 he was elected sheriff of Saguache County and two years later was re-elected. He filled this difficult position to the satisfaction of all the better classes of citizens. His work was one of great responsibility and required boundless courage, which quality he possesses to an unusual degree. On one occasion in pursuing a criminal, he made a trip of nine hundred miles into Texas, where he caught his man on horseback. As sheriff, he was efficient, thorough and fearless, and his record was that of one of the best officials the county has had.

WILLIAM R. BARNES is one of the conservative and reliable business men of Colorado Springs and has the reputation of being the best judge of securities in the city. Since 1893 he has made a specialty of real estate and loans and has been placed in charge of the settlement of estates and business enterprises, for the responsible duties of which he is admirably qualified. On the re-organization of the Exchange National Bank, in August, 1897, he was elected a director and a member of the discount board. Subsequently he was elected vice president, in which capacity he has since continued. The last report issued by this bank shows it to be in a splendid condition. Deposits, which were reported to the comptroller of the currency July 15, 1897, as $185,518.59, have increased to $1,030,217.03, as given in report to the comptroller of the currency February 4, 1899. Every other department has shown an increase that is equally gratifying. The officers are J. R. McKinnie, president; William R. Barnes and A. S. Holbrook, vice-presidents; and A. G. Sharp, cashier; directors, William Lennox, W. R. Barnes, A. S. Holbrook, W. S. Nichols, A. L. Lawton, J. R. McKinnie and A. G. Sharp.

Near Pomeroy, Meigs County, Ohio, the subject of this sketch was born January 16, 1859. His father, R. B., and grandfather, R. M. Barnes, were born in Massachusetts, members of an old family of that state and of Revolutionary descent. His father, who grew to manhood on the home farm in Meigs County, engaged in the mercantile business at Albany, Athens County, Ohio, until his death, which occurred in Meigs County. He married Ruhama Hall, who was born in Virginia and accompanied her parents to Ohio, settling in Meigs County. She died in Albany, Ohio. Of her three sons, our subject is the sole survivor. He was educated in Albany schools, Mount Union College and Rio Grande College, of Ohio. In 1879 he became interested in the dry-goods business, opening a store at McArthur, Vinton County, Ohio. While he conducted this business, at the same time he engaged in insurance adjusting and as assignee, handling bankrupt stocks in Athens, Vinton and Meigs Counties, where he had a wide acquaintance.

On coming to Colorado Springs in 1885, Mr.



B. F. Porterfield

Barnes bought the old Burr and Lamb ranch, two miles from the city, and this he carried on for two years. In 1887 he became deputy county clerk and recorder under Hon. E. J. Eaton, and during the two years in which he held this position he gained an accurate idea of credits. In 1889 he started in the real-estate and loan business, but did not devote his entire attention to it for some years, as from 1890 to 1893 he was secretary of the school board of Colorado Springs, during which time the high school, Lowell and Bristol grammar schools were built, and the Liller school was rebuilt. In the fall of 1893 he resigned from the board, since which time he has devoted himself to his personal interests. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce. In politics a Republican, he was elected on that ticket as alderman from the fourth ward, and later from the third ward, but resigned the office before the expiration of his term. While in Vinton County, Ohio, he was made a Mason and for some years was a member of the Acacia Lodge, but is now connected with Tejon Lodge. By his marriage to Miss Ella Friedline, of Albany, Ohio, he has two sons, Walter and Paul.

HON. C. I. PORTERFIELD, who has ably represented the second district of Colorado in the state senate, is one of the prominent public men of Pueblo, with whose business interests and political affairs he has been long and intimately identified. In 1896 he was the nominee of the People's, National Silver and silver Republican parties for senator, and while the leader of the opposition ticket carried Pueblo County by thirty-one hundred plurality, he was elected by six hundred and fifty plurality, a fact which proves his personal popularity. In the eleventh general assembly, session of 1897, he served as chairman of the revision committee, and as a member of a number of other committees; also succeeded in securing the passage of three house bills of local importance, introducing two bills which passed the senate, and one of which was signed, the other vetoed. In his advocacy of a United States senator he gave his support to H. M. Teller.

The Porterfield family originated in Scotland, but removed from there to the north of Ireland, and prior to the Revolution three brothers of that name emigrated to America. One of them was a general in the Revolutionary war and rendered valuable assistance to his adopted country, and in payment of the same the celebrated Porterfield scrip was used by the government. Two of the brothers never married, and the third, who settled in Virginia, was the ancestor of all who now bear the name. Charles Porterfield, grandfather of our subject, who was born in Berkeley County, Va., married a Miss Towson, a member of a distinguished family of Maryland that founded Towsontown, the county seat of Baltimore County, Md.

The father of the subject of this sketch was Charles Towson Porterfield, who was born in Berkeley County and educated in Georgetown, D. C. He was a graduate both in medicine and pharmacy, and became a prominent pharmacist and chemist in Washington County, Md. In thorough sympathy with the abolition movement, he volunteered his services in the Union army during the Civil war and was a commissioned officer with "Black Jack" Logan and Sherman, serving until the close of the conflict. On his return to his old home in 1865, he resumed the drug business. After the disintegration of the Whig party he became a Republican, which party he supported during the remainder of his life. Fraternally he was connected with the Odd Fellows and in religion was a Presbyterian. His death, which occurred in 1876, resulted from disease contracted in the war.

Margaret (Hollman) Porterfield, the mother of our subject, was born in Washington County, Md., and died there in 1891. She descended from an old Maryland family. Her father, Gen. Joseph Hollman, a native of Maryland, was a prominent public man of that state, and served both as a member of the legislature and the senate. Besides the supervision of his large plantation, he was largely interested in the Chesapeake and Ohio canal and had other important moneyed interests. The family of Charles T. and Margaret Porterfield consisted of four sons and two daughters, of whom our subject was the oldest.

In Williamsport, Washington County, Md., where he was born October 13, 1855, the subject of this article received his education in the public and high schools. His first salaried position was that of clerk in the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad office, where he continued until 1880. He then came to Colorado and spent one year in Leadville, then mined at Silver Cliff, Custer County, and for a year was employed as bookkeeper with a hardware firm in that place. Coming to Pueblo in 1882, he was for two years employed as a clerk in the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe office, after

which he was assistant city freight and passenger agent for almost five years. In 1888 he embarked in the wholesale hay and grain business, incorporating the Pueblo Supply Company, of which he has since been secretary and treasurer. In addition to this business he has important mining interests in the Cripple Creek district. He is actively identified with the Business Men's Association, and is deeply interested in every project for the advancement of the commercial welfare of his city. For years he was a member of the board of directors of the Pueblo Club and also served as its treasurer.

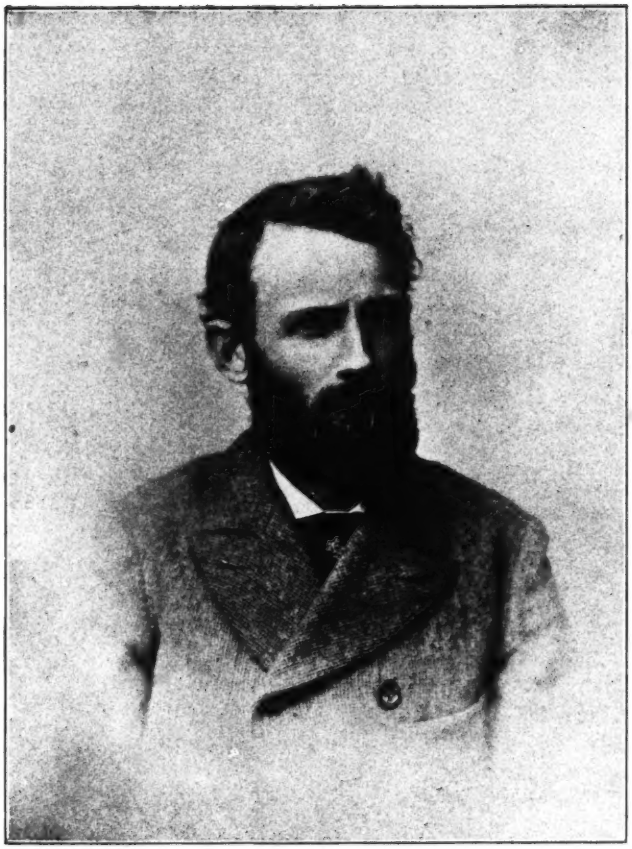
Fraternally Mr. Porterfield is a member of Pueblo Lodge No. 17, A. F. & A. M. Since coming to Colorado he has made a careful study of the great political questions of the age. The result is that he stanchly supports the principles of the People's party, in which he has been active in local and state conventions and in committee work. Among the members of his party in the state he occupies a position of prominence, to which his devotion to the cause and his sacrifices in its behalf justly entitle him. It may be safely predicted that the important service he has rendered in the past will be recognized by his retention in public office, where his previous efficient work has not only brought his own name into prominence, but has also conduced to the benefit and added prosperity of his home town.

DAVID K. HAWKINS. The mercantile interests of Anaconda, in the Cripple Creek district, have their principal representative in Mr. Hawkins, who since coming to this place has established an increasing and important trade, and has gained a reputation as a reliable and enterprising merchant. In addition to this business, he is engaged in mining and has the lease of the Brooklyn claim near the C. O. D. and the Abe Lincoln. Prior to coming to Anaconda, and during his residence in Villa Grove, he acted as superintendent and manager of the Villa Grove Gold, Silver and Mining Company, which is a large corporation, owned by a number of the influential men of the country, all non-residents, whose large interests he managed ably for five years.

The Hawkins family settled in Maryland prior to the Revolution. From there Richard Hawkins removed to Cincinnati in an early day when that city was only a small village, with a few houses, and those of logs. He pre-empted a large tract of land, which, on the subsequent development of the city, became very valuable. His death occurred there at eighty-nine years of age. He was a soldier in the war of 1812 and received injuries while in the service. Little is known of his ancestors, save that they came from England to Maryland in colonial times.

Richard Hawkins, Jr., was born on his father's farm near Cincinnati, and was one of fifteen children. His father gave him one hundred and sixty acres of land, and on this property he borrowed money, with which he embarked in the mercantile business in Cincinnati. He also ran flat and trading boats down the Ohio and Mississippi to New Orleans, and later conducted a pork-packing house in his home town. For several years he met with success, but eventually the river, overflowing, flooded the packing house and spoiled all of the pork. At the same time his partner ran away with all of the cash in the firm's possession. This threw him into bankruptcy. Hoping to recruit his fortune in the west, about 1853 he settled in Bunker Hill, Ill., then a small town in the midst of unimproved farming country. The remainder of his life was devoted to stock-raising and farming, and for years he was the leading stockman of his section. His death occurred at fifty-five years of age. He had many friends, all of whom were very partial to "Uncle Dick," and enjoyed a chat with him whenever possible. The qualities of mind and heart which he possessed were such as to bring him into prominence in his community.

The mother of our subject was Mary, daughter of John Swin and Mary (McCord) Swin, natives respectively of Wales and England. She was born near Cincinnati, and now makes her home in Onawa, Iowa, being at this writing seventy-two years of age. Of her ten children, eight are living, David being the eldest. He was born March 31, 1848, in Cincinnati, and was four years of age when the family settled in Illinois. His boyhood days were spent on a farm, much of his time being given to the care of cattle. He received a public school and academic education, and also attended Professor Sawyer's private school in Bunker Hill. The winter of 1869-70 he spent hunting in Mississippi and then went to Texas, where for two years he worked as a cowboy on the range. Returning home, he engaged in the stock business until the spring of 1875, when he went to western Iowa and began raising stock and farm produce there. Five years later he came



JAMES R. CHAMBERS.

to Colorado and began mining at Silver Cliff, which was then in the height of its boom. He remained there and at Rosita for some years. He located and patented seven claims at Creede during the excitement at that camp, and in these he still owns a one-third interest. In 1889 he opened a store at Villa Grove, where he engaged in business, at the same time carrying forward his mining enterprises until 1896, the year of his removal to Anaconda.

March 4, 1878, Mr. Hawkins married Miss Henrietta Steiner, who was born in Ohio, and by her he has four children, Bertha, Richard, Louis Massey and Jessie. While he is a strong Democrat, he has never been active in party affairs, preferring to devote himself to private business matters. He was made a Mason in Valley Lodge No. 232, at Missouri Valley, Iowa, in 1879. He is a capable merchant and progressive citizen, and takes an interest in all that pertains to the welfare of the community in which he resides.

JAMES RUTHERFORD CHAMBERS. The family represented by this influential resident of Logan County is of noble lineage, both in civil and military life. On the paternal side he is a great-grandson of Gen. Griffith Rutherford, who was one of the illustrious makers of history during the American Revolution. General Rutherford was a native of Rowan County, N. C., which county he represented in the convention at Newbern in 1775. In 1776 he led a force into the Cherokee country, with great success, and was appointed brigadier-general by the provisional congress in April, 1776. He commanded his brigade in the battle of Camden, in August, 1780. In that ill-fated battle he was taken prisoner by the British and was confined in prison at St. Augustine, Fla. After his exchange he was in command at Wilmington, when that place was evacuated by the British at the close of the war. In 1784 he served as state senator. Afterward he removed to Tennessee. A county in North Carolina and one in Tennessee bears his name. His oldest son, James Rutherford, was a colonel and was killed at the battle of Eutaw Springs.

The maternal ancestral record of James Rutherford Chambers is not less distinguished. His maternal great-grandfather was Gen. William Davidson, who was killed in the Revolutionary war. In 1897 the congress of the United States donated $5,000 for the purpose of erecting a monument to his memory. This tardy recognition to great heroes is doubtless due to the numerous vigorous patriotic organizations now existing; as is also the pride in honorable ancestry. Col. George Davidson, brother of William, was also an officer in our war for independence. Dropping to another generation finds the grandfather of Mr. Chambers, true to family record, a soldier in the war of 1812. For his courage, in and out of season, he gained the sobriquet of "Devil Tom" Davidson.

Not content with military honors, the ancestors of Mr. Chambers are found in civil territory also. Hon. Hugh Lawson White, of Tennessee, was his third cousin on the maternal side. Judge White was the presidential nominee, in 1836, on the old-line Whig ticket against Martin Van Buren. In this political campaign White led his party, not only against Van Buren, but against all the power and immense influence of Andrew Jackson. It was a notable and brilliant canvass in the nation's history. Judge White's memory is still cherished in Tennessee, and his name is a synonym for sterling worth and purity of character, blended with noble intellectual attainments.

William Cathry Chambers, the father of the subject of this sketch, belonged to a type of men now passed away forever. The conditions that created the type are destroyed. He was a cotton planter in Mississippi and was an old man when called upon to meet the thunderbolts of the Civil war. But the blood of Griffith Rutherford was his strength, and he bore the loss of sons and fortune with Socratic courage. A lifelong student of political economy; a conscientious old-line Whig, when that beloved party perished amid the smoke and roar of a civil strife, he cast no more votes. The faithful friend and follower of Henry Clay lost his reckoning, but he still remained the man of gentle dignity, scholarly habits and princely mien, whose word was as good as another man's bond; loved alike by servant and equal; who through all strife and bitterness, wrecked fortune and bruised heart, "bore still the grand old name of gentleman."

The birth of William C. Chambers occurred in Dyer County, Tenn., in 1802. After his marriage to Catherine Davidson he engaged in farming and was successful until the financial crash of 1836 wrecked his fortune. He had, some years before, settled near Granada, Miss., from which place in 1844 he removed to Coahoma County, the same state, where he was a pioneer in what

was known as the Mississippi swamps. He established his home near Friar's Point. Good judgment enabled him to retrieve his losses, and he became well-to-do, but his place was destroyed and his fortune again swept away in the Civil war. In 1864 he removed to Bolivar County, where he made his home for two years. The last years of his life were spent among his children, and he died April 9, 1883.

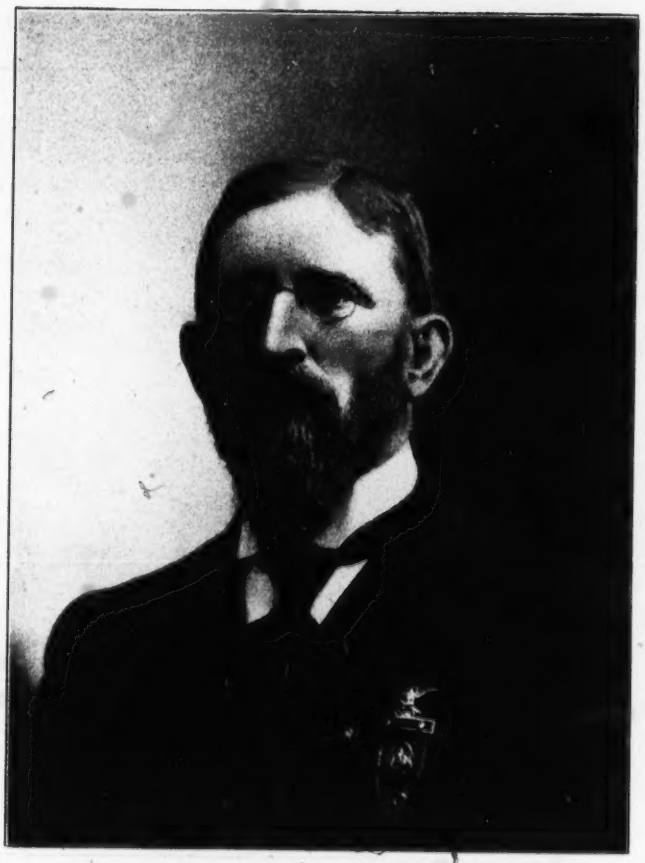
In the family of W. C. Chambers there were nine children, but only three survive. The eldest, Christopher C., lives in Phoenix, Ariz.; Margaret, the only daughter, is the wife of Col. A. J. Kellar, of Hot Springs, S. Dak., formerly editor and proprietor of the Memphis (Tenn.) *Avalanche* for many years, but now a prominent attorney of South Dakota. James Rutherford Chambers was born in Coahoma County, Miss., October 16, 1848. His mother, to whose influence his steadfast character and manly worth are due in no small degree, was born in Iredell County, N. C., in June, 1811, and was a daughter of Thomas Pinckney Davidson, to whom reference has been made. On both sides of the family her kindred were Scotch-Irish, of the Presbyterian faith, a pioneer race, hardy, brave, self-reliant and gifted. Throughout her life, which was prolonged to eighty-five years, she was ever a cheerful, contented Christian, devoted above all things else to her husband and children, and living but to promote their happiness.

The close of the Civil war found the subject of this sketch still a young boy in school. At that time southern youths had to stand alone or fall. The old men were helplessly stranded on a strange shore. The young men, without training or experience or pecuniary aid, were left to perform double and difficult duties. Mr. Chambers had been reared in the usual fashion of the day and locality,—a stranger to every sort of labor. When the necessity came, he left his family in Tennessee and came to Colorado, a delicate, beardless boy, without means or friends, and with no more than a girl's strength he began the battle of life. The qualities that win in war win in peace. The same courageous spirit that animated his race in the Revolution, in the war of 1812, and that made them faithful to duty in the Civil war, animated him in the new life and surroundings. His energy, determination and his innate honor made for him an exalted position in the great state of his adoption. He won financial success, and, above all else, after the manner of his father, "His word is as good as another man's bond."

It was in April, 1871, that Mr. Chambers and his brother arrived in Colorado. When they reached Evans they had but $5 in their possession and this money his brother spent for medicine. The brothers continued together in all of their business dealings until 1878. In the spring of 1872 our subject went to what is now the village of Merino and took up a pre-emption of one hundred and sixty acres, on which he began farming. In the spring of 1874 he left his farm and turned his attention to the cattle business, hiring out by the month to ride on the range. After some time he began buying cattle for himself and gradually added to the herd, which he ranged with those owned by his employer for nine years. During all of this time he was in the employ of B. F. Johnson, of Greeley. In 1883 he went to the vicinity of Crook, Logan County, and homesteaded a portion of his present ranch. The original tract was one hundred and sixty acres, to which he afterward added until his ranch now numbers twenty-three hundred acres, all under ditch. After settling here, he disposed of his cattle and engaged in the sheep business, having now forty-two hundred head of sheep. Of late years he has also taken up the cattle business again. To give his children the advantage of good schools, in 1892 he removed his family to Sterling, where they now reside.

January 8, 1884, Mr. Chambers married Bessie, daughter of Charles Stone, a prominent newspaper man of Nashville, Tenn. The four children born of their union are: Charles R., William C., Harry S. and George E. In politics Mr. Chambers is liberal, with a leaning toward the Democracy.

JOHN SPEED TUCKER, senior member of the firm of Tucker, Ballard & Co., of Colorado Springs, is one of the influential business men of this city, and has for some years been closely identified with gold properties and mining investments. The firm has its office in the Bank block and is represented by Mr. Ballard in the Colorado Springs Mining Stock Association. The large business carried on is mainly in the line of loans, mining and mining investments, and is of a nature responsible and calling



MAJOR A. V. BOHN.

for business talents of a high order, as well as a complete and thorough knowledge of mines and prospects.

Mr. Tucker was born in Lynchburg, Va., May 15, 1863, a son of Beverley St. George Tucker and a brother of Beverley Tucker, M. D., in whose sketch the family history is presented, chronicling events of importance from the early days of the settlement of the family in America. John Speed Tucker received his primary education in Marshall, Mo., where the family settled when he was six years of age. He attended the University of Missouri at Columbia until the close of the sophomore year, when he discontinued his studies and came to Colorado. For two years after his arrival in Colorado Springs he was employed as bookkeeper in the El Paso County Bank. Afterward, for seven years, he was paying teller of the First National Bank. On resigning his connection with the bank, in 1895 he started in the brokerage business, buying out Lindley & Fitzpatrick, and soon afterward forming the present firm of Tucker, Ballard & Co., who carry on a large business in their special lines. As a business man he is conservative and calm, and all of his transactions are guided by deliberate judgment and keen sagacity. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Colorado Springs. Politically he is a Democrat and a stanch supporter of party principles.

The marriage of Mr. Tucker took place in Colorado Springs and united him with Miss Fannie Aiken, who was born in Chicago, Ill. They have two children, Beverley St. George and Harriet Aiken. The family attend the Presbyterian Church, of which Mrs. Tucker is a member.

MAJOR A. V. BOHN, one of the well-known mine operators in Leadville, was born in Stark County, Ohio, in 1835, a son of Judge Valentine and Susan (Strickler) Bohn, natives of Franklin County, Pa. His father, who was an attorney, moved to Ohio in 1833 and for some time held the office of judge of Stark County, after which he served as judge of the district courts. In 1850 he moved to Carroll County, Ill., of which he was soon elected county clerk, and later became county judge. At the time of his death he was sixty-four years of age. He was a member of an old Pennsylvania family that came to this country from Germany. His wife, who died in young womanhood, was a member of the Dunkard society and had a brother who was a prominent preacher in that sect; her father, Henry Strickler, was a farmer in Pennsylvania. Of her children, Adam was engaged in the mercantile business in Illinois and moved from there to Iowa, where he died; John H., an attorney, was an officer in the Ninety-second Illinois Infantry, and died from the effects of wounds received at Chickamauga; Catherine, deceased, married David Nelson, who for thirty years was a merchant in Carroll County; Mary E. married William Barker, a contractor and builder living at Lyons, Iowa.

When a boy of fifteen years our subject accompanied his father to Illinois. His education was completed in the high school of Mount Carroll. At twenty years of age he started out in life for himself, and at first was agent for the Illinois Central Railroad at Amboy. Later he was employed in the construction of the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad, and after its completion became a conductor on the line. At the opening of the Civil war he enlisted in the Fifteenth Illinois Infantry as a private, and was assigned to the western army, which later became the Army of the Tennessee, and he participated in all of its battles. In October, 1865, he was mustered out as major, having received promotion in recognition of meritorious service.

Returning to Ohio, Major Bohn entered a commercial college at Dayton. For two years he taught in that institution. In 1868 he went to Missouri, where he engaged in the coal business in Kansas City, and later purchased coal mines on the Vandalia Railroad in Illinois. Afterward he located in St. Louis, engaging in the coal business. During his stay in St. Louis he started to build a railroad extending from Cape Girardeau to the interior of Missouri, but after eighty miles had been built the crash of 1873 came and he and his partner sank beneath it. He remained there for one year, later went to Alabama and opened up coal fields in that state, where he remained three years, then, in 1878, came to Leadville, Colo. Here at first he was connected in a small way with the mining interests of the district, but this connection has grown more important with passing years. He has for years been manager for Tabor and owns the Bohn mines in the city. The formation of the land in this section he has carefully studied and has located many mines of great value.

While in the army, in 1864, Major Bohn married Miss Emma Kneisley, member of a promi-

nent family of Dayton, Ohio, and daughter of John Kneisley, who was a large manufacturer of flour and owner of a distillery. Their marriage has been blessed with three sons, who are unusually intelligent and talented and are graduates of the Colorado School of Mines, Cornell and Washington Universities. The oldest, Arthur K., is chemist for a Mexican firm in Sierra Mojada, Mexico; John V. is chemist for the British American Investment Company, Limited, at Rossland, British Columbia, and is married, his wife being a daughter of Admiral Howell of the United States navy; Charles A. is chemist for the Bimetallic Smelting Company, of Leadville. Since voting for Fremont in 1856, Major Bohn has always supported the Republican party. He is past commander of Garfield Post, G. A. R., and in 1885 served as department commander of Colorado and Wyoming.

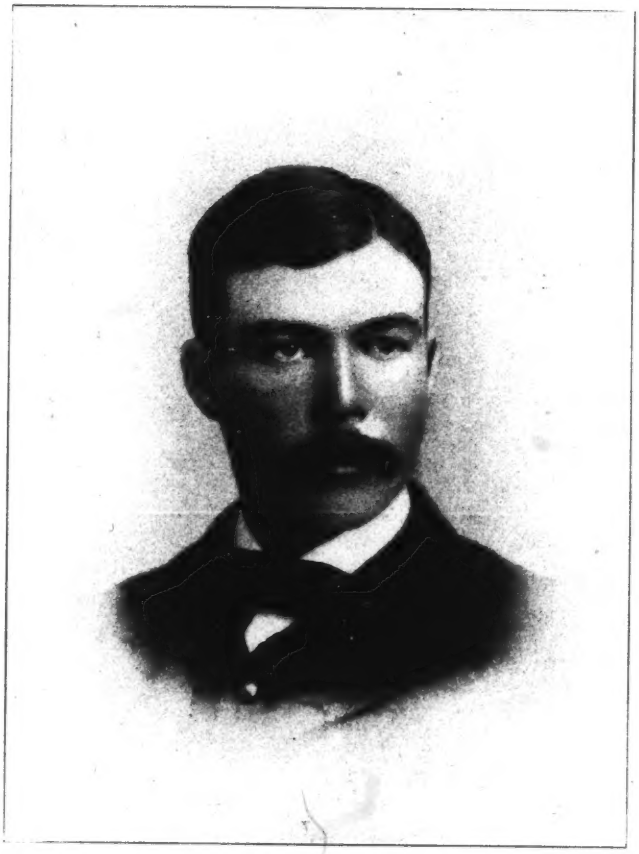
WILLIAM H. MCDONALD, M. D. A position of prominence among the physicians and surgeons of Pueblo is held by Dr. McDonald, who has engaged in practice in this city since 1881 and has built up a valuable patronage among the best people here. In addition to and in connection with his private practice, he has taken a warm interest in St. Mary's Hospital, and the Pueblo Hospital, with both of which he has been identified from their establishment. He is a charter member of the Pueblo County Medical Society, of which he had the honor to be chosen president. For a time he was also actively associated with the State Medical Society.

Dr. McDonald was born in Belleville, Mifflin County, Pa., February 3, 1847. His father, Rev. S. H., who was the son of a Scotchman, was born on a farm near Princeton, N. J., and took a course in theology at Princeton University, from which he was graduated. Afterward he was engaged as a teacher of mathematics at Princeton, and later entered the ministry. During his pastorate at Millerstown, Pa., he married Ann Eliza (Adams) Beaver, who was born in that village and was a member of an old family of the state. She was a woman of rare strength of mind and great intellectuality, and the impress of her character was left upon the minds of her children. She was a daughter of Abraham Adams, who conducted a farm adjoining Millerstown and also engaged in business in the village, dying there an aged man. When a young girl she became the wife of Jacob Beaver, who died in the prime of manhood. Of her children by that marriage, Gilbert, a brave soldier and gallant officer in the Union army, fell in the battle of Antietam. Another son, Gen. James A. Beaver, is one of the distinguished men of our country and was formerly governor of Pennsylvania; he was a member of the committee, appointed by President McKinley, to examine into the conduct of the Spanish war.

The marriage of Rev. S. H. McDonald and Mrs. Beaver resulted in the birth of three sons and two daughters, of whom William H., the second in order of birth, is the only surviving son; both of the daughters are living. One son, Abraham Adams McDonald, enlisted at an early age in the Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Infantry and served throughout the Civil war, attaining the rank of lieutenant. The mother of this family died at sixty-four years of age. The father survived her for some years, and continued, until late in life, his active connection with ministerial and educational work. He passed away at Lewisburg, Pa., in 1894, aged eighty-four years.

The boyhood years of our subject were passed in the sports of boyhood and the studies of the common schools. He was a student in Kishacoquillas Seminary, in Mifflin County. While he was diligently applying himself to his studies at the seminary, Lee invaded Pennsylvania, and he saw large droves of stock pass by the school, being driven by the farmers to a place of security. He inquired the reason, and on being told that the southern army was coming north, he determined at once to enlist. In July, 1863, he went to Harrisburg, and, although he was only sixteen years of age, he was accepted, and became a member of Company E, Twenty-first Pennsylvania Cavalry, enlisted for six months. The troops were kept at different points in the state for eight months, and were mustered out at Chambersburg in the spring of 1864.

Resuming his studies, he graduated from the seminary in the spring of 1865. He then entered the Washington and Jefferson College at Cannonsburg, Pa., of which General Beaver is a graduate, and there he completed the literary course in 1868. Immediately afterward he matriculated in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in New York, from which he graduated, in 1871, with the degree of M. D. For one year he was attending physician at the hospital on Blackwell's Island. He then entered the United States navy, by competitive examination in which



FRANK H. GILL.

he was successful. For six months he served as physician at the Norfolk navy yards, after which he was assigned to the United States steamship "Wyoming," as assistant surgeon, with the rank of first lieutenant, and the following eighteen months were spent in cruising through the West Indies, in search of blockade runners. In 1873 he resigned his commission and went to New York City, where for eight years he practiced, as resident physician, in the New York Hospital and its sub-department, Bloomingdale Asylum. In 1881 he resigned his position and came to Pueblo, where he has since established a reputation as an experienced and skillful physician, able to cope with disease, in its many varied forms. He is identified with the Pueblo Club and was at one time a member of its board of governors. In politics he is a Republican.

In Pueblo occurred the marriage of Dr. McDonald to Mrs. Mary S. (Gumaer) Wells, who was born in New York state, of French extraction, and was the widow of Dr. Wells, of Ovid, Mich. In religion she is connected with the Christian Church. A lady of unusual culture and ability, she has rendered most efficient service as secretary of the Board of Associated Charities, and also as a member of the board of trustees of the Colorado Institute for the Education of the Deaf and Blind, to which position she was appointed by Governor McIntire.

FRANK H. GILL, a substantial ranchman of Morgan County, was born in Jefferson County, N. Y., October 21, 1858, a son of William H. and Elmira H. (Otis) Gill. He was one of seven children, and the third among the five now living. Of these Alice M. is the wife of Bruce F. Johnson, who is engaged in the mercantile business in Greeley, Colo.; Florence E. also resides in Greeley; William H. is proprietor of a store there; and Marquis B. is superintendent of 22 ranch in Washington County, Colo.

The Gill family descends from John Gill, who was born in England about 1620, and emigrated to America between 1638 and 1640, settling in Salisbury, Mass., where he married Miss Phoebe Buswell. Her father, Isaac Buswell, was one of the original owners of the present town site of Salisbury. Samuel, the son of John Gill, was born in Salisbury in 1652, and his son, Daniel, who was born in the same town November 18, 1679, removed to Exeter, R. I., in 1730. Daniel, Jr., was born in Exeter, September 25, 1734, and about 1770 removed to Springfield, Vt. In 1784 he was elected a member of the Vermont legislature, and again in 1792 he was honored with the same office. While he was attending the session at Rutland in 1792, he was presented with a petition signed by one hundred and ninety-five inhabitants of Springfield and vicinity, bearing date October 19, 1792, and appointing him and Abner Bisbee to select homesteads for the petitioners in Upper Canada, in response to a proclamation issued by John G. Simcoe, who was governor of that province. On his return from this mission he was taken sick and died at Sing Sing, N. Y., December 7, 1793.

Whitford Gill, son of Daniel, Jr., was born in Springfield, Vt., July 5, 1778. The old homestead on the banks of the Connecticut River fell to him; there he built a large house in 1799 and kept tavern several years. In 1809 he moved to Montreal, Canada, where he remained for one year. He then went to Jefferson County and for many years followed the life of a sailor on the lakes, as well as a farmer. He married Betsy, daughter of Nathaniel Holden and granddaughter of Col. William Holden, who was a colonel from New Hampshire in the Revolutionary war. Their son, William H., our subject's father, was born at Springfield, Vt., in the year 1807. He was but two years of age when his parents removed to Montreal, Canada, where they remained for a year. In 1810 they went up the St. Lawrence River to Jefferson County, N. Y., and settled at Sackett's Harbor, after spending a winter at the mouth of the Salmon River. In 1814 they removed to Galloe Island, where his father bought a squatter's claim, and here he grew to manhood and assisted in clearing a tract of land. The timber thus secured he freighted to market in a vessel constructed by himself. He engaged in farming and shipbuilding until his death, which occurred August 31, 1869.

At the age of ten years our subject began to work for a farmer at Ellisburgh, N. Y., and afterward he devoted his summers to farming and his winters to study in school. For eighteen months he worked for a relative, doing all the chores on the farm and milking seven cows every night and morning, for which, at the end of the time, he was paid twenty-five cents! Returning to Galloe Island, he worked in a sawmill and on a farm for six years. In 1877 he came west, arriving in Greeley, Colo., in December of that year. For four years he worked in a flouring mill in the

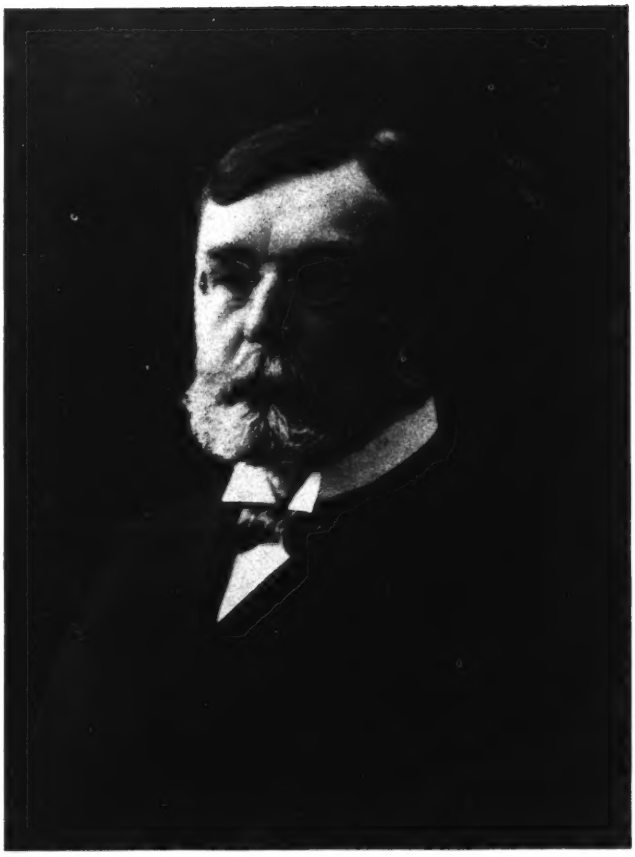
winter, and rode among the cattle on round-ups during the summer, following the cattle business for ten years. Becoming proficient in the business, he was range manager of a large herd for several years. One year after his arrival here he invested his savings in a small bunch of cattle, for which he paid $300 and which he sold three years later for $1,300. With this money he bought one hundred head of steers, which two years later he sold for $3,200. However, his next venture was not so successful, and in 1888 he bought his present ranch of three hundred and twenty acres, to which he moved in March of that year. He has since met with success and is one of the prosperous and energetic farmers of his county. While he votes the Republican ticket, he has never been active in politics. He served on the school board and acted as road overseer for a number of years. He was also superintendent of the largest irrigating canal in Morgan County for seven years.

October 19, 1883, Mr. Gill married Miss Jennie Gannett, of Galloe Island, who died in March, 1887, leaving a son, Arthur, now a student in the school at Greeley. July 14, 1892, Mr. Gill was united in marriage with Miss Nellie Plowhead, a native of Greeley, Colo., and a daughter of John H. and Amelia S. Plowhead. Her parents were born near Berne, Switzerland, and came to America in 1852. Mr. Plowhead crossed the plains to California, where he spent two years in successful mining. On his return east he took his wife and crossed the plains to St. Louis in 1856. Later he went to Falls River, Neb., and in 1864 came to Colorado, settling on the delta near Greeley. Their daughter, Mrs. Gill, was given good advantages in girlhood and is a woman of exceptional ability. She has served efficiently as a member of the school board, and has also taken an active part in the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. and Mrs. Gill are the parents of two children, Jennie A. and Frank L.

WILLIAM A. TAYLOR is the oldest surviving settler of Telluride. In 1880 he came west from Chicago, intending to look over mining property in the interests of the Golden Group Mining Company. At that time Telluride was reached by trail from Ophir. He made the long trip westward by steam car and stage, landing July 3 of that year at a small stage station in a beautiful valley. In the place there were then three or four log cabins and one frame building, certainly not a favorable omen of the future. The first night he spent here he and sixteen others slept in the old log cabin that now stands near the brewery. The subsequent growth of the place, its attractions for miners, its development as a town, and its increase in population he has witnessed, and to it he has himself contributed. Meantime, he has exerted a powerful influence as a citizen. Being of a kind, generous-hearted disposition, he has always stood ready to help the distressed and needy, and, even to the point of self-sacrifice, has frequently aided those who were strangers to him, as well as those who were his friends.

On the north side of the Susquehanna River, near Wilkes Barre, Pa., Mr. Taylor was born June 17, 1828, a son of Arnold and Mary (Jackson) Taylor. His father, who was a saddler and harnessmaker by trade, also followed agricultural pursuits, but died in 1828, when only thirty-five years of age. His wife died in 1872 in Indiana, having long survived him. Of their two children William alone survives. He was reared in Kingston and Wilkes Barre, Pa., and attended Kingston Seminary. At twenty-two years of age he went to Fort Wayne, Ind., and became a deputy in the county recorder's office. Later he assisted in surveying the Wabash system through Ohio and Indiana to Danville, Ill., as an assistant to William Durbin, of Ohio, who made the preliminary survey.

When Moody, Ross & Co., in 1853, took the contract to build the road, with Warren Colburn as chief engineer, Mr. Taylor became assistant to Mr. Colburn and remained in that position until the completion of the road in 1856. In 1857 he took a contract for the completion of the Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad from Plymouth, Ind., to Chicago, which work he completed in 1858. He then engaged in various pursuits in Chicago and Indiana until 1880, when he came to Telluride to attend to the interests of the stockholders in the Golden Group mine on Bear Creek. In 1883 he embarked in the lumber business in Telluride, and has since been more or less engaged in the same business, also has operated a sawmill on San Miguel River. With John Leonard he operated a twenty-stamp mill and owns some good claims. Through his kindness in giving lumber to poor men who desired to build homes, he has been most helpful in promoting the growth of the town. He has been active in the Democratic party, and in 1883 was



C. B. SCHMIDT.

prominently connected with the work of organizing San Miguel County. For many years he was a member of the town board, also served as mayor several terms, and is the present incumbent, and for two terms was county commissioner. In the fall of 1898 he was elected to the state legislature on the Democratic ticket, endorsed by the Populists, and in this position he has shown the same fidelity to the interests of the people, the same energy and determination, the same devotion to the cause of just legislation that had previously characterized him as a private citizen.

C B. SCHMIDT, general agent of the Suburban Land and Investment Company, of Pueblo, and a director of the Bessemer Irrigating Ditch Company, is a German by birth and education, but an American to all intents and purposes. A native of Saxony, he came to America at the age of twenty-one, about the time of the close of the Civil war. With him he brought his working capital in the form of a German college education, which soon enabled him to make his way in a land full of opportunities for intelligence and energy. After a few years of varied attempts to gain a foothold in the east he gradually drifted west (anticipating the advice of Horace Greeley), and at the beginning of the year 1868 he found himself in Kansas.

The era of rapid development of that state was then setting in, and Mr. Schmidt was destined to act as an important factor in this development work. When the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad had spanned the state from the Missouri River to the Colorado line and thereby earned its magnificent land grant, Mr. Schmidt, who had already done much by his ready German pen to attract the attention of his countrymen to Kansas, was commissioned by the late A. E. Touzalin, then land commissioner of the Atchison road, to organize a department of foreign immigration. This department remained under his charge for about thirteen years, and from a small beginning attained extensive proportions, its ramifications extending from the Ural Mountains on the eastern confines of Europe, to the Pacific coast. The prosperous German, Swiss and Mennonite settlements in that part of Kansas which is tributary to the Santa Fe system are lasting monuments to the work then done by Mr. Schmidt.

The Santa Fe land grant having been practically disposed of to settlers, Mr. Schmidt removed from Topeka to Omaha in 1885, at the invitation of Mr. Touzalin, there assuming the management of the Equitable Trust Company. The nature of his work for the railroad company, and subsequently for the Equitable Trust Company and other financial concerns, rendered necessary frequent trips to Europe and long sojourns there; and he has been instrumental in bringing not only thousands of men, but millions of cheap money for investment to the west. At the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 in Chicago he was at the head of the German Ethnographic Exhibition, of which the German village was a part. This enterprise was capitalized by a syndicate of German banks under the leadership of the Deutsche Bank of Berlin. Soon after the close of the World's Fair he came to Colorado to assume his present work, the management of the large land interests connected with the Bessemer Canal, near Pueblo. He is also a director of the Concordia Loan and Trust Company of Missouri, at Kansas City, Mo., a director of the Pueblo Business Men's Association, and vice-president of the Pueblo Melon Growers' Association. In 1898 he was appointed one of the Colorado commissioners to the Omaha Exposition. In matters political he adhered to the Democratic party until the presidential campaign of 1896, since which time he has been independent.

The marriage of Mr. Schmidt took place in 1866 and united him with Miss Martha A. Frain, of Kentucky. Three sons and one daughter were born of their union: A. B., who is passenger agent of the Burlington & Missouri Railroad in Denver; C. O., who is with his father; M. E., of Denver; and Ella M., wife of George B. Tzschuck, secretary and treasurer of the Omaha *Bee* Publishing Company.

HON. MATT FRANCE, a pioneer of 1860, is commissioner of El Paso County and one of the most influential citizens of Colorado Springs. His services in the cause of education have been especially valuable. From an early day he has been interested in securing for the young men and women of the mountain state every possible opportunity for the acquirement of good educations. During his five years' service as president of the school board of Colorado Springs, he gave much time and thought to advancing the standard of scholarship and the quality of instruction furnished by the public school. For some years he was a member of the board of trustees of Colorado College, and his

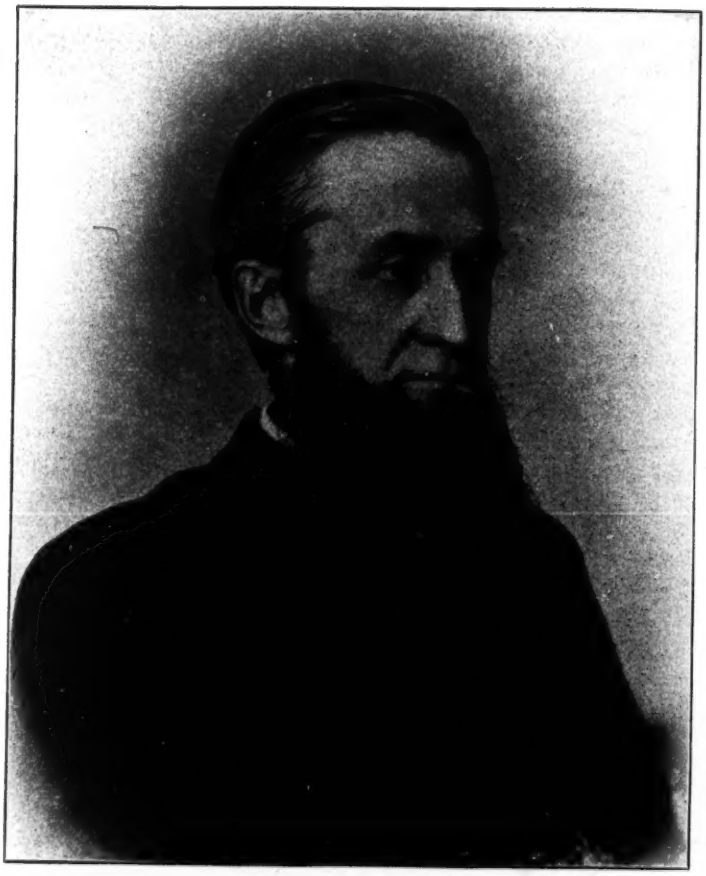
interest in this institution has never ceased. He was one of those who favored an appropriation of one-fifth of a mill per capita, which plan for raising money for state institutions of learning has since become very popular. The interest of this appropriation was devoted to the building of the Deaf Mute School (now the School for the Education of the Deaf and Blind) located at Colorado Springs. In 1875 Governor Routt, then the territorial governor, appointed him a member of the first board of trustees of this school, and he continued to serve as a trustee for nine years.

The France family (or Frantz, as the name was originally spelled) were early settlers of Pennsylvania. John France, father of our subject, was born near Reading, and in early manhood removed to Roanoke County, Va., where he engaged in farming. Afterward he removed to Dayton, Ohio, but in the spring of 1835 returned to his old Virginia home, where he soon died. His wife, Mary, was born in Shenandoah County, Va., and died near Leavenworth, Kan., in 1881, aged eighty-four. Her father, Joseph McCullough, was born in Virginia and descended from Scotch ancestors, who were early settlers in the Shenandoah Valley. John and Mary France were the parents of eight children, namely: Christian, a physician, who died in Mobile, Ala.; Mrs. Eliza Abshire, of Leavenworth, Kan.; Eli, a dentist, who died near Louisville, Ky., in 1854; John, a physician, who went to California in 1860 and died there; Samuel, also a physician, who died in Bourbon, Ind., in 1896; Matthew (or Matt, as he is invariably called); Elizabeth, who died in Kansas in 1858; and Charles, who was president of the State National Bank, of St. Joseph, Mo., now deceased.

Near Roanoke, Va., where he was born September 2, 1830, the subject of this review grew to manhood, meantime attending private schools and Boutetourt Springs Academy. In 1849 he removed to South Bend, Ind., where for several years he made his home with Hon. Schuyler Colfax, and, when Mr. Colfax was elected a member of congress, carried on his paper. In the year 1854 he went to Kansas, being one of the first of the family to settle there. He entered one hundred and sixty acres near Leavenworth, where he built a house and began farming. He remained there for some years, and witnessed much of the excitement incident to the slavery disputes in that state. Failing health caused him to remove to Colorado. In 1860 he came from St. Joe to Denver, overland, with ox-teams, spending forty-three days on the road. He spent a short time in Gilpin, Guy Hill, Black Hawk and Central City.

While in South Bend Mr. France had learned telegraphy. When the first telegraph line was built in Central City in 1863, he was soon made operator and manager, and continued as such until the close of the war. In the latter part of 1865 he went to Georgetown, where he engaged in mining, and with Joseph Watson opened the Brown mine on Republican mountain and the Baker mine on Baker mountain. In 1870 he sold his mining interests and removed to El Paso County, where he took up a ranch at the Old Jimmy camp nine miles east of Colorado Springs. For many years he continued in the cattle business and was an active member of the Colorado Cattle Growers' Association. He made Colorado City his home until 1871, when he built a residence in Colorado Springs, and has since resided here. On disposing of his cattle business in 1886, he gave his entire attention to mining, and opened and developed the Silver Wing mine in the San Juan country. He also owns the Old Man mine near Silver City, N. M., Great American mine in Arizona, and Sheriff mine in Cripple Creek.

In Cape May County, N. J., October 11, 1867, Mr. France married Mrs. Annie (Shoemaker) Parsons, who was born in New Jersey. He is a member of the Association of Colorado Pioneers, and has been identified with the El Paso County Pioneers' Association since its organization as its president. In politics he is active as a silver Republican. In 1871 he was elected county commissioner for three years, and by successive reelection served until January, 1884. During his period of service most of the roads in the county were built, among them the Ute Pass road, which cost $15,000. This being a free road to Leadville, turned the tide of travel through Colorado Springs and in that way aided in the building up of the city. Soon after the expiration of his fourth term as county commissioner he went to California, where he remained for a year. In 1891 he went to Denver as register of the state board of land commissioners, to which position he was appointed by Governor Routt. Two years later he returned to the Springs. In the fall of 1896 he was elected county commissioner, on the silver Republican ticket, and took his seat in January, 1897, to serve until 1900. He was



NORMAN O. JOHNSON.

made a Mason in Central City Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M., later was identified with the Georgetown lodge and is now a member of El Paso Lodge No. 13, of Colorado Springs. While in Central City he was made a Chapter Mason, and now belongs to Colorado Springs Chapter No. 6, R. A. M. He is also a member of Pike's Peak Commandery No. 6, K. T., and El Jebel Temple, N. M. S., of Denver. In him the community has an unswerving friend, who is ever eager to serve her best interests, and generous in his contributions toward every public-spirited enterprise. In various ways he has long been connected with the public life of El Paso County, and as an official has proved himself to be incorruptible, able and efficient.

NORMAN O. JOHNSON, deceased, formerly the senior member of the firm of N. O. Johnson & Sons, merchants of Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Cripple Creek and Manitou, was born in Chester, Windsor County, Vt. His father, Timothy Johnson, was a member of an old family of New England, and was born in Cavendish, Vt., where he engaged in agricultural pursuits. When in middle life he removed from Windsor County to Westmoreland, N. H., and there died at seventy-four years of age.

After having graduated from Chester Academy, the subject of this article opened a mercantile store in Chester, and continued there for twenty-six years. For some time he served as selectman of his town. In 1886 he came to Colorado Springs and opened a store on South Tejon street, laying then the foundation of what afterward became an immense business. In 1892 he took into partnership his only children, Herbert and Harry, and during the same year enlarged his store, doubling its capacity. Again, in 1893, he added a room, 50x75, and the following year another room, 20x50, and in 1898 a room 20x30, the most of this space covering two floors. In his large store he carried a full assortment of dry-goods, carpets, millinery, shoes, notions, etc.

In 1889 the firm established a branch business in Manitou, but discontinued it in 1894. In 1893 they opened a store in Cripple Creek, where during the fire they were burned out, with a loss of $15,000. Afterward they erected a block, 25x150 feet, three stories in height. The business that, through energy and good business judgment, they built up became the largest in the city. In 1895 they bought the Paul Wilson dry-goods house in Pueblo, corner of Main and Fifth streets, where they had three floors, with a frontage of one hundred feet and a depth of ninety feet, making their establishment the largest in the city.

Besides his mercantile interests, Mr. Johnson was interested in Cripple Creek mines from the opening of the district, and was a director in the Union Gold Mining Company. On the organization of the Exchange National Bank he was made a director, and later was elected vice-president, but in 1895, owing to poor health, he sold his interest in the bank and retired from the directorate. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce and did much to enlarge the commercial importance of the various cities in which his stores were located. His political views were strongly Republican.

During his residence in Vermont Mr. Johnson married Miss Ellen Henry, who was born in Claremont, N. H., and is now living with her son, Harry, at No. 1408 West Colorado avenue, Colorado Springs. She traces her lineage to the ancestors from whom Patrick Henry descended. Her father, Frederick A. Henry, was a native of New Hampshire, where he engaged in farming.

Mr. Johnson gave his attention to his large and important business interests until May, 1897, when he was taken ill. He died in Pueblo November 20 of the same year, and was buried in Colorado Springs, where he made his home. At the time of his death he was sixty-one years of age. When the estate was settled the extensive stores in Pueblo and Cripple Creek became jointly the property of his widow and younger son, Harry. The latter has the management of both stores. The older son succeeded to the ownership of the Colorado Springs business.

HERBERT JOHNSON, member of the mercantile firm of Johnson & Wilbur, of Colorado Springs, is the son and successor in business of N. O. Johnson, deceased. When a division of the estate was made, after the death of his father, his mother and brother withdrew from the Colorado Springs enterprise, September 1, 1898, and accepted as their share of the estate the stores in Cripple Creek and Pueblo, while he gave up his interest in the latter houses, and, by consolidation with the Wilbur Dry Goods Company, formed the firm of Johnson & Wilbur Mercantile Company, successors to N. O. Johnson & Sons.

In Chester, Vt., where he was born July 14, 1867, the subject of this narrative spent the first nineteen years of his life. Under his father's supervision he was early trained to a knowledge of merchandising. When he came to Colorado, in August, 1886, he entered his father's store as bookkeeper and assistant, and in 1892 was made a partner in the enterprise. Since the formation of his present partnership he has been the general manager of the business, M. H. Wilbur being the purchasing agent. The company has more square feet of floor space than any other business house in the city. By keeping abreast with the times in every department of their business, as well as by their reliable dealings with all, they have established a large and lucrative patronage, and have the confidence of the public.

Five miles north of Colorado Springs lies a ranch of six hundred acres, owned by Mr. Johnson. Investigating this land, from certain formations on the surface, he decided it must contain coal beds, and so prospected for coal. He succeeded in finding some good veins, running from six to ten feet wide, and containing a fine quality of liginite. He has introduced the improved methods of mining for coal and has opened five mines. In addition to the land that he owns, he leases and controls fifteen hundred acres. He is also interested in Cripple Creek mines.

Politically Mr. Johnson is a Republican. He is treasurer and a director of the Chamber of Commerce and one of its most active members. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks (in which he is a trustee) and is also a member of Pike's Peak and El Paso Clubs. In forwarding the movement for the establishment of a flower carnival he has been deeply interested. The Y. M. C. A. and Grace Episcopal Church number him among their members. His marriage, which took place in Vermont in 1886, united him with Miss Lulu N. Lee, who was born and reared in Chester. They have three children: Harry, Norman and Ruth.

HARRY JOHNSON. Nothing is more true than that judicious management, fair dealing and application to business will result in profit to the parties concerned. Even in a city as large as Pueblo, it does not take long for a man of ability and enterprise to become foremost in whatever line of industry he enters. Thus it happens that, while Mr. Johnson is a young man, he is, nevertheless, an experienced, prominent and successful man of business. His success as a merchant is, to a large extent, due to the fact that he has been trained in it from early boyhood, but it is largely due to his own application, force of character and determination to succeed. He and his mother are proprietors of a store in Pueblo that is one of the largest dry goods establishments in the state, and they also own a store in Cripple Creek, having succeeded to the business of his father, N. O. Johnson, at these points, while his brother, Herbert, retained the large store at Colorado Springs.

The history of the Johnson family appears in the sketches of N. O. and Herbert Johnson, on another page of this volume. Our subject was born in Chester, Windsor County, Vt., March 20, 1872. In 1885 he accompanied his parents to Colorado Springs, having previously graduated from the high school of Chester. After coming to this state he clerked for his father, and at the age of eighteen was given charge of the carpet department. In 1893 he became a member of the firm of N. O. Johnson & Sons, for whom, after 1895, he had the special duty of buying for the stores in Cripple Creek, Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Manitou. After his father's death he took charge of the Pueblo store. August 1, 1898, the partnership was dissolved, and he and his mother formed the present firm of Harry Johnson & Co. In Pueblo they have a building of three stories, one hundred feet square, in which they carry a full line of dry goods, millinery, cloaks, suits, etc., this being the largest exclusive dry-goods establishment in southern Colorado. In Cripple Creek they own and occupy a large building, 25x150, two floors, which they have stocked with a complete assortment of dry goods and millinery.

In politics Mr. Johnson votes the Republican ticket. He is identified with the Business Men's Club, and takes an active interest in every plan calculated to promote the growth and progress of Pueblo. He was married in Colorado Springs to Miss Mamie Wright, who was born in Tunkhannock, Pa., and by whom he has two children, Dorothy and Frederick H.

HUBBARD W. REED, superintendent of the Virginius and Revenue Tunnel Mines, and one of the well-known mine operators of Ouray, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., December

30, 1849, a son of Charles and Sophia W. (Clark) Reed, natives respectively of Massachusetts and New Hampshire. His father established the Architectural iron works of New York City and was one of the first to utilize iron work in building. Though a graduate of West Point, his life was devoted to business affairs instead of military achievements. His last years were spent in Massachusetts, where he died. He was a son of Daniel Reed, who spent his life in Massachusetts. Preceding him in ancestral line was John Reed, who was connected with the early history of New England and represented the county of Plymouth in congress during Washington's administration. John Reed was a son of a minister of the Congregational Church in Massachusetts.

When nine years of age our subject was taken to Massachusetts, where his education was largely acquired. In 1870 he graduated from Dartmouth College. On starting out for himself he went to the northwest and was employed as civil engineer, running the preliminary surveys of the Northern Pacific Railroad in Minnesota, Dakota and Montana. He engaged in surveying from Duluth to Montana until 1873. In 1875 he came to Colorado, spending a short time in Pueblo, then engaging in mining and prospecting in La Plata and San Juan Counties, and in 1876 began to operate near Ouray, at the same time giving some attention to engineering.

In 1880 Mr. Reed took charge of the Virginius mine, which was then merely a prospect and indicated little of its future value. Under his supervision the mine was equipped with modern machinery and became one of the best-known mines in the state. In 1885 electricity was first used for lighting and later as a substitute for steam in hoisting and pumping in this mine, the Virginius being the first mine in the United states to successfully use electric power for pumping.

In 1888 he accepted the management of the Revenue Tunnel, seven miles from Ouray, at an altitude of ten thousand feet; in it, as in the Virginius, electricity is used for light and as a motive power. The tunnel is one and one-half miles in length and cut the Virginius vein three thousand feet below the surface. The Caroline Mining Company, by whom the mine is owned, employs six hundred men. Besides his connection with this company, Mr. Reed is a member of the Hector Mining Company, the Glacier Mining Company and several other mining companies, which he assisted in incorporating. In the building of the Beaumont hotel at Ouray he took an active part and was one of the incorporators of the company having the enterprise in charge. He surveyed the Bear Creek toll road, and built the road to the mines. In national politics he is a Democrat, but in local affairs is independent. His wife is Annie L., daughter of John Borden, of New York.

GEORGE W. PHILLIPS, M. D., who, in point of years of professional service is the oldest physician in La Junta, was born in North Adams, Mass., November 5, 1821, a son of Rufus and Mary (Cole) Phillips. His father, Rufus, was a son of Rufus Phillips, Sr., who was a native of Rhode Island, of English extraction, and served in the Revolutionary war, afterward engaging in farm pursuits, dying at the age of ninety-one. Rufus, Jr., was born in North Adams, Mass., and in 1841 removed to Aurora, Kane County, Ill., later going to Dixon, the same state, where he died at sixty-six years. His wife was born in Berkshire County, Mass., and died in Illinois at eighty-four years. There were two sons in the family, of whom the elder, Almon, died at fifty years of age.

When our subject was twenty years of age he accompanied the family to Illinois. The following year he began to read medicine with Dr. E. W. Richards, of St. Charles, Ill., and later attended the first course of medical lectures that Rush Medical College ever gave, also took two courses in the Indiana Medical College at Lafayette, where he graduated in 1846. One year was spent in Rochester, Ill., and four years in Dodgeville, Wis., engaged in practice. He then went, overland, to California and settled in Nevada City, where he remained for three years. Later he spent one year in San Francisco. Returning east, he practiced in Dixon, Ill., for eighteen years, building up a splendid patronage and becoming widely known as a skillful physician.

From Illinois Dr. Phillips went to Independence, Kan., and engaged in practice for five years. In 1877 he came to Colorado and settled at Las Animas, twenty miles east of La Junta, but in 1884 came to this place (then containing only a few houses) and here he has since been in continuous practice. In 1862 he accepted a position as surgeon with the Seventeenth Illinois Infantry, but after eight months resigned his commission. In 1864 he was for five months

with the One Hundred and Fortieth Illinois Infantry at Perryville, Stone River and other points. With his activity in professional work he has also maintained an interest in politics and is a stanch Republican. He holds membership in Kilpatrick Post No. 41, G. A. R., of La Junta. In religion he and his family are identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he serves as a trustee.

In Dodgeville, Wis., December 20, 1848, Dr. Phillips married Miss Martha Jordan. Four children were born of their union, but one died in infancy. Three are living: George D., who is engaged in fruit-growing in Otero County; Rufus; and Minnie, wife of George R. Buckey, of La Junta.

RUFUS PHILLIPS, cashier of the First National Bank of La Junta, was born in Dixon, Ill., July 6, 1859. At the age of twelve years he accompanied his father to Independence, Kan., and for five years attended the schools of that town. He then came with the family to Las Animas, where he embarked in the cattle business with his brother and father, and for some time herded cattle on the range. After one year he and his brother took their herd to Kansas. For two years he herded cattle in summer and taught during the winter months, having charge of a district school.

Purchasing a ranch near Las Animas, in partnership with his father and brother, after several years Mr. Phillips bought their interests, and has since been the sole owner. In 1879 he became a clerk in a store in Las Animas. In the spring of 1881 he came to La Junta and was employed as clerk until 1882, when he received the appointment of postmaster. Four years were spent in that office, after which he bought a stock of drugs and engaged in the drug business. In 1886 he became cashier in the private bank of J. C. Jones, but this business was closed out after a few years. In 1889 he organized the Bank of La Junta, which was succeeded, the next year, by the Bank of Eastern Colorado; and that in turn, the following year, was merged into the First National Bank. Of each of these he was cashier.

On the 14th of January, 1889, I. P. Anderson, a desperado, who was known to have killed a postmaster in Texas while robbing a postoffice, entered the Bank of La Junta, and, Mr. Phillips being unprotected, he succeeded in getting $4,000 in cash from the vault. With this he at once fled. Mr. Phillips, knowing there was a horse tied to a post near the bank, hastily looked up his Winchester and jumping on the horse, bare-backed and bare-headed, pursued the robber for eighteen miles, and probably would have caught him, had it not been that a confederate furnished the fleeing robber with a fresh horse about six miles from town, and the man, on reaching the Purgatoire River, eighteen miles south of La Junta, plunged into the rough timbered country and was lost. However, he was afterward captured and convicted.

Fraternally Mr. Phillips is connected with Euclid Lodge No. 64, A. F. & A. M., of La Junta. He is secretary of the Otero County Building and Loan Association of this place. In religion he is a Baptist. By his marriage to Miss Mary E. Norton, who was a teacher of Tallula, Ill., he has three sons and one daughter: Clare M., Martha E., Rufus, Jr., and Robert F.

WILLIAM SHARPLESS JACKSON. During the long period of his residence in Colorado Springs Mr. Jackson has been identified with many of its most important enterprises and interests, and is recognized as one of its progressive and liberal-spirited citizens. He is a member of a family whose lineage can be traced back to 1646, in Lancashire, England. In 1725 Isaac Jackson emigrated to this country from Ireland. Representing the sixth generation in descent from him, William Sharpless Jackson was born, near Kenneth Square, Chester County, Pa., January 16, 1836, a son of Caleb H. and Mary Ann (Gause) Jackson, the latter also of old Quaker stock. He was educated at Greenwood Dell and Eaton academies. In youth he learned the machinist's trade, and after leaving school he was employed as confidential clerk by the man with whom he had learned his trade.

For six years Mr. Jackson was engaged in the car-building and lumber business at Latrobe, Pa., after which he accepted the position of treasurer of the Lake Superior & Mississippi Railroad. Upon the organization of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company in 1871, he was chosen its secretary and treasurer, and afterward became vice-president, which position he resigned in 1876. Since 1873 he has been interested in the El Paso County Bank and since 1876 has owned a majority interest in the concern, of which he is the cashier. This bank is the oldest financial

HELEN HUNT JACKSON.

institution in El Paso County and has steadily maintained its position as one of the leading banks of the state, this being largely due to the ability and judgment of Mr. Jackson, who is known as one of the safest and most conservative bankers in the west.

In 1884 Mr. Jackson was appointed receiver of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad and during the next two years he displayed unusual ability as an organizer and executive officer. His success in the position was so conspicuous that he was publicly noticed as a model receiver by a prominent New York judge. When two years had elapsed, he was able to turn the road over to the re-organized company, with a greatly improved roadway, a complete equipment, one million dollars in the treasury, and an able and efficient management to control. His magnificent service was recognized by his election as president of the road, but after one year the pressure of private business affairs led him to resign. From the establishment of Colorado College he has been a member of its board of trustees and no one rejoices more in its success than does he. Both in business and socially, he has a host of warm personal friends, who esteem him for his noble qualities and upright character.

In 1875 Mr. Jackson married Helen Hunt, "H. H.," who died in 1885. Three years later he married her niece, Helen Banfield, and they have had seven children, the youngest of whom died in December, 1898. Politically he is in sympathy with Republican principles. He is a member of many of the prominent clubs in this city, Denver and Pueblo.

HELEN HUNT JACKSON. Of the illustrious women who have made Colorado their home, there is none who has achieved the literary success or gained the world-wide fame of Helen Hunt Jackson. Colorado justly holds in reverence the memory of this gifted daughter. As she was, she will be long remembered, and especially by the people of Colorado Springs, where for so long she made her home. She left her impress upon the literature of the times. In song and story tributes will be paid to her memory; but the influence of her mind in moulding thought, in creating a new type of fiction, and in awakening an interest in the red men of the west, cannot be measured by any tributes; it is as measureless as the soul and as immortal as time itself. Her life was "a thing of beauty," and it will be "a joy forever" as succeeding generations will pause to read, reflect and admire.

Helen Maria Fiske was born at Amherst, Mass., October 18, 1831, the daughter of Nathan Wiley and Deborah (Vinal) Fiske, natives of Massachusetts. Her father was a graduate and a tutor of Dartmouth College, and afterward became professor of languages in Amherst College, from which chair he was transferred to that of philosophy in the same institution. A man of great talent and versatile ability, he was no less successful as a Congregational minister than as an instructor in philosophy or mathematics or the classics, and he was also an author, publishing a translation of Eschenburg's "Manual of Classical Literature," and a few books for children. He died May 27, 1847. His wife was also a woman of literary ability, and her "Letters from a Cat" were afterward edited and published by her daughter. Her death occurred February 19, 1844. Her two sons died in boyhood, and the two daughters were Helen and Anne, the latter the wife of Everett C. Banfield, at one time solicitor of the treasury department in Washington, and now a resident of Wolfboro, N. H.

From descriptions given by Helen Hunt in after years, it may be judged that she was a bright, frolicsome child, full of fun and humor, with a sunny temperment that remained one of her charms throughout life. In St. Nicholas Magazine of October, 1880, she described what she called "The Naughtiest Day of My Life," when, in company with another little girl, she ran away from home, walking to Hadley, a distance of four miles from home. When the children were missed the entire village joined in a search for them, and they were finally found by two of the college professors. These words were written by Mrs. Fiske in her diary at the close of that anxious day: "Helen walked in at a quarter before ten at night, as rosy and smiling as possible, and saying in her brightest tone, 'Oh, mother, I've had a perfectly splendid time!'"

Her education was acquired mainly in the Ipswich (Mass.) female seminary and a private school in New York City. October 28, 1852, she became the wife of Capt. (afterward Major) Edward Hunt, United States Army, whose brother, Hon. Washington Hunt, was at that time governor of New York. He was a man of scientific attainments and especially gifted in engineering. His duties as a military officer obliged him to make frequent changes from one post to

another, and in these frequent migrations his wife bore a part, gaining through residence at different posts, and contact with various forms of civilizations, an accurate knowledge of human nature and life under varied conditions.

Major Hunt was killed in Brooklyn, N. Y., October 2, 1863, while experimenting with a "sea miner," an invention of his own for firing projectiles under the water. His first-born son, Murray, died at Tarrytown, N. Y., in August, 1854, when eleven months old. The second son, Warren Horsford, was a child of wonderful mental precocity, combined with a sweet disposition and attractive appearance. He was the idol of his mother's heart and his death left her heart-broken. He died suddenly, of diphtheria, at West Roxbury, Mass., April 13, 1865. For months after his death she held herself aloof from the society even of her nearest friends. When finally she appeared among them she was outwardly smiling and unchanged, but, in her heart, there was still that awful feeling of desolation and loss. When lonely at heart, her thoughts found vent in poetry. Hitherto she had shown no special talent for literature, but on going to live at Newport, she was thrown among a literary class of people and became interested in the same line. The only poems she had previously written were some that appeared in the Boston *Press* and *Post* when she was a girl, and they evinced no remarkable talent. But it has ever been found true that the heart, in season of affliction, throws the sweetest music into the soul; deep bereavement evokes from the soul's sad harp the most enduring melodies. She published some poems and later made her first attempt in prose, the now familiar signature "H. H." having first appeared in connection with a poem, "Tryst," in the *Notion*, April 12, 1866. Continuing her literary work, she soon became widely known. From November, 1868, to February, 1870, she traveled in Europe. In May, 1872, she visited California, and the winter of 1873-74 spent in Colorado.

At her sister's home in Wolfboro, N. H., in October, 1875, Helen Hunt became the wife of William Sharpless Jackson, of Colorado Springs. From that time until her death she made this beautiful city her home and found in the fine views of canons, mountains, springs and valleys, the inspiration for much of her writing. Her subsequent years were busy ones. In 1876 she published "Bits of Talk for Young Folks," "Bits of Talk about Home Matters;" in 1878 "Bits of Travel at Home"; in 1879, "The Story of Boone"; 1881, Mammy Tittleback's Stories"; "Hetty's Strange History", and "Mercy Philbrick's Choice", published in the No-name series by Roberts Brothers, Boston; 1884, "Cats of Connorloa"; 1878, "Nelly's Silver Mine"; 1882, "The Training of Children", "A Century of Dishonor," and the most famous of all, "Ramona", which first appeared as a serial in the *Christian Union* in 1884, and during the same year was issued in book form. As may be inferred from the work "Ramona," the author was deeply interested in the Indians, and made a careful study of their customs, peculiarities and possibilities, and interested herself in securing for them an amelioration of their unfortunate conditions.

The illness which resulted in the death of Mrs. Jackson dated from a severe fracture of a limb, in June, 1884. Afterward a cancerous affection developed, which baffled the skill of physicians. In spite of protracted illness, her sweet, sunny disposition never deserted her, and she passed tranquilly into rest August 12, 1885. The body was brought from San Francisco, where she died, to Colorado Springs and given a burial place in accordance with her request, a spot near the summit of Cheyenne Mountain, where she had often sat and dreamed and wrote. The constant visiting of her mountain resting place by throngs of visitors led Mr. Jackson, some years afterward, to remove her body to his lot in the city cemetery, where now lies all that is mortal and earthly of the once vivacious and brilliant Helen Hunt Jackson.

JOHN C. MC KENNA. The New York Tunnel and Mining Company, of which Mr. McKenna is superintendent, was incorporated in November, 1895, with a capital stock of one million and two hundred and fifty thousand shares, its officers being J. J. McCarty, president; John Bridge, vice-president; J. W. Campbell, secretary and treasurer; and R. T. Fahey, assistant secretary. The tunnel which the company owns was located by Mr. McKenna and a Mr. Kelley in 1892, and is situated at the head of Squaw Gulch, near Anaconda. Reaching into the heart of Bull Hill, it has now attained a depth of fourteen hundred feet, all of the work having been done by hand, under the direct supervision of Mr. Kenna, who was the prime mover in the

organization of the company. The tunnel runs directly under one of his claims on Bull Hill. Already $25,000 has been expended by the company in the building of the tunnel, the value of which will be very great.

In Albany, N. Y., our subject was born September 9, 1850, a son of James and Catherine (Coleman) McKenna; there he passed his boyhood days. When thirteen years of age his mother died, leaving him and two sisters younger than himself and with no means save such as he could provide, his father at that time being a soldier during the war of the Rebellion. In 1866 he became an apprentice to the carpenter's trade. He went to Milwaukee, Wis., in October, 1876, and from there, in May, 1877, proceeded west to Denver, Colo., but remained in the latter city only a short time. He walked all the way from La Veta to Lake City, where he prospected for about three weeks. Afterward he began prospecting in Georgetown, then went to Silver Plume, where he worked at the carpenter's trade and also engaged in mining for two years. Going to Leadville in 1879, he worked at his trade and mined. With his provisions packed on a hand sled, in April, 1880, he went to Aspen. In that camp he located some claims and spent six years, but did not meet with any great success. In 1887 he went to Colorado Springs, where he began contracting and building, continuing there until he came to the Cripple Creek district in 1892. He and his wife have located five claims here, namely: the Mountain Tiger, Unexpected, 77-92, the Corning and the Agnes. He owns the Late Acquisition, upon which the town of Anaconda is built. He also owns and has located other claims.

The marriage of Mr. McKenna, September 18, 1888, united him with Margaret McAuliff, who was born in Corning, N. Y., and came to Colorado with some friends in 1881, settling in Denver. She drove the stake on two of their claims and one of them is named in honor of her native town. Politically Mr. McKenna is independent in local affairs, but in national affairs usually gives his support to the Democratic party. He was one of the first trustees of the town of Anaconda, and a year after the town was established, in 1894, he was elected town clerk. He is entitled to the greatest commendation for the success he has gained. In spite of the fact that he was orphaned in early life, and left with the care of the family devolving upon him, he has steadily and constantly labored, first at his trade of a carpenter and later at mining, and in the latter occupation he has achieved a prosperity of which he is eminently worthy.

HON. THOMAS H. STRATTON. As a leader in public affairs, Mr. Stratton is well known not only in the vicinity of his home, but throughout the state. In November, 1896, he was elected to represent the twentieth district, comprising Chaffee and Park Counties, in the state senate, and served in the eleventh general assembly. Two years later he was elected to the same office in the 28th Senatorial District, on the fusion ticket, by a large majority, and is the present incumbent of the office. It is conceded by all that the district has never had a more judicious or public-spirited representative in the senate than he, for he has shown in his official relations the same good judgment and ability manifested in his private business affairs. A man of strong convictions, when once convinced of the justice of a cause, he has devoted himself to it with all the energy characteristic of him, and in this way he has been instrumental in securing the passage of a number of important measures.

Now a citizen of Lake George, Park County, Mr. Stratton was born in Cooper County, Mo., January 7, 1858, a son of Thomas L. and Pauline (Donald) Stratton. He was one of six children, of whom five are now living, namely: Mary, wife of J. D. Stark, who is the present warden of the Missouri state penitentiary; Elizabeth, widow of M. E. Murphy, of Bates County, Mo.; John C., a prominent farmer of Cooper County, Mo.; Pauline, who resides in Jefferson City, Mo.; and Thomas H. The Stratton family was founded in Virginia about 1610, the first representatives in this country settling in Bedford County. The Donald family were old settlers of Roanoke County, Va., and their old homestead stood five miles from the natural bridge.

Born in Virginia in 1796, Thomas L. Stratton in his young days followed the river and filled every office on his steamboat, having been captain for some years prior to his retirement. While still a comparatively young man, he retired from his command of a boat, and turned his attention to other matters. For two terms he served as sheriff of Roanoke County. In 1857 he removed to Cooper County, Mo., taking with him more than thirty slaves, and settling upon a

farm. There he continued to reside up to his death, which occurred in 1863. His wife was, like himself, a native of Virginia and died in Missouri.

The education of our subject was acquired principally in the Missouri State University at Columbia. In 1879, the year after his graduation, he came to Colorado and embarked in the cattle business in Park County. In connection with his own cattle interests he was for six years superintendent of the 76 ranch. In 1889 he disposed of his herd and retired from the stock business. Afterward, for one and one-half years, he acted as bookkeeper for G. W. Frost, a hay and grain dealer at Florissant. Following this he removed to Lake George and bought an interest in the Lake George Ice Company, of which he was the manager for four years. In 1891 he began to invest in Cripple Creek mining property, and still holds extensive interests in that famous camp.

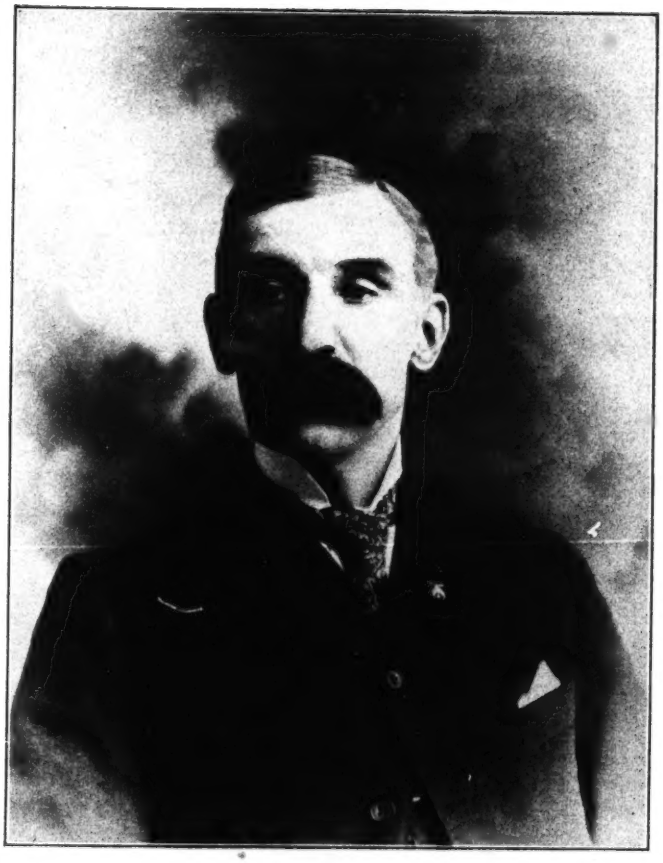
For eighteen years a Mason, Mr. Stratton is now a member of Mount Moriah Lodge No. 15, A. F. & A. M., at Canon City. In October, 1889, he was united in marriage with Miss Laura T. Witherspoon, daughter of H. S. Witherspoon, county commissioner of Park County. To their marriage have been born two children, Donald and Pauline.

ROBERT A. STEEN, president of the La Junta State Bank, and one of the most influential men of Otero County, was born in Bridgewater, Beaver County, Pa., May 5, 1851. He is of remote German extraction, but the family has long been identified with American history. His father, Robert L., son of John Steen, was born in Ohio, and is now living in Lawrence, Kan., quite active for one of his seventy-four years. He went to Topeka, Kan., in 1871, and for many years was employed on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. During the Mexican war he was a member of the state militia, but was not called out into service. Politically he has been a lifelong, but not an active, Democrat. In religion he is a Presbyterian. His father, who was a native of Pennsylvania, married Katie Barnes, who was born in the north of Ireland, and thus he was of mingled German and Irish lineage.

The mother of our subject was in maidenhood Mary Jane Bunting and was born in Pennsylvania. She died in 1865, at the age of forty-five years, and left eight children. Of these Robert A., who was second in order of birth, was given good educational advantages in the schools of Pennsylvania and the academy at Darlington, Beaver County. Afterward he took a course in the Topeka Commercial College in Topeka, Kan. At twenty years of age he became connected with a dry-goods and grocery store owned by a mining company in Pennsylvania, and of this he had charge for two years. He then went to Kansas and after taking a business course he began to work for the Santa Fe Railroad, having charge of the water service department as general foreman, on the western division from Dodge City to Denver. He held this position for thirteen years and two months and during that entire time never lost a day from work.

Resigning his position in 1883 and coming to La Junta, Colo., Mr. Steen was here given charge of the Santa Fe Railroad Company's lands and their water works, but these were at a later date sold to the city government. However, he still has charge of their landed interests in this section of Colorado. On the organization of the Bank of La Junta, with which he was actively identified, he became the vice-president, and continued as such during the existence of the bank, which was after a time merged into the First National Bank. January 16, 1893, he was one of the organizers of the La Junta State Bank, of which he was the first, and has been the only president.

Until coming to La Junta Mr. Steen did not participate in politics, although he always cast a Democratic vote on election day. Here, however, he has maintained a close connection with local political affairs. At one time he held the office of mayor. Otero County was organized in 1888 and the following year, at the first election in the new county, he was elected one of the commissioners, receiving the largest vote of any candidate on his ticket. During the three years that he remained in office he served as chairman of the board the entire time. When his term expired, in January, 1893, he was appointed deputy county treasurer, in which capacity he was retained for five years. Since resigning that position he has devoted himself to his banking and private interests. He has been identified with local interests from the organization of the town, of which he was one of the ten organizers, and has assisted personally in the advancement of local enterprises. For seven years he has served as a school director,



HORACE C. MITCHELL.

and during this time he has also been treasurer of the board. In the organization of the Otero County Building and Loan Association he was interested, and was one of the original stockholders.

Fraternally Mr. Steen is connected with Euclid Lodge No. 64, A. F. & A. M., La Junta Chapter No. 20, R. A. M., and Palestine Commandery No. 22, of all of which he was a charter member. He is also identified with El Jebel Temple, N. M. S., in Denver. He has been connected with the Masonic fraternity since June, 1872, when he was made a Mason in Darlington, Pa. With his family, he holds membership in the Presbyterian Church. In 1877 he was united in marriage with Miss Clara Alice Dillon, of Council Grove, Kan. They have two children, Sadie A. and Walter S.

HORACE C. MITCHELL is a pioneer of Leadville, having come to this city in the days when it was known as California Gulch, and here he has since engaged in mining. He located the Mahala mine, which he named in honor of his sister and which is one of the largest and most productive mines of this camp. With it he has been connected from the first. The shaft of the Mahala mine penetrates to a depth of twelve hundred feet, and five large smoke stacks can be seen. He is also connected with other mines of this region, and his mining interests are important and varied.

Mr. Mitchell was born in St. Clair, Mich., in 1846, a son of Periz and Susan (Carelton) Mitchell, natives respectively of Freeport, Me., and New Hampshire. His father, who followed the sea until thirty years of age, then settled in St. Clair, Mich., where he conducted a sash and door factory until his death. For years he served as town trustee, and as a Republican was active in local affairs. He was an earnest Christian and a member of the Congregational Church. His death occurred when he was fifty-six. Little is known of his father, save that he was a sailor. His wife, who died at seventy-five years of age, was a daughter of Jeremiah Carelton, a farmer and merchant of New Hampshire and a captain in the Indian wars. Our subject was one of five children. His brother, Jeremiah, is engaged in mining and the real-estate business, with his home in Denver; George M. is connected with the Denver Mining Exchange; Mahala is unmarried; and Cora is the wife of George W. Bethel, of Canon City.

At the age of fourteen years our subject began life as a sailor, and for six years he lead a seafaring life. In 1870 he came to Colorado and settled in Denver, securing employment with the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company. From there in 1874 he came to what is now Leadville, and here he owns an elegant residence, over which his wife (formerly Margaret Braden, of Canada) gracefully presides. His home is known for its hospitality and he and his accomplished wife have many friends. In Masonry he is connected with the blue lodge, chapter, commandery and shrine. He is a man of liberal views, enterprising and progressive, and always does his part in promoting those enterprises which are calculated to be of public benefit. He has never cared to identify himself with politics, although he is a pronounced advocate of Republican principles. A man of public spirit, energetic and possessing clear judgment, he is reputed to be one of the most sagacious mining men of the city and his opinion is relied upon in matters relative to the mining industry.

HON. WILLIAM H. BRISBANE, former state treasurer of Colorado, came to Leadville in 1879, and with the exception of the years of his official life, has since been a resident of this city, where he has been interested in real estate and mining and is now manager of the Vendome hotel. He is the sole owner of the de Mainville block, in which the postoffice is located and which is among the best business buildings in the city. From the time that he came to Leadville he was a partner of Mr. de Mainville in the real-estate and mining business, until the death of the latter in 1896.

In Allentown, Lehigh County, Pa., the subject of this article was born in 1851. His father, Rev. William H. Brisbane, was a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church and, while a native of New York, spent the most of his life in Pennsylvania; his death occurred in 1862, while he was pastor of one of the leading churches in Philadelphia. He had two brothers, Arthur and Robert, who served in Colonel Baker's regiment in the Union army and were killed in the battle of Fair Oaks. Their father, William H. Brisbane, was a prominent merchant of New York and for some time held office as collector of the port of New York; his father was an intimate friend of Martha Washington.

The mother of our subject was Jennie (Biggs)

Brisbane, a native of Delaware, and sister of Gov. Benjamin T. Biggs, of that state. Her grandfather, John Biggs, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war; and her father, whose name was also John, was born in Delaware, where he became a large and prosperous land owner. She is still living, and makes her home with her only son; her daughter, Mary H., married George W. Polk, of Denver, and died some years ago.

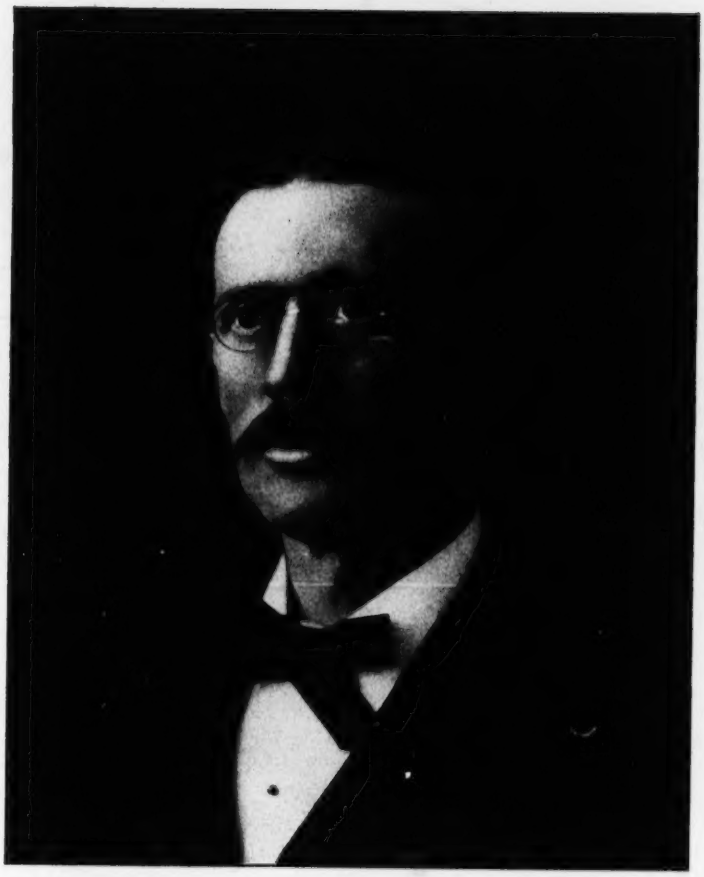
Educated in Quaker schools in Philadelphia, at the age of eighteen our subject learned the printer's trade, and for some time was employed on the Philadelphia *Press*, with John W. Forney. Later he was employed by the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company, car and ship builders, who built some of the finest ships in our country. He then went to Wilmington, Del., where he engaged in the wholesale tobacco and cigar business. In 1876 he came west, settling in Cheyenne, Wyo., and three years later came to Leadville, where he began to buy and sell real estate and also acquired large mining interests. A prominent and active Republican, he was elected state treasurer on this ticket in 1888, and served for one term, meantime making his home in Denver. In 1893 he returned to Leadville, where he has since resumed his real-estate, mining and business interests.

In 1897 Mr. Brisbane married Florence Belle Maulding, who was born in Illinois and is a highly educated and refined lady, and for a time was a school teacher in Leadville. She is a daughter of James Maulding, who for six years served as sheriff of Hamilton County, Ill., and has been prominent in public affairs during almost his entire active life; his wife bore the maiden name of Margarette Manchester. Fraternally Mr. Brisbane is connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Knights of Pythias and stands at the head of the local lodge of Elks. Having witnessed the growth of Leadville for twenty years, he feels a deep interest in everything pertaining to its welfare. He has gained financial success and an honored position among the citizens of Leadville, whose people hold him in esteem as a man of business ability and integrity.

MARK B. GILL, chairman of the board of commissioners of Washington County and superintendent of 22 ranch, was born in Jefferson County, N. Y., January 5, 1863, being the youngest son of William H. and Elmira H. (Otis) Gill. He was one of seven children, of whom those beside himself now living are: Alice M., Florence E., Frank H. and William H., all residents of Greeley except Frank H., who owns and occupies a ranch in Morgan County. The Gill family descends from John Gill, a native of England, born in 1620. He emigrated to America about 1639 and settled in Salisbury, Mass., where he married Miss Phoebe Buswell, daughter of Isaac Buswell, one of the original owners of the site of Salisbury. Samuel, son of John Gill, was born in Salisbury in 1652, and was the father of Daniel Gill, who was born in the same town November 18, 1679, removed to Exeter, R.I., in 1730, and there remained until death. His son, Daniel, Jr., was born in Exeter September 25, 1734, and about 1770 removed to Springfield, Vt., from which city he was elected, in 1784, to the Vermont legislature, and again elected in 1792. During his attendance upon the session at Rutland in 1792, he was presented with a petition signed by one hundred and ninety-five inhabitants of Springfield and vicinity, bearing date October 19, 1792, and appointing him and Abner Bisbee to select homesteads for the petitioners in Upper Canada, in response to a proclamation issued by John G. Simcoe, then governor of the province. He accepted the appointment, and on his return from the mission, was taken ill and died at Sing Sing, N. Y., December 7, 1793.

Whitford, son of Daniel Gill, Jr., was born in Springfield, Vt., July 5, 1778, and for many years sailed the lakes, but later kept an inn on the banks of the Connecticut River, at the old homestead. He married Betsy Holden, granddaughter of William Holden, who was a colonel from New Hampshire in the Revolutionary war. Their son, William H., our subject's father, was born at Springfield in 1807. When two years of age he was taken by his parents to Montreal, Canada, and a year later to Jefferson County, N. Y., thence in 1814 to Galloe Island, where he grew to manhood and assisted to clear a tract entered by his father. When the land was cleared he used the timber in constructing a vessel with which he freighted to market. He engaged in farming and shipbuilding until he died, August 31, 1869.

At the age of sixteen our subject began to work on the range in the round-ups, which work he continued for twelve years, being with Bruce Johnson, vice-president of the Union Bank of Greeley and one of its most prominent men.



M. Walter Dixon

Meantime he gathered together a bunch of cattle for himself and ranged them with the stock owned by his employer. Since 1887 he has had entire charge of Mr. Johnson's cattle interests and also of 22 ranch, comprising forty-two hundred acres of land. He owns an interest in the seven hundred head of cattle now on the range, and also owns an interest in the ranch.

In 1896 Mr. Gill was the Republican nominee for county commissioner and was elected by a handsome majority. In 1898 he was nominated by his party for senator from the twenty-fifth senatorial district, comprising Morgan, Logan, Sedgwick, Phillips, Washington and Yuma Counties; his opponent, however, was the nominee of the fusion ticket, representing four parties, and defeated him by two hundred and fifteen votes. Fraternally he is a member of Oasis Lodge No. 67, A. F. & A. M., at Fort Morgan; Chapter No. 31, R. A. M., in that town; Poudre Valley Lodge No. 13, I. O. O. F., at Greeley; also the Olive Branch Lodge of Rebekahs. July 2, 1889, he married Ada E., daughter of U. C. Killebrew, who came from Illinois to Colorado in 1878 and is now a brick contractor in Denver. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Gill are: Eula B., Helen H. and Lucille.

HON. N. WALTER DIXON was born in the town of Princess Anne, Somerset County, Md., September 22, 1858. His father was George C. Dixon, M. D.; his mother's maiden name was Virginia White. On his mother's side he is descended from Col. William Stevens, one of Lord Baltimore's council and deputy governor of the province of Maryland, Colonel Stevens being his maternal great-great-great-great-grandfather; he was born in 1630 and died in 1687. His tomb is yet to be seen at Rehobeth, Somerset County, Md. The maternal great-grandfather of Judge Dixon, Capt. William White, during the Revolutionary war, at the age of eighteen, raised, equipped and maintained at his own expense, a company of the Virginia line, which he commanded during the war. By virtue of descent from him, Judge Dixon is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution.

The Dixons were among the first settlers of Somerset County. The ancient records of that county disclose that in 1665 Ambrose Dixon was an attorney-at-law and practiced in the court over which Colonel Stevens presided as commissioner. The subject of this sketch received his early education in Washington Academy in Princess Anne, and in 1872 entered St. John's College, Annapolis, Md. He was graduated in 1877. For several years he taught school, during which time he read law and was admitted to the bar. In 1887 he was elected state's attorney of his native county. This position he held until March, 1891, when he resigned and moved to Colorado. Opening an office in Pueblo, he formed a law partnership with his brother, John R. Dixon, their connection continuing until the fall of 1894, when he was elected judge of the tenth judicial district of Colorado.

HON. ROBERT W. PATTERSON, president of the First National Bank of La Junta, is one of the successful financiers of Colorado. In his life we find an example worthy of emulation by young men just embarking in the field of active life. When he was young he had no school advantages (except such as he obtained for himself), nor had he wealth or influence to aid him. He relied solely upon his unaided efforts to win prosperity, and without other aid than his energy, perseverance and determination, gained success. Nor has his been a success merely in the sense of obtaining a competence, but he has also been successful in winning the regard of associates and the respect of all with whom he has had business dealings.

In Adams County, Ohio, about seventy-five miles east of Cincinnati, Mr. Patterson was born, and from there, in infancy, he was taken by his parents to Woodford County, Ill., growing to manhood upon a farm. With the exception of a year in the college at Monmouth, Ill., he had few opportunities in boyhood, but he was determined to obtain an education, and bought some Greek and Latin text books, which he studied at home. When only fifteen years of age he taught a term of country school. The money thus obtained he applied on his tuition in the Wesleyan University, at Bloomington, Ill., where he studied for five years. As his means were very limited, he "batched" and boarded in boys' clubs during his entire college course. He was so diligent and studious that he led his classes, standing at the head in every study. Finally he graduated in the classical course, but the long hours of study and privations had told upon his strength (never great) and he returned home in very poor health. For two years he remained on the farm. Meantime he continued his studies in French, German and Hebrew.

Hoping that the climate of Colorado might benefit him, in 1883 Mr. Patterson came west, where he worked on a ranch for a time and afterward engaged in the horse business near La Junta for eight years. In 1890 he sold his horse ranch and came to La Junta, where he read law for two years, being also for a time in the office of Talbot & Dennison, of Denver. He was one of the original stockholders of the First National Bank of La Junta and since his election as president has devoted much of his time to its management. He is a conservative banker, careful in judgment and accurate in details, and is fitted for the management of a financial institution in a country where investments must be made with care and watched with judgment. Having gone into other lines of activity, he has never sought for admission to the bar, but is as well informed as any lawyer in Otero County, and finds his professional knowledge of much help to him in the banking business.

In politics Mr. Patterson always voted with the Republican party until 1896, when he went as a spectator to the famous St. Louis convention that adopted a gold plank in the party platform. His sympathies being with the silver movement, he left the old party and has since been an adherent of its silver wing. He is very well informed upon all political questions, and an active worker in the best interests of the masses of the people, but is not a partisan, except to the extent of good government. He has no political ambitions, and politics and office are distasteful to him. In the fall of 1898 he was nominated for the legislature on the silver Republican ticket, and elected by a large majority. He is a member of several important committees and is a conscientious worker.

If from the life of Mr. Patterson one lesson can be learned more than any other, it is this: that any boy who is determined to be successful can attain his object, in spite of poverty, in spite of the lack of educational opportunities, in spite even of delicate health. Perseverance and economy are the two characteristics which he names as being needful in the attainment of success.

AUGUST MUNTZING, one of the leading attorneys of northeastern Colorado, with his office in Akron, was born in the town of Heilbraun, kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, March 19, 1855, a son of John Phillip and Margaret (Hahnamann) Muntzing. He was one of twenty-five children, four of whom are living, those besides himself being: Henry, who is a commissioner in the Choctaw Indian agency; Minnie, widow of John Meinholdt, and a resident of Alma, Kan.; and Louisa, wife of George H. Crouse, a mine owner at Silverton, Colo. In this family there were two sets of triplets, for which the mother was given the crown reward.

When a young man our subject's father studied law and was admitted to the bar. In 1858 he emigrated to America, settling in Winchester, Va., where he engaged in the raising of grapes and manufacture of wine. After the close of the Civil war he removed to Kansas, establishing his home at Manhattan. In that place he resided until he died, in 1880. His son, our subject, received a public-school education in America. The unsettled condition of the country caused the nomadic spirit to develop, and at the early age of sixteen he entered the government service as a teamster. He engaged in freighting across the plains to Laramie, Wyo., for two years, after which he purchased a team of his own, and in 1875-76 engaged in buffalo hunting from Fort Dodge southward through the mesquite country to Fort Griffin, Tex. During that time he experienced some danger from Indian hostility and witnessed not a few of their depredations. In 1879 he went to the San Juan country and began freighting from Alamosa to Silverton and Lake City, which business he continued for two years.

Meantime, even under these unfavorable circumstances, our subject had gained a rudimentary knowledge of law. Going to Kansas City, he attended the Kansas City Law Institute, where he finished his third course of lectures. He then began the practice of law in Attica, Kan., remaining there from the fall of 1884 until the spring of 1887. Meantime, he had considerable experience in the legal intricacies connected with the fight for the location of the county-seat. In 1887 he opened a law office at Yuma, Colo., and remained there until August 4, 1894, when he was appointed register of the United States land office at Akron. He removed to Akron and assumed the duties of the office. During the four years that he filled the position he also, by special permission of the commissioner, engaged in the practice of law. On retiring from office he turned his entire attention to his practice. He has made a specialty of criminal law and during his years of practice has won every case but two which he has undertaken.

In 1882 our subject married Fannie, daughter of Charles Lamb, a farmer of Illinois. Two chil-

Jonathan B. Kilbourn.

dren were born of their union, but only one is living, Kathleen Guidotta. In politics Mr. Muntzing is a Democrat. In 1886 and 1887 he served as mayor of Attica, Kan., to which office he was elected on what was known as the liberal ticket. During his term of office he did much toward correcting political abuses and making needed reforms in the public affairs of the place. Fraternally he was actively connected with the Knights of Pythias while in Attica, and is a member of Akron Lodge No. 31, Star of Jupiter; also Akron Lodge No. 74, A. F. & A. M.; Akron Chapter No. 26, R. A. M.; and Akron Commandery No. 21, K. T.

JONATHAN BURWELL KILBOURN, of Pueblo, was born in Middletown, Conn., August 22, 1843, a son of Jonathan, Jr., and Sophia (Newton) Kilbourn. His father was born in Killingworth, Conn., November 4, 1801, but in early manhood settled in the city of Middletown, Conn., and for years was a prominent and successful business man of that place, where he died February 7, 1890. He had been a selectman of the town, member of the common council and an alderman of the city, and chief engineer of the fire department. In 1846 he was appointed a state bank director by the legislature, and in 1850 he was appointed state commissioner on the Middlesex Turnpike Company. He had been a director of the Middlesex County Bank, director of the Meriden Bank, director of the Connecticut River and Long Island Steamboat Company, director of the Middlesex Mutual Assurance Company, and director of the Boston and New York Railroad Company. He was a member of the Episcopal Church, in which he was an officer. His wife from childhood was a devout member of the Congregational Church, possessed all of the Christian graces, and was a true mother and a kind and beloved neighbor. Two children, Jonathan Burwell and Sophia Elizabeth, were born of his marriage to Sophia Newton, who was born in Durham, Conn., February 2, 1800, and died September 28, 1886.

The grandfather of our subject, Jonathan Kilborn, was a farmer, a native of East Haddam, Conn., born January 28, 1769, and settled in Clinton, Conn., where he died October 10, 1850. When the British, during the war of 1812, appeared off the harbor of Clinton, he shouldered his gun and with many of the men of the neighborhood went to the harbor to prevent their landing. By his marriage to Elizabeth Farnham he had a large family of children. His father, Capt. Jonathan Kilborn, was born in Colchester, Conn., April 12, 1742. He settled in East Haddam, Conn., and for many years carried on an extensive business at Kilborn's Mills, on Salmon River, in that town. He was an officer in the Revolution, having been commissioned as a lieutenant (June 14, 1776) of the First Company, Fourth Battalion, of the troops raised to march immediately to New York, and there join the Continental army; and in October, 1778, he was commissioned as captain of the Third Company, Twenty-fifth Regiment. Captain Kilborn was a man of much enterprise and public spirit, and was appointed to various civil offices.

The subject of this sketch was primarily educated in public schools and a private school conducted by Daniel H. Chase. Later he was a student of the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., in the class of 1865, and joined the XI Chapter of the Psi Upsilon fraternity. After leaving college he was for a time employed in the manufacture of fire arms at Middletown for the government, and during the latter part of the Civil war he was employed as purser on the steamship "Liberty," running from New York to Havana, and occasionally to New Orleans. When the ship steamed into Lower New York Bay early one morning in 1865, news came by health officer of the surrender of General Lee the day before.

From 1865 to 1870 Mr. Kilbourn was employed by the Russell Manufacturing Company of Middletown, being in the office during part of the time, and afterward on the road. Subsequently, in 1870, he accepted a position as clerk in the Middletown Savings Bank, which was incorporated in 1825. By successive promotions he became teller, assistant secretary and, in 1877, was elected treasurer, which position he resigned in December, 1879. During his connection with the bank he had seen its deposits of $3,000,000 increased to $6,000,000, and had himself promoted its success by his excellent judgment and diligent application to details. From 1874 he was an auditor of the Middletown Gas Light Company.

In May, 1880, Mr. Kilbourn came west. After his arrival in Denver he engaged in traveling in Colorado, Kansas and New Mexico for W. & B. Douglas, pump manufacturers of Middletown, Conn., and also sold silver plated ware for the Middletown Plate Company. In the summer of 1880 he was acting paying teller of the City Na-

tional Bank of Denver. In August, 1881, he was appointed teller of the Stock Growers' National Bank of Pueblo, and in the spring of the following year, on the organization of the Bank of Pueblo, he accepted the position of assistant cashier, which he held for two years. On resigning that place he became financial agent for southern Colorado, representing the Travelers Insurance Company, and in that business he continued until the spring of 1895. From August, 1885, till May, 1890, he was receiver of public moneys in the Pueblo Land Office, to which office he received appointment under President Cleveland. During this period the business grew to be the largest in the history of the office (aggregating one year, $431,000), and as receiver and United States disbursing agent more than $1,225,000 passed through his hands. As manager for the Travelers Insurance Company he loaned large sums of money for that concern, as well as for many other eastern clients. In 1895 he put the business in the hands of C. C. Stein, of Pueblo, under contract, which arrangement still continues. Mr. Kilbourn was elected a director of the Modoc Mining and Milling Company (a dividend payer), in the Cripple Creek district, Colorado, in June, 1897, and was appointed an auditor in June, 1898.

Of Democratic ancestry, it is but natural that Mr. Kilbourn should have identified himself with the Democratic party. However, while he has usually voted that ticket, he is inclined to be independent, and in 1896 voted for William McKinley for president. At the time of coming west he was a member of the common council of the city of Middletown. When a young man he served more than the required seven years in the volunteer fire department as a member of Hubbard Hose No. 2, of Middletown, and received an honorable discharge. He is identified with the Presbyterian Church, in which he is an elder and ex-treasurer. While he was in Middletown he was made a Mason, and was worshipful master of St. John's Lodge No. 2; high priest of Washington Chapter No. 6, R. A. M.; an earnest worker in Columbia Council No. 9, of Royal and Select Masters; eminent commander of Cyrene Commandery No. 8, K. T., and at the time of his removal from the state was grand generalissimo of the Grand Commandery Knights Templar. He is now a member of Pueblo Commandery No. 3, K. T.

Mr. Kilbourn has witnessed the growth of the city from a very humble beginning; even as late as 1883, when he built a residence on the southeast corner of Court and Twelfth streets (now almost in the heart of the city), he found it difficult to persuade the city council to run water mains to his place, for the reason that it was so far out. He now owns and occupies a handsome home at No. 1827 Grand avenue. Mr. Kilbourn has noted with great satisfaction the gradual cessation of toil and the closing of stores and shops on Sunday, until now in Pueblo Sunday trading has mostly ceased. In 1884 he was elected treasurer of Pueblo city schools (district No. 1), and in May, 1892, secretary of the Pueblo Opera House Association, holding the position until the ownership of the Grand Opera House changed in 1895. In Middletown, Conn., September 4, 1873, he married Mary Adeline Douglas, daughter of William and Catharine Creamer (Riley) Douglas, and granddaughter of Capt. Allen Riley, of Wethersfield, Conn. (a trader in the West Indies), and of William Douglas, a farmer of Northford, Conn. The last-named was a son of Col. William Douglas, who commanded a New Haven regiment in the Revolutionary war, and whose ancestors were among the earliest settlers of New England. The father of Mrs. Kilbourn was born in Branford, Conn., April 19, 1812. As a child he evinced a talent for invention. He received the first patent for pumps, which was granted August 20, 1835, and signed by Andrew Jackson, president of the United States. Afterward he engaged in the manufacture of pumps and carried on a very large business in that line. He died April 21, 1858; his wife survived him many years, passing away January 27, 1896, aged eighty-three years.

Mr. and Mrs. Kilbourn united with the First Church of Middletown (Congregational) and after the family joined him in Colorado in 1882, that membership was transferred to the First Presbyterian Church of Pueblo.

The oldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Kilbourn was Jonathan Douglas Kilbourn, a boy of unusual manliness and nobility of character. He was born in Middletown April 26, 1875, was baptized at home January 1, 1877, by his parents' pastor, Rev. Azel W. Hazen, D. D., at which time the 1873 bridal loaf was cut by Dr. Hazen and distributed. While yet a boy Douglas confessed faith in Christ, and having passed a most satisfactory examination, was publicly received into membership with the First Presbyterian Church

of Pueblo, Sunday, March 3, 1889, by the pastor, Rev. E. Trumbull Lee, D. D. Douglas was a member of the Y. P. S. C. E., an usher in the church, the treasurer and one of the librarians of the Sunday school. He was efficient, courteous and faithful in every position. Graduating from the Pueblo Centennial High School in 1893, he entered the Electrical Engineering course at Armour Institute, Chicago, in September of that year. He had completed the first year's studies, had been very appreciative of his splendid privileges for study and work, had maintained a high standing in scholarship, had been faithful to every Christian and secular duty, and was preparing to return home for the summer vacation, when he was taken ill, and died on June 15, 1894, before his parents could reach him. The parents, Willie and a devoted aunt—Miss Lizzie Kilbourn, of Middletown—having arrived in Chicago, the funeral services were held on Tuesday, June 19, at the residence of Mrs. H. P. Gray, No. 3921 Prairie avenue, where Douglas had made his home, and were conducted by Rev. Frank W. Gunsaulus, D. D., president of Armour Institute, whose tribute to the memory of Douglas (who was known at the Institute as John), to his worth as a Christian young man and scholar, and adding that in the higher life upon which he had then entered, he would start where he had stopped here, progressing under most favorable environments to higher and grander success than was possible to achieve on earth, and instructing those who had been his instructors here, a guardian over those who had cared for him on earth, and an elevating influence in the lives of those he had left behind, was not only eloquent, but comforting and uplifting. The Institute Glee Club, of which Douglas was a member, was present and sang his favorite hymn, "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and other selections. There were present also Philip D. Armour, founder of the Institute, the faculty, and many of the students and Chicago friends. Mother and aunt accompanied the remains eastward that afternoon, and the body was laid at rest in the Kilbourn family lot, on the crest of beautiful Indian Hill Cemetery, which overlooks the charming Connecticut Valley and River, June 21, 1894, after services at Elm Cottage, the Kilbourn family home in Middletown, conducted by Douglas' Pueblo pastor—Dr. Lee—who happened to be spending his vacation in Connecticut. During the Revolutionary war this well-preserved house was owned and occupied by the grandfather of the late Hon. Henry G. Hubbard, president of the Russell Manufacturing Company, and the northeast front room was used for storing soldiers' clothing at that time, he during the war having been commissary and superintendent of stores for the army.

The second son, William Douglas Kilbourn, was also born in Middletown, February 3, 1880, and was baptized by Rev. Dr. Hazen, at the First Church, on Sunday, May 2, 1880, the father leaving for Colorado the next day. He is of an inventive turn of mind and already has been granted one United States patent for a newspaper holder, intended for use at breakfast table, or on desk or table, as a stenographer's note book holder, or as a music rack. Another patent for a bottle closure has been granted, but not yet issued. William was a member of the Pueblo Centennial High School, class of 1897, and, like his brother Douglas, stands high in scholarship, is a great reader of the best literature, has a retentive memory and keeps abreast of the times in reading and study and observation. He is an athlete, fond of camp life and wholesome sport. His running high jump is five feet two inches, standing broad jump nine feet five inches, and one hundred yards dash close to ten and one-fifth seconds. In June, 1891, he united with the First Presbyterian Church of Pueblo, on confession of faith, and was publicly received with forty-three others, on Sunday, July 5, 1891, by Dr. Lee. He joined the Y. P. S. C. E., and has been treasurer of the Sunday-school, and of the High School Athletic Association, and secretary and treasurer of the school lyceum. He, like his older brother, is a banjoist, and is a member of the Orchestral Quintette, a musical organization of young people. William is now engaged with special studies, preparatory to entering the Colorado State School of Mines, at Golden, in September, 1899.

The youngest son, Burwell Newton Kilbourn, was born at the Court street home in Pueblo, September 29, 1891, was baptized in the First Presbyterian Church by Rev. E. T. Lee, D.D., pastor, Sunday March 13, 1892. He entered room 1 in the Centennial School building in September, 1897, and at the end of the school year was advanced to room 3, "jumping room 2" as he says. Though quite young, he is at times a help to his father when checking up accounts and vouchers.

Mr. Kilbourn was one of the earlier contribu-

tors to Colorado College, and upon his return to Middletown, after a visit to Denver in 1878, he secured a donation of $100 from his Sunday-school, to help build the Second Congregational Church edifice, on Larimer street, Denver, afterwards condemned.

Mr. Kilbourn has recently presented to the First Presbyterian Church of Pueblo a beautiful individual communion cup service, and in 1895, at the suggestion of the pastor, and upon urgent request of Pueblo friends of his oldest son (whose life had been mostly spent in Pueblo, where he was well known and highly esteemed) that some memorial should here commemorate his exemplary record and perpetuate his memory, there was imported a massive, costly and highly polished red marble baptismal font, circular in form, with five tablets appropriately and historically inscribed, presented to the church in memory of Douglas, and placed at the pulpit end of the aisle in which he had so acceptably ushered. The font was dedicated with special services by Dr. Lee, on Easter Sunday, April 14, 1895; and since then many children and adults have thereat received the sacred rites of baptism, to the joy of the donor.

The heirlooms which have come down through several successive generations of "Jonathans" and now held by the subject of our sketch, are of solid silver, and comprise brooches, buckles, slides and complete sets of buttons for coat, waistcoat and breeches. Each button is neatly engraved "J. K."

John Kilborn, son of Sergt. John Kilbourn, who was confirmed by the general court in May, 1657, "to be sergeant at Wethersfield," was the ancestor of all the Kilbourns of the Glastenbury branch, and born at Wethersfield, Conn., February 15, 1651, and died November 25, 1711. He was appointed to public trusts, was a man of considerable property, benevolently inclined, and gave a parcel of land for a parsonage for Rev. Timothy Stevens, the first minister of Glastenbury.

Jonathan Kilborn, Esq., born in Colchester, January 8, 1707, and for many years a member of the state legislature, died October 14, 1785. He was a manufacturer, and an uncommonly ingenious mechanic, invented machinery for cutting iron screws, and directed the preparation of the bar of iron from which by his invention was cut the first screw ever made by machinery. He was an intimate friend of the elder Governor Trumbull, and they frequently rode on horseback to and from Colchester and Lebanon, on visits to each other of from one to two weeks in length.

Thomas Kilborne, the common ancestor of all the Kilbornes (now spelt variously, Kilbourn, Kilburn, Kilborn, Kilbourne, etc.) on the western continent, was born in the parish of Wood Ditton, in the County of Cambridge, England, A. D. 1578, where he was baptized on the 8th of May of that year. Unlike most of the pioneers of New England, he was a member of the church of England and church warden of his native parish in 1632. On the 15th of April, 1635, he, with a portion of his family, including the youngest son, John, then a lad of ten years, and later known as Sergt. John Kilbourn, baptized at Wood Ditton, September 9, 1624, embarked for New England on board the ship "Increase," Robert Lea, master. In 1613 Agatha Borrowdale bequeathed to him and others certain property in trust for benevolent purposes; for the care of which he was to receive at the end of every seven years a "ring of gold of the price of thirty shillings" etc. He settled in Wethersfield, Conn., and died previous to 1639.

Mr. Kilbourn, on his mother's side, is descended from Rev. Roger Newton, English born, but only partly English bred. He studied at Harvard, and from Rev. Thomas Hooker, of Hartford, founder of the colony of Connecticut, he received instruction in theology; and Mary Hooker, eldest daughter of Thomas Hooker, became his wife (so the descendants of Roger Newton are also descendants of Thomas Hooker). Rev. Roger Newton was one of the seven founders and the first pastor of the church in Farmington, Conn., 1645–1657. Leaving Farmington in 1657 Roger Newton purposed returning to England. Strong adverse winds at the time of sailing led the master of the ship to conclude that, like Jonah of old, Mr. Newton was seeking to escape from the doing of the Lord's work, and fearing lest he might otherwise be compelled to throw him overboard in mid ocean, he left him in Boston and sailed away.

August 22, 1660, Roger Newton was installed the second pastor of the First Church of Christ, Milford, Conn., and so continued until his decease, June 7, 1683. He was highly esteemed and his library was enormous for those times. He was a "sound preacher" and a "judicious speaker." The blessing of the patriarchs, the desire of godly men of that time and of all times,

J. Reid Glover

was granted to him, and the Lord gave to him a godly seed. First and pre-eminently he loved the word of God and was "a good minister of Christ Jesus nourished in the words of the faith and of the good doctrine."

Mr. Kilbourn's mother (Sophia Newton) was a daughter of Burwell Newton, who lived to a good old age. His grandfather, Abner Newton, son of Samuel Newton, and a grandson of Roger Newton, married Mary Burwell, and with his bride removed to Durham, Conn., in 1725.

While the subject of our sketch has practically retired from business, yet his property interests are important and require constant attention, so that he still leads a busy life, and is always interested and helpful in all that pertains to the true progress and higher welfare of Pueblo.

J. REID CROWELL, who has attained distinction at the bar of Colorado Springs and the state of Colorado as a successful criminal lawyer, is a member of an old family of New Hampshire. His father, J. Reid Crowell, Sr., was born in Nashua, N. H., and from there removed to Brooklyn, Jackson County, Mich., where, having graduated as a physician from the University at Castleton, Vt., he engaged in practice. Later he had an office in Ann Arbor. He was appointed a professor of therapeutics and theory of practice in the medical department of the University of Michigan and accepted the position, which he filled with credit to himself. Returning to Brooklyn, he died there in 1872, when forty-seven years of age. In fraternal relations he was a Mason. His partner was Henry F. Lyster, also a professor at Ann Arbor. During the Civil war he was engaged as a surgeon in the army.

The wife of J. Reid Crowell, Sr., was Mary Every, who was born in Louisville, Ky., and died in Brooklyn, Mich. She was a daughter of Jacob Every, a native of Kentucky, who in an early day removed to Oregon. He was an actor and theatrical man, as, indeed, were almost all of the members of the family, and they were noted both for great genius and for beauty of face and form. The only child of his parents, the subject of this sketch was born in Jackson County, Mich., December 20, 1859. He was reared in Ann Arbor and Brooklyn and received his education there and in the Racine public school and Forest Home, Wis., graduating from the latter institution in 1878. Afterward he studied medicine for two years in the medical department of the University of Michigan. Deciding, however, that the law was more suited to his talents and tastes, he read law with Judge David Johnson, whose partner, Mr. Montgomery, was subsequently United States judge at Washington, D. C., and afterward with Austin Blair, the war governor of Michigan.

After his admission to the bar in Jackson in 1888, Mr. Crowell practiced in that city for two years, as a partner of Nathan G. King, attorney and banker, of Brooklyn, and at one time partner of Zack Chandler and Jacob M. Howard, both United States senators from Michigan. In 1890 he came to Colorado Springs and formed a partnership with Joseph Williams, a former partner of Judge Blodgett, United States judge of Chicago. After one year he became a partner of Judge McMorris, and four years later formed a partnership with Judge McGarry, which continued for one year. In January, 1898, he and Thomas J. McPartin established the firm of Crowell & McPartin. In January, 1899, W. D'Arcy Lombard became a partner, and the firm of Crowell McPartin & Lombard has since carried on a general practice, with office in the El Paso Bank building. As a prosecutor Mr. Crowell has made a record for himself, no one having escaped whom he has prosecuted. However, it is as a defender in criminal cases that his extraordinary ability is brought into full play. His specialty has been criminal law, in which branch of jurisprudence it is admitted he has few equals. He has been employed, either in defense of, or as prosecutor, in some of the most important cases ever tried in this state, and his reputation in this department of the law has made his name well known to lawyers throughout the state. He has participated in many celebrated cases which have shed lustre on the bar of Colorado. As a lawyer he is thoroughly grounded in the science of jurisprudence, but it is through his skill in the management of his cases that he has attained the greatest prominence. His tact in drawing out a witness, so that the salient points of the case are

revealed, is truly wonderful. He is exceedingly successful in the application of the law and the evidence to the case in point. As an orator and an advocate he is especially strong before court and jury. He has the peculiar faculty of leading a jury to view the law and circumstances as he himself views them, and he talks plainly and simply *to*, and not *at*, the jury, thereby gaining their confidence in the justice of his cause, and invariably winning his cases.

Mr. Crowell has had little time for the consideration of political questions, and has never displayed a partisan spirit in the expression of his opinions. However, he is stanch in his advocacy of the gold wing of the Democratic party.

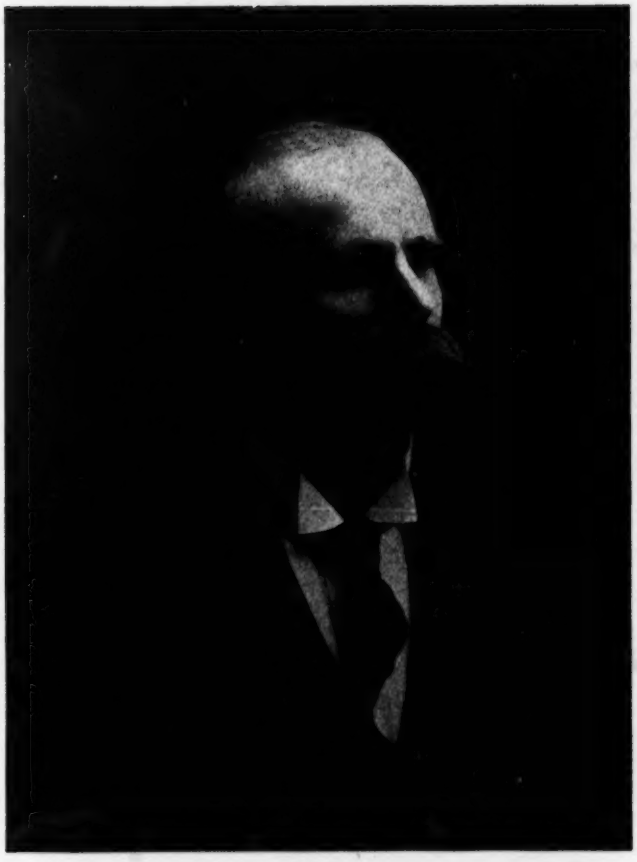
WD'ARCY LOMBARD is a native of Canning, Cornwallis Valley, Nova Scotia, "the land of Evangeline," and was born April 6, 1869, a son of James and Mary (Lynch) Lombard, the former a native of London, England, the latter of Nova Scotia. They were the parents of seven sons and one daughter, viz.: John P., a prominent physician in Boston, Mass.; James C., a sea captain; our subject; Julia, the wife of Dr. P. J. Morriority, professor of dentistry in Harvard University; Joseph, who is engaged in ranching at Palmer Lake, Colo.; Charles and Richard, at home with their mother; and Frederic, a student at Acadia College, Nova Scotia. The father, James Lombard, died in 1893. He was a strong, rugged character, who achieved success by his own unaided efforts and by dint of his sterling character. In politics he belonged to the liberal party.

The subject of this sketch received the rudiments of his education in the public schools of his native province. At the age of twenty he entered Acadia College, taking the scientific course, and was graduated with honors. For two years he was captain of the college foot-ball team, and was usually foremost in athletic sports. After visiting his brother at Boston he came to Colorado and decided to make this state his home. He became a law student of Edgar Caypless, the noted criminal lawyer of Denver. In 1897 he was admitted to the bar, began practice in Colorado Springs, and is now junior partner of the firm of Crowell, McParlin & Lombard. By education and training Mr. Lombard is well fitted for the law. He is a close student, and a careful, painstaking lawyer. Politically he is a Democrat.

ABNER SYLVESTER BAKER. Often alluded to as the "father" of the town of Fort Morgan, the life of Mr. Baker was for years inseparably connected with the city of his creation. He lived to see what was in former years a region of unsettled land transformed into a finely cultivated and prosperous country. Amid the arduous duties of his pioneer life he was ever ready to lend a helping hand to those in need of assistance, even when he himself was struggling against what seemed an adverse fate. He lived to see the town which he platted and named one of the most important in northeastern Colorado, and was himself a conspicuous factor in its growth.

Born near Bucyrus, Ohio, August 29, 1841, the subject of this memoir spent the years of youth in the east. In 1861 he enlisted in Company F, First Wisconsin Cavalry, in which he served for nearly two years, and was then discharged on account of a bronchial complaint. From this disease he never recovered, and it prevented him afterward from engaging in manual labor. In 1870 he came from Tennessee to Colorado, accompanying the colony that settled in Greeley. For a time he engaged in stock-raising and farming. Early in the '80s he engaged in the construction of irrigation ditches, having large contracts or building entirely the Ogilvey ditch near Greeley, the Platte and Beaver systems, the Fort Morgan and Bijou canals in Morgan County and the Del Norte canal in Rio Grande County, besides doing contract grading on several railroads then building, notably the Denver & New Orleans, which is now a part of the Gulf system. Through his various enterprises he accumulated a modest fortune.

In 1883 Mr. Baker began to build the Fort Morgan canal, and the next year platted the town site of Fort Morgan. The building of the canal exhausted his resources and involved him in debt, so that in a few years it passed entirely from his control. However, he never lost hope that he would eventually regain the loss, and doubtless he would have done so had it not been for a succession of afflictions. The loss of his father, the death of his wife, and the sudden taking away, by accident, of his eldest son, a youth of unusual character and talents, combined to sadden his life and weaken his courage. While attempting to put the Bijou canal property in shape he was taken ill, and after five weeks in St. Joseph's hospital, Denver, he died there,



James F. Drake

April 18, 1898, aged fifty-six years, seven months and twenty days. The remains were brought to Fort Morgan, and funeral services were held at his former home. The body was interred in Riverside Cemetery, the ceremonies at the grave being in charge of the Grand Army of the Republic post, assisted by the Woman's Relief Corps.

On Christmas day of 1877 Mr. Baker married Miss Sarah Graham, who preceded him in death. He left three children, Lois, Abner S., Jr., and Frances, who are being tenderly cared for by his relatives.

Mr. Baker will long be remembered for the work he did in the early history of Fort Morgan. This prosperous town owes much to his energy in its early days. The task required great energy, but he and his co-laborers were equal to the emergency. As a result of their efforts, handsome brick blocks, a good school, neat cottages, with shade trees and lawns, may be seen where a few years ago ranged cattle over unbroken stretches of buffalo grass. Of those who were stockholders in the original company, the most active were G. W. Warner, secretary and bookkeeper; J. S. Courtney, foreman of the grading work; John H. and Robert M. Glassey; F. E. and E. E. Baker, and H. N. Rouse. These men aided materially in the construction of the canal, to which the town owes its existence. Through their labors a territory of rich farming land was brought under irrigation, all tributary to the trading point and mercantile center, Fort Morgan. During all of this time, it was Mr. Baker's hope that his town might become the county-seat of a distinct county. With this object in view he carefully watched the proceedings of the state legislature, and when Weld County was cut in pieces, he felt the time had come for the organization of a new county. In the spring of 1889 the people of Fort Morgan petitioned the legislature to form a new county, to be called Morgan. The project was favored by Senator J. W. McCreery and Representative George C. Reed, and permission was given for the creation of a county, to comprise within its limits all of the Fort Morgan flat, the Weldon Valley country and tributary sheep and cattle ranges, making one of the richest, though one of the smallest, counties in the state. If the future of this county proves as prosperous as its past (and there is every reason to believe that it will), it will in time rank among the greatest stock and farming counties in the state and in the west. For what it may accomplish in the future, it should never be forgotten that credit is due to its founder, who laid the foundations broad, deep and strong.

HON. JAMES F. DRAKE, ex-state senator and an able attorney of Pueblo, was born on a farm near Belvidere, Boone County, Ill., January 13, 1851, being a son of Charles E. and Martha (Heaton) Drake, natives of New York. His father, who was born in 1810, devoted his entire active life to agricultural pursuits in Illinois, but the infirmities of age now prevent him from mingling actively in business or public affairs. In his family there are five sons and a daughter, the latter making her home with our subject. Charles B., the eldest of the sons, is engaged in railroading and makes his home in Belvidere, Ill.; Frank V. is an attorney in Portland, Ore.; George L. is a ranchman in southern California; and Edgar W. is employed on a railroad in Illinois.

Primarily educated in district schools, James F. Drake gained a thorough classical education in the Illinois State University at Champaign, from which he graduated in 1876, after having been a student there for five years. He taught school for one year and also carried on the study of law, after which, in the fall of 1877, he entered the law department of Michigan State University at Ann Arbor, and remained a student there until his graduation in 1879. Shortly afterward he came to Colorado, and being admitted to the bar of this state, began to practice in Leadville. In the fall of 1881 he came to Pueblo, where he has since carried on a general practice.

As the candidate of the Republican party Mr. Drake was elected city attorney of Pueblo. In the fall of 1892 he was the successful candidate for the state senate, in which distinguished body he remained for four years. While a member of the senate he introduced a number of important bills, some of which were passed. He was a strong supporter of the woman's rights bill and assisted in its passage. He introduced the anti-trust bill, which was killed by a combination of Democrats and Populists. The bill to unite within one corporation Bessemer and Pueblo was carried by both branches of the assembly. With all the energy of his nature he fought the bill providing that the city council and mayor should be replaced by a commission of three members, and after a stubborn contest he defeated the measure. As a senator his ability was fully demon-

strated and his service was highly creditable to himself and satisfactory to his constituents. Believing that it is the duty of every good citizen to identify himself with politics, he has kept thoroughly posted concerning every issue before the people, and has sustained such measures as in his opinion will prove of general benefit. In 1888 he served as a delegate to the national convention of the Republican party that nominated Benjamin Harrison for president; in that famous meeting he was stanch in his allegiance to James G. Blaine, the "plumed knight," of whom he had ever been an ardent admirer. In 1897 he was his party's candidate for district attorney and carried the city of Pueblo, but was defeated in the other sections of the district.

While he has been active and influential in politics, Mr. Drake's chief ambition has been to attain success in his profession. The fact that he stands high throughout the state as an attorney is the result of his unwearied application through years of study and research. He is a student and a thinker, one who reasons logically and observes closely. Accurate in analysis, keen in discernment, and judicious in action, he justly ranks high among the members of the legal profession in this city and county.

HENRY SCHNEIDER. From the time of the organization of Logan County Mr. Schneider has been one of its most successful and prominent cattle-raisers. As early as 1871, while on a buffalo hunt in northeastern Colorado, he selected his present ranch as a desirable location. Two years later he settled here, making his home in a sod house that he had built the previous year. As yet the country had not been surveyed, and there were no settlers nearer than forty-five miles. Undismayed, however, by the remoteness of his position, he set himself resolutely to work. When the section was surveyed he entered his land, securing, by pre-emption and tree claim, three hundred and twenty acres, to which, as the years passed by, he added by purchase from time to time. His ranch now numbers three thousand acres, most of which is under ditch. For a long time he was largely interested in sheep raising, but of late years has given his attention wholly to haying and the cattle business. Upon the incorporation of the town of Evans he was selected as one of the first trustees; and when Logan County was organized he was appointed by Governor Adams one of the first county commissioners. In politics he allies himself with the Democratic party.

Mr. Schneider was born in County Wiltshire, England, December 27, 1844, a son of Thomas H. and Mary (Gough) Schneider. He was one of seven children and next to the youngest of the five now living. Of these, Elizabeth is the wife of H. Hulbert, of London, England; Catherine married James Gough, of Wiltshire; John R. is engaged in the transfer business in Denver, Colo.; and James G. is in Arizona. The father was born in County Wiltshire about 1811 and descended from an old English family that originated in Holland. During the time of William and Mary some of the name went to England, and, being nurserymen, brought with them large supplies of nursery stock. While our subject's father was a graduate pharmacist and chemist, he preferred to engage in farming, and settled down to that occupation. He filled many of the minor offices of his parish and was well known there. He died in 1867. His father, Thomas H. Schneider, Sr., was a general merchant, but his ancestors were all nurserymen.

When eight years old our subject lost his mother. After finishing the studies of the common schools he was for two years a student in a private boarding school. When he was fifteen he took up his home with James Gough, a brother of his mother and a wealthy farmer and cattle-dealer. On account of having to buy and sell stock Mr. Gough was often away from home, and the management of the farm of six hundred acres and the oversight of the dairy of one hundred and twenty milch cows were almost entirely in the hands of our subject. As about thirty men were employed, all of whom he superintended, his task was no slight one for a youth. In addition he had charge of much of his uncle's correspondence and kept his books. In this way was laid the foundation for his successful business career. He was forced to be self-reliant and judicious, and these qualities have ever since been factors in his character. Desiring to engage in the cattle business in America, in 1869 he crossed the ocean, landing in New York December 18, after a very tempestuous voyage of fourteen days. The vessel on which he crossed was wrecked on the return voyage and of all the crew and passengers but one man was saved, he being picked up from some wreckage by another boat.

From New York Mr. Schneider went to Ontario, thence to Michigan and then to Chicago. In

Maurice Fenn

February, 1870, he went to Mississippi and rented land in Pontotoc County, where he put in a crop of cotton and general farm products. After this had been harvested he left and returned to Chicago, where he heard William N. Byers lecture on Colorado. He was so attracted by the description of the west that he determined to come here. Going to St. Louis he joined the St. Louis & Western Colony Company, with which he came to Colorado. He settled in Evans in the spring of 1871, and during the summer worked under the chief surveyor in laying out the town site and opening ditches. In the fall he opened a coal, lime and feed business. A year later he sold out and returned to England on a visit. Coming back in the spring of 1873 he settled on the ranch where he has since resided. In 1892 he married Mrs. Hattie H. (Jewett) Peyton, widow of William N. Peyton, and mother of three children, of whom the only survivor is Joseph C. Peyton, deputy sheriff of Logan County and a resident of Sterling.

J. MAURICE FINN. The gratifying success that has crowned the efforts of Mr. Finn is the more noticeable and praiseworthy because of the few opportunities afforded him for that training and help which are sometimes considered indispensable for a start in the professional world. His has been a useful and busy life, and now, while in his prime, he has attained a position among the influential attorneys and successful mine operators of Cripple Creek. His prominence in politics, at the bar and in mining circles is the result of his acknowledged ability and energy of character. In the midst of a busy life as clerk he obtained much of his legal education, studying diligently every night and at leisure moments in the day. When he started out for himself, it was with a determination to win a leading place in his profession, and he has not failed in this worthy ambition. He is a man who has ever maintained a deep interest in the welfare of the people and the progress of his community, and his labors have been instrumental in accomplishing many needed improvements.

Besides his law practice, which is of an important nature, Mr. Finn has been quite prominent as a mine operator. It is said that he is probably interested in and controls more mining lands than any other man in the Cripple Creek district. He organized the Mountain Beauty and the Lady Campbell Mining Companies, and is president of both, as well as a large owner of their stock. He is also general manager of the Wilson Creek Consolidated Mining and Milling Company.

Mr. Finn was born in St. Clair, Mich., January 10, 1857. At twelve years of age he accompanied his parents to Royal Oak, a suburb of Detroit, Mich., and there his education progressed favorably. His father, Rev. Silas Finn, who was born in Benton Center, Pa., in 1811, and for years was a pioneer minister in Michigan, dying there at eighty-five years of age, was a man who well knew the value of an education, and had his means been ample, would have given his son every educational advantage the country afforded. As it was, he give him a good start. In 1874 our subject entered the high school at Pontiac, Mich., and there took a three years' course in two years, graduating in 1875. Needing money to continue his studies, he began to clerk in Royal Oak, and at the same time devoted such leisure time as he had to the study of the profession he determined to enter. In 1880 he moved to Grayling, Mich., and three years later was admitted to the bar, Hon. Thomas M. Cooley being one of the examining committee before whom he appeared. Opening an office at Grayling, he remained there until 1889, and then removed to Ishpeming, Mich., where he carried on a general practice for three years.

An ardent believer in Democratic principles, Mr. Finn early became prominent among the leaders of his party in Michigan. In 1888 he was a delegate to the national convention at St. Louis, Mo., and four years later was a delegate to the convention at Chicago. At one time he was his party's candidate for congress from the twelfth congressional district of Michigan, but was counted out by trickery. He was one of the first exponents of the free silver faith in the entire country. At a meeting held by the Trans-Mississippi Congress in Omaha in 1891 he delivered the address favoring the establishment of silver upon a basis of 16 to 1. Had he been elected to congress and W. J. Bryan defeated, it is very probable that he would have made the free silver speech in congress, as he was recognized as one of the leading silver advocates in the country. In the convention of 1892 he received the credit for the nomination of President Cleveland and the influence he exerted was recognized by the Associated Press. During that exciting convention, when party leaders were in doubt as to who should be selected for their standard-bearer, and while the

balloting was proceeding, he left the hall and had a Cleveland banner made, which he brought into the convention hall at the proper time. This little incident caused a turn in affairs and Cleveland was given the nomination, by only six votes. At times of national campaigns he spoke for his party in Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, and became well known through the central states. He was successful, too, in the practice of his profession and accumulated considerable property, but lost the greater part of this in unfortunate investments, so that he had but little when he came to Cripple Creek. Since settling here he has been a candidate for attorney of the fourth judicial district, but was defeated on account of the emblem question. At Toledo, Ohio, on Thanksgiving day of 1897, Mr. Finn married Miss Belle Downing, of Ishpeming, Mich.

HON. ORA HALEY, president and manager of the Haley Live Stock and Trading Company, is one of the most prominent and successful cattle men in the United States, and is the owner of ranches in Wyoming and Routt County, Colo. He is of eastern birth and Scotch descent, the grandson of a Scotchman who, with his two brothers, settled in New Hampshire. His father, Benjamin, who was born in Exeter, N. H., removed to East Corinth, Penobscot County, Me., where he was a farmer and drover and for years held office as selectman. Accompanied by his family, in 1864 he removed to Malaga, N. J., where he followed fruit-growing and farming until his death. His wife, who was Nancy Jane Rollins, was born in Charleston, Penobscot County, Me., and died in East Corinth, the same county. Of her seven children our subject is the sole surviving son, and he has one living sister, Nancy J., Mrs. A. J. Gregory, of Oasis, Wyo.

In East Corinth, where he was born in 1845, Mr. Haley received a public-school and academic education. In 1861 he went to Bangor, where he clerked for three years, and then went to Waukon, Allamakee County, Iowa, securing a position as clerk in a general mercantile store. In June, 1865, he outfitted at Prairie du Chien, Wis., and joined a party that drove through to Denver, with seven five-yoke teams of oxen, going via Plattsmouth, up the south side of the Platte, and arriving in Denver September 19, 1865. From this city he went to Black Hawk and Central City and embarked in the meat business, but after three months an attack of mountain fever obliged him to discontinue business. Going next to Excelsior, near South Boulder, he opened a store and meat market, of which he was proprietor for a year, but the abandoning of the adjacent mines rendered the enterprise unprofitable. For a year he had a market in Ward, Boulder County, but a lull in the work there caused him to change his location. In the fall of 1867 he went to Cheyenne, just as that place was beginning its era of prosperity. From Tom Hill, of North Boulder, he hired two five-yoke teams and engaged in freighting and hauling lumber from Cache la Poudre to Cheyenne, but after two months began freighting hay from Cache la Poudre to the end of railroad construction, west of Cheyenne. During the latter part of December, 1867, he discontinued freighting and drove a bunch of beef cattle from Colorado to Wyoming, stopping at Fort Sanders, where he waited for the town of Laramie, three miles away, to start, and as soon as business began there, in May, 1868, he opened a meat market, supplying the people there and also the fort.

In 1871 Mr. Haley located a ranch on the Little Laramie and began in the cattle business, to which he gave his entire attention after disposing of his meat business in 1874. He was one of the first cattlemen who turned a herd of cattle upon the prairies to look for pasturage for themselves, in which plan he was soon followed by others. Selling out that ranch in 1876, he bought a tract on Rock Creek, not far distant; and during the same year he began to buy cattle in Oregon, Idaho and Nevada, which he traded in Colorado and Wyoming.

The Thornburg massacre occurred in Routt County, Colo., in the fall of 1879 and a few months afterward the Indians were removed to a reservation, which opened up the land for settlers. Knowing it to be a fine stock country, Mr. Haley located there in the spring of 1880 and took up a number of ranches, securing valuable water rights along Lay Creek and later at the mouth of Elk Head Creek on Bear River. He established a camp on the Little Snake River and fenced and improved Cross Mountain ranch, for the wintering of cattle. Here he has a herd of high grade Hereford and Shorthorn cattle. On the Oasis ranch for years he has been engaged in raising full blooded Herefords. This ranch, which is situated along the Laramie River, thir-

teen miles from Laramie, contains thirty thousand acres of tilled land under fence, of which six thousand acres are irrigated for the raising of hay and grain. The village of Wyoming, on the ranch, was by his influence changed in name to correspond with his place, and is now known as Oasis. Besides the station, he has built here a creamery, general store and blacksmith shop, and there is also a postoffice. Besides the cattle raised on the ranch, he with a partner has bought and sold in Utah and Idaho about ten thousand head of cattle, also about seventy thousand head of sheep per year for the past two years.

January 8, 1872, in Omaha, Neb., Mr. Haley married Miss Augusta Pfeiffer, who was born near St. Louis. They have four children, namely: Annie G., who is secretary of the Haley Live Stock and Trading Company; Addie, who is studying music; Mattie and Ora B. Mrs. Haley is a member of the Episcopal Church.

In the fall of 1870 Mr. Haley was elected to represent Albany County, Wyo., to the second session of the territorial legislature. Later he served for four years as a member of the state senate of Wyoming. In 1890 he was elected to the state legislature, and during the session of 1891 he was chairman of the committee on ways and means. His record as a public official was unstained by the slightest reproach. At all times he sought to conserve the interests of his constituents and the welfare of the state.

In Laramie, Wyo., Mr. Haley was made a member of the blue lodge and chapter of Masonry, and at Cheyenne joined the commandery, from which he was demitted to the commandery at Laramie. He is also a member of Kohren Temple, N. M. S., at Rawlins, Wyo. He is identified both with the Wyoming and Colorado Cattle Growers' Associations and is a charter member of the national organization of cattlemen. Under Governor Richards he was appointed a member of the State Board of Live Stock Commissioners, in which responsible position he has rendered most efficient service. He has never been active in politics, but is known to be a stanch Republican, unfaltering in his allegiance to party principles.

FREDERICK GREVE. At the time of coming to Colorado, in the spring of 1887, Mr. Greve pre-empted a tract of land lying eight miles northeast of Crook, in Logan County. He at once began the improvement of the property and the erection of buildings necessary for the proper conduct of a stock farm. At first he had but a few head of stock, but as time passed, his herd increased. However, there was an insufficiency of water on the place, which rendered it unsuitable for stock-raising. For this reason, after six years, he located a homestead to the southeast one and one-half miles, and here he has since made his home, having acquired one thousand acres of land, besides owning extensive interests in the land of the Settlers' Ditch Company. He was one of the organizers of this company and one of the builders of its ditch, which was built in 1898. On the completion of the work, he was made secretary of the company, which position he now fills.

Mr. Greve was born in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, June 30, 1854, a son of Frederick and Frauke Greve. Of five children comprising the family, he and two other sons survive. The oldest of the brothers occupies the old homestead in Germany, and the second born, Claus, is a civil engineer and government employe in Germany. The father, a native of Schleswig-Holstein, born about 1808, grew to manhood on a farm, and, in connection with his farming pursuits, on reaching manhood he became interested in the hotel business. For many years he was one of the well-known landlords of his section. His death occurred in 1863.

When eighteen years of age our subject came to America, arriving in New York City in the spring of 1872 and from there proceeding to Nebraska, where he secured employment as a farm hand. In 1876 he returned to his native land, where he remained during the winter and until the fall of 1877. In the meantime, June 10, 1877, he married Miss Maria Lill, with whom, in September, he came to the United States. He settled at Grand Island, Neb., where he embarked in the grocery business, and for a time was prospered, but through the endorsement of notes for friends he incurred heavy losses, which caused the failure of his business. Afterward he was employed in farming and general work, in which way he secured another start in the world. In the spring of 1884 he removed to a farm near Grand Island and there he remained, engaged in agricultural pursuits, until he came to Colorado. Here he has retrieved his losses in Nebraska and is counted as one of the successful and enterprising German ranchmen of Logan County. He and his wife are comfortably situated, occupying

a residence that is one of the most commodious ranch houses in the entire county. They have an only child, Henry L., who was born in 1878, and is a graduate of the Grand Island Business College. Politically Mr. Greve is an active worker in the Republican party.

ALBERT J. MOSIER, superintendent of the Reser ranch, and the owner of important cattle interests in Logan County, was born in Montgomery County, Iowa, on the day before Christmas, 1859. He was one of eleven children, all but two of whom are living, namely: John A., of Crook, Colo.; Charles W., a liveryman at North Bend, Neb.; Albert J.; Anna Belle, wife of W. F. Townsend, of Casbeer, Ill.; Emma C., Mrs. Edward Kelley, of Madison, S. Dak.; Louisa and Luella (twins), both school teachers, the former in Iliff, Colo., the latter in Madison, S. Dak.; Frank, who is engaged in railroading at Iliff; and Walter F., who lives at Madison, S. Dak.

The father of our subject, John W. Mosier, was born in Alabama in 1826. When a young man he went to Fort Madison, Iowa, and there engaged in farming. While in that place he married Catherine Stewart. Later he removed to Council Bluffs and engaged in teaming for a short time. His next location was in Milford, Iowa, where our subject was born, and where he engaged in farming for twenty years. Thence he went to North Bend, Neb., bought land and began to till the soil. He is still living there and is one of the well-known men of his locality.

At twenty-three years of age our subject started out for himself. For two years he was brakeman on the railroad between Crescent and Council Bluffs. Following this, he spent eight years at farm work and also operated a threshing machine and corn sheller. In 1892 and 1893 he was in the employ of Paxton & Herschey, cattlemen. In 1894 he was employed by the National Life Insurance Company of New York to come to Colorado and superintend the Reser ranch, consisting of three thousand acres near Iliff. In the intervening years he has continued in this position. In 1897 he bought his present ranch of one hundred and twenty acres at Iliff, which he also superintends and upon which he has a bunch of cattle.

The marriage of Mr. Mosier to Mrs. Edith L. (McMurray) Rogers occurred October 12, 1896. To this marriage have been born two children, Hazel A. and Garnet E., while Mrs. Mosier also has one child by her first marriage, Erwin O. Rogers. While Mr. Mosier has never identified himself with public affairs nor cared to mingle in politics, he has decided opinions upon the current topics of the times and is well versed in the issues before our country to-day. In politics he is a Republican.

JAMES R. GILMORE, formerly a well-known business man of Lake City, but now a resident of Canon City, was born in Warren County, Ill., November 28, 1845, a son of W. W. and Mary R. (Taliafero) Gilmore, natives respectively of Kentucky and Richmond, Va. His paternal grandfather, Dr. James Gilmore, was an intimate associate and companion of Daniel Boone, and participated in many of the perilous adventures incident to the early settlement of Kentucky. Afterward he became a pioneer physician of Warren County, Ill., where he engaged in practice until his death.

At nineteen years of age our subject secured employment as brakeman on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, his run being in Illinois. In 1865 he entered a paint shop at Kirkwood, Ill., and there continued until 1871, meantime gaining a thorough knowledge of the trade. He then went to Ottawa County, Kan., and homesteaded a tract of land, where he remained until he had proved up on the claim. Afterward he resided in Minneapolis, Kan., which continued to be his home until 1896. During the period of his residence there he followed his trade, bought property and built a home.

Coming to Lake City in 1896, Mr. Gilmore opened a paint shop, carrying in stock, not only a full line of paints, oil, glass, paper, etc., but bicycles as well. He has also become interested in mining enterprises. He did much toward the improvement of Lake City and built four houses, all of which are modern and substantial. At elections he votes for the best man rather than for any particular party. While living in Kansas he married Flora M., daughter of Frank Best, of Ottawa County, that state, but a native of Pennsylvania. They have three daughters: Musetta M.; Edna, wife of B. N. Ramsey, who is connected with his father-in-law in the bicycle business; and Pauline.

Very truly
Alva Adams

HON. ALVA ADAMS. The opportunities which Colorado offers to young men of resolute purpose nowhere find a more illustrious exemplification than in the life of ex-Governor Adams, a man honored alike in the counsels of the commonwealth and in the circle of his personal acquaintances and friends. It was not due to mere luck that, seventeen years from the time when he hauled ties for the railroad, he was the incumbent of the office of chief executive, the highest position within the gift of the state. It was the direct result of his determination of character, his purpose of will.

While the most of his life has been spent in Colorado, Mr. Adams grew to manhood in Iowa County, Wis., where he was born May 14, 1850. His father had come from Kentucky and his mother from New York, the former being a country merchant and farmer. The boy, though never in college, had the opportunity to secure an education usual to country boys in Wisconsin. The illness of a brother caused the family to seek a change of climate, and, hoping his health might be benefited by the dry, pure air of Colorado, they decided to come to this state. Accordingly, in the then well-known "prairie schooner," they made the long trip from Wisconsin westward, landing in Greeley, Colo., where they stopped for a time. At once the son, who was a young man of twenty-one, looked about him for employment. The only work he could secure was that of hauling ties from the mountains south of Denver for the building of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, then in process of construction. He spent a few weeks in that way, after which, in July, 1871, he went to Colorado Springs as an employe of C. W. Sanborn, dealer in lumber and hardware.

While working for Mr. Sanborn, Mr. Adams set about building a structure that would answer for a lumber office, hardware store and dwelling place. By August he had completed a small building on South Cascade avenue, which was the first building on the present site of Colorado Springs, and there the business was carried on. In October he bought the stock of goods from his employer, paying $4,100 therefor, and, as he did not have the cash in hand, he paid in notes bearing two per cent interest a month. Since then he has constantly, and with success, engaged in the hardware business. In 1872 he took J. C. Wilson into partnership, and while the latter remained at Colorado Springs, he went to Pueblo, establishing a branch store at that place. Later the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Wilson retaining the store at Colorado Springs, and Mr. Adams that at Pueblo, to which he afterwards added branch stores in the San Juan district.

The first position held by Mr. Adams was in 1873, when he was chosen a trustee of South Pueblo. Three years later he was elected from Rio Grande County to the state legislature, where he became noted for his strict watch of expenses and his opposition to bills requiring special appropriations. In 1884 he was nominated for governor, but was defeated. However, in the election two years later he was successful, receiving a majority of twenty-four hundred, and entering on the duties of his office in January, 1887. As in the legislature, so in the chief executive's chair he was distinguished for the economical spirit that governed his administration. Every bill demanding an appropriation was scrutinized closely and unless he was thoroughly convinced of its benefits it was promptly vetoed.

From the close of his first administration Governor Adams carried on business in Pueblo until 1896, when he was again the successful candidate for governor, being one of the very few men (in fact, none beside himself and F. W. Pitkin) who have been twice chosen to serve as chief executive. It may be said of him that he is a safe man. As a leader he has none of that recklessness sometimes found in men in public places. While governor he was as careful of the state's finances as of his own. In that respect he resembled Governor Pitkin, who as a financier has never been surpassed by any governor.

Himself a wealthy man, Governor Adams has often assisted others who have been less fortunate in fighting the battle of life than he. By travel, both on this continent and abroad, he has gained a cosmopolitan knowledge that has atoned largely for his lack of early education. In summing up his character, Fitz-Mac describes him in these words: "The keynote of Alva Adams' character throughout has been—purpose. He is not a great man, but he is a good man, a clever man, an ambitious and a cultivated man. He has made the most of the excellent talents with which nature endowed him and that is why he seems to me the most admirable man in the state. What

he is he has made himself, and my heart goes out in unreserved sympathy toward the high and honorable and forcible character he has established."

JKNOX BURTON, chief of the fire department of Cripple Creek, was born in New York City, November 15, 1859. His education, which was unusually thorough, was obtained in public schools primarily, and afterward in the College of the City of New York and the law department of Columbia College, from which he graduated. After completing his law course he engaged in practice in his home city for two years. In 1884 he came west to the San Luis Valley of Colorado, settling in what is now Monte Vista, and for two months acting as attorney for T. C. Henry, a prominent resident of the valley. He then bought the San Luis Valley *Gazette*, which he published at Monte Vista for three months and at La Veta for six months. At the same time he taught school for a few months. Going from La Veta to Pueblo, he accepted employment as instructor in bookkeeping, penmanship and law in the Pueblo Institute.

Upon the failure of the school in the spring of 1885, Mr. Burton turned his attention to the real-estate business, remaining with C. H. Small & Co., until the fall of 1885, when he took a position with the Pueblo *Chieftain*. In 1886 he was made city editor of the paper, which position he retained for almost six years. His object in coming to Cripple Creek in February, 1892, was to write up the then new mining camp for the *Chieftain*. At the same time he carried on a cigar store. April 17, 1892, he organized the first volunteer fire department of the camp and was made its chief. During the same year he was elected a member of the board of aldermen of the place. As an alderman he took part in the consolidation of the towns of Fremont and Cripple Creek. In the fall of 1893 he was chosen justice of the peace. Two years later he was the Democratic candidate for county judge, but was defeated. In February, 1896, he was the prime mover in the organization of West Cripple Creek, of which he was elected the first city attorney. April 28, 1897, he was chosen assistant chief of the fire department of the consolidated city, and on the 8th of December of the same year he was elected chief, which position he has since filled.

By his marriage to Miss Lenna L. Cummins, of Pueblo, in March, 1888, Mr. Burton has two children, Dorothy and J. Knox, Jr. Soon after he became twenty-one years of age he was made a Mason in Tabernacle Lodge No. 598, A. F. & A. M., of New York City. He was a charter member of Mount Pisgah Lodge No. 96, of Cripple Creek, and is now worshipful master of the lodge. He assisted in the organization of the Masonic Club of Cripple Creek. Pueblo Lodge No. 90, B. P. O. E., of Pueblo, and Cripple Creek Lodge No. 316, B. P. O. E., number him among their charter members. Of the latter lodge he served as the first exalted ruler. He represented it in the grand lodge in 1896 and 1897, and is now secretary of its board of trustees.

JOHN L. DAILEY, a pioneer of '59 and an enterprising business man of Denver, was born in Tiffin, Ohio, November 9, 1833. When about fifteen years of age he accompanied his parents from Ohio to Indiana. Two years later he became an apprentice to the printer's trade in Fort Wayne, where afterward he was made foreman of the composing room, remaining in the same office until he was twenty-one. In 1854 he started west, but spent the winter in Des Moines, then in the spring went on to Omaha, where he worked on Chapman's *Chanticleer*. In the spring of 1857 he went to Dakota City, Neb., where he published the Dakota *Herald*. In the spring of 1858, while in Sioux City, Iowa, at work at his trade, he received a request from William N. Byers to join him at Omaha in order to establish a paper in Denver, which he did as soon as he could arrange his affairs. He was made foreman of the *Rocky Mountain News*, the first four additions of which he assisted in printing. However, soon concluding that other interests might prove more profitable, he terminated his engagement with the paper, and in May, 1859, began prospecting in Gilpin County. He was among the first to arrive at Gregory's Gulch, and helped to cut a road from there to Central City. On the 1st of August he returned to Denver, where he became a member of the firm of Byers & Dailey. Later this firm was consolidated with the firm

of Rounds & Bliss, under the name of the News Printing Company, which founded the *Daily News* in July, 1860. The firm name was again changed in 1863, Byers & Dailey having purchased the interest of the other gentlemen. The great flood of 1864 washed out the press and carried away the entire supply of type and printing material. A few days afterward the firm bought out the opposition paper, known as the Denver *Commonwealth*, but continued to publish only the *Rocky Mountain News*, not a single issue of which was missed on account of the flood.

Afterward the paper changed from a six-day evening paper to a seven-day morning issue. Mr. Dailey continued as the general manager until November, 1870, when he sold his interest. The next year he engaged in the job printing and bookbinding business under the firm title of Dailey, Baker & Smart, this concern having the first steam printing plant in the city and printing two papers on contract, in addition to their other work. The location of the plant was on Market street, near the United States mint. His interest in this enterprise Mr. Dailey finally sold to F. J. Stanton. He is now engaged in the real-estate business, with office at No. 1725 Arapahoe street.

At the solicitation of friends, in 1873 Mr. Dailey consented to run for county treasurer, but was defeated by the then incumbent. For a few years afterward he was secretary of the Rocky Mountain Insurance and Savings Institution, but resigned this position in 1877 to take the office of county treasurer, having been elected on the Republican ticket in the fall of 1877, after a spirited campaign with his predecessor, James M. Strickler, as opponent. He served for two years and was then re-elected, without opposition, being the nominee of both tickets. In 1881 he was again elected, this time with but slight opposition. On the expiration of his term, in January, 1884, he turned his attention to the real-estate business. In 1887 he was chief deputy county clerk, and in 1893 was induced to run for county clerk on an independent ticket, but was defeated. Under Mayor Van Horn he was appointed a member of the board of park commissioners, of which he was the first president under the present charter. During his term he laid out two small new parks, Chaffee and James H. Platt parks, and greatly improved City Park.

In Chicago, in 1866, Mr. Dailey married Miss Melissa B. Rounds, who was born in Wisconsin and died in Denver in November, 1866. In the same city, in 1868, he married Mrs. Helen M. Woodbury, who was born in York state, the daughter of Rev. W. E. Manley, a minister in the Universalist Church, but now deceased. They are the parents of four children: Lissie W., Mrs. W. P. Peabody, a graduate of Wolfe Hall, and a resident of Denver; Annie E., also a graduate of Wolfe Hall, and now a student in the Art Institute in Chicago; Grace, a graduate of the Denver high school and now teaching in Larimer County, Colo., and John L., Jr., a student in the high school. The family occupy the beautiful homestead on Broadway and Fourth avenue, immediately south of Cherry Creek, a place that forms a part of the original large tract purchased by Mr. Dailey, and that has been improved by the present owner with a substantial brick residence, neatly kept lawns, driveways lined with trees, and a beautiful terrace on the north of the house.

When the Indians were troublesome during the Civil war, Mr. Dailey enlisted, in July, 1864, in Company A, Third Colorado Cavalry, of which he was first a sergeant and later second lieutenant. He took part in the battle of Sand Creek, November 19, and was mustered out with the company in December, 1864. He is a member of Lincoln Post, G. A. R. Since the organization of Unity Church he has been a member of the board of trustees. Politically he favors protection and is a strong silver supporter. For many years he was treasurer of the Association of Colorado Pioneers and a part of the time was director and secretary; from January, 1897, to January, 1898, he served as president of the organization. Fraternally he is connected with Denver Lodge No. 5, A. F. & A. M., Denver Chapter No. 2, R. A. M., and Colorado Commandery No. 1, K. T.

WILLIAM HARMON BUCHTEL, M. D., LL. D., of Denver, was born in Akron, Ohio, August 15, 1845, and is of German descent. His father, Jonathan B. Buchtel, was born in Stuttgart, Wurtemberg, and was one of a family of twelve sons and one daughter, of whom eight sons became Protestant ministers. When about fourteen he came to America, locating in Catawissa, Pa., but five years later re-

moving to Akron, Ohio, where he studied medicine with Dr. John Weimer. Later he entered Cleveland Medical College, from which he graduated with the degree of M. D. After having practiced for a few years in Akron, he removed to Elkhart, Ind., in 1849, and four years later settled in South Bend, the same state, where he practiced until his son returned from the war. His last home was in Des Moines, Iowa, where he died in 1869.

The opening of the Civil war found our subject young, ardent, enthusiastic, determined to enter the service. Three times he ran away from home to enlist in the army, but every time he was taken out by his father and his patriotic impulses were temporarily checked. In the spring of 1861, through the influence of his father, he was persuaded to begin the study of medicine in what is now the Northwestern University Medical School in Chicago. In June of the same year he entered Mercy Hospital as an assistant, and later was made the resident physician, which position he held for over two years, being the senior physician of the three there. By the time he was eighteen and one-half years of age he had attended over six hundred women in confinement. He passed his final examination in the spring of 1864, and received certificates from the president, but could not take his degree until he was of age.

As soon as he completed his course he went to Columbus, Ohio, and was, in April, 1864, examined by the United States examining board, and commissioned acting assistant surgeon of the United States Volunteers, with the rank of second lieutenant. Ordered to Louisville, he organized the Totten general hospital, and after three months was sent to Chattanooga, where he spent sixteen weeks in the Bragg general hospital. In August, 1864, he was promoted to be surgeon of a division, with the rank of major in the Department of Military Railroads, and was ordered to join Sherman's army, then at Resaca, near Kenesaw Mountain. He was with General Sherman's army at the taking of Atlanta. On the evacuation of the city he left on the last train out and returned to Dalton, thence to Nashville, from there to Baltimore, and to Savannah, Ga. At Newbern, N. C., he was appointed chief surgeon of military railroads of the Department of North Carolina, with the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel. This position he held at the time of his resignation from the army in September, 1865.

Returning to Chicago he took another course in medicine, and graduated in March, 1866, with the degree of M. D. He then went to South Bend and practiced with his father for a time, remaining in that place until ill health obliged him to seek a change of climate. Coming west to Denver he engaged in active practice here until the fall of 1875. He found, however, that his health was better in a higher altitude, and he therefore purchased a ranch of twenty-one hundred acres on the divide in Douglas County, where he spent his summers, remaining in Denver during the winter. In this way he completely regained his health, and was enabled to return permanently to Denver. He made a tour of Europe in 1888, visiting medical schools in all prominent cities, and also journeying to points of historic interest on the British Isles and on the continent.

Dr. Buchtel is professor of obstetrics in the Gross Medical College, which is the medical department of the Rocky Mountain University, and he is a member of the board of trustees of the university. Formerly he held the positions of physician to St. Joseph's and St. Luke's hospitals. He is identified with the State Medical, Denver and Arapahoe County and American Medical Associations, and is a charter member of the Western Association of Obstetrics. He organized the Gross midwifery dispensary, where the senior students are given the practical knowledge that makes their college course a success. Since the organization of the Imperial Legion, a fraternal life insurance company, he has been its supreme medical examiner.

The degree of LL. D. was given Dr. Buchtel by McKenzie University of Tennessee. Like all veterans, he is interested in Grand Army affairs, and he has his membership in Lincoln Post. Politically he is a Democrat. March 22, 1871, at South Bend, Ind., he married Miss Helen M. Barnum, who was born in New York City, received every educational advantage, and is a woman of unusual executive ability and force of character. She has been president of the Charity Association, and has held other positions of responsibility and honor. She has one daughter living, Lelia, who is a graduate of Miss Brown's school on Fifty-fifth street, New York City. The

Alston Ellis

other daughter, Pauline, died at the age of two years and seven months.

In addition to his other interests, Dr. Buchtel is connected with a number of mining corporations. He has also been a factor in the development of Denver real estate. In 1882 he platted seven hundred and sixty-five acres, upon which he laid out the town of Barnum, named in honor of his father-in-law, the famous P. T. Barnum, now deceased. He built a residence in this suburb and was made its mayor, holding the office for three years, when he moved back to the city. The place is still being developed, and the street railway has been extended to that point. A few years ago Barnum was made a part of the city, and is now included in the fifteenth ward of Denver.

ALSTON ELLIS, A.M., PH. D., LL.D. President of The State Agricultural College of Colorado since 1892 and for the same period a resident of Fort Collins, is a member of an old Virginia family, from which state his great-grandfather enlisted in the war of the Revolution and after its close removed with his family to Kentucky. His wife was a woman of great worth of character and lived to be ninety-nine years old. Their son, Rev. John G. Ellis, was born in the Old Dominion, but spent his life principally in Kentucky, and was well known, not only in that state, but also in Ohio and Indiana. Though his residence was in a slave state, he strongly opposed slavery.

Absalom Ellis, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Kenton County, Ky., a descendant, on his mother's side, of Holland-Dutch ancestry, and on his father's side of Scotch progenitors. He married an own cousin, Mary Ellis, whose mother was Miss Susan Arnold, of Irish descent; and her father, William G. Ellis, a brother of Rev. John G. Ellis, was one of the largest land owners and wealthiest men in Kenton County. He owned a large number of slaves, but rather inclined toward emancipation on principle; and when, one night, all his slaves but one superanuated old man took the underground railroad for Ohio, he made no effort whatever to capture them.

After spending some years as a farmer in Kenton County, Absalom Ellis removed to Covington, Ky., in 1863, where he engaged in the manufacture of all grades of tobacco. About 1888 he retired to his farm in Kenton County, and there died July 2, 1894, when past seventy years of age. He was an active worker in the Christian Church and served as deacon in his congregation. His widow is living in Covington, Ky., and is now (1898) in her sixty-sixth year.

The only child of his parents, Alston Ellis was born on a farm in Kenton County January 26, 1847. When he was a boy schools were conducted on the subscription plan, and were far inferior to the free schools of the present day, but he nevertheless secured from them a substantial basis for his present knowledge. When fifteen years of age he accompanied his parents to Covington, where he attended a private school conducted by S. Mead, a noted teacher of his day. There he prepared for college, but before entering his collegiate course he taught a country school near Carrollton, Ky., for five months, receiving $8 per month of public money and sufficient voluntary subscriptions to swell the total to $40 per month. At the expiration of the term he returned home and worked for some months in the factory owned by his father.

In September, 1864, he entered the sophomore class of Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, and three years later graduated with honor. While in college he was known as a splendid Latin and Greek scholar and as a ready debater and an excellent speaker. During his senior year he delivered four public addresses besides being chosen by the students to deliver the oration on Washington's birthday. Soon after he graduated he was married, July 23, 1867, to Miss Katherine Ann Cox, who was born in Westchester, Butler County, Ohio, a daughter of Capt. Abram P. and Elizabeth (Howery) Cox. Her father, who gained his title through meritorious service in the Union army during the Civil war, studied law in the office of Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, uncle of the late governor of Ohio, and afterward became associated with Gen. Ferd. Van Derveer in the practice of law at Hamilton. At the time of his death, in 1872, he was one of the most prominent members of the Butler County bar. His widow is now living in Westchester.

In September, 1867, Mr Ellis became principal of a ward school in Covington, Ky., at a salary of $900 per year, which was increased to $1,000 before the expiration of the school year.

In January, 1869, he was chosen principal of a school in Newport, Ky., at $1,200 per year, and was re-elected at $1,500. In July, 1871, he was made superintendent of the schools of Hamilton, Ohio, which position he filled with the greatest efficiency for over seven years, resigning in March, 1879, to accept a position with Harper Brothers, with headquarters in Columbus, Ohio, at a salary of $3,000 per year. In February, 1875, he was appointed a member of the Ohio state board of school examiners and was at once made clerk of that body, continuing until April, 1879. In 1887 he was again made a member of the board, and in 1891 re-appointed for a term of five years. While filling this position, in 1876, he wrote a chapter entitled "The Ungraded Schools of Ohio" for the History of Education, issued as a centennial volume and published by authority of the general assembly. In 1872 he was made Master of Arts by his alma mater, and the same year delivered the diplomas to the graduates of the Erodelphian and Miami Union literary societies of the university. In 1888 he was chosen by the same societies to deliver the annual address. He received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Wooster University in 1879, and the same degree from the Ohio State University in 1888. Two years later the Ohio State University conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws, and the same degree was conferred upon him by his alma mater in 1894. In 1880 he was made a member of the Victoria Institute, the philosophical society of Great Britain, and subsequently was made a life member of this noted institution, of which Queen Victoria is a noted patron. In the fall of 1880 he delivered the oration at the biennial convention of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity at Indianapolis, he having been an active member of this fraternity during his college course.

From 1880 to 1887 Dr. Ellis was superintendent of the Sandusky (Ohio) schools, and brought them to a high state of efficiency. Here he manifested a warm interest in the work of the teachers of Erie County and received recognition therefor in action taken by the Erie County Teachers' Association at Milan, Ohio, October 15, 1887, as follows:

"In consideration of the valuable services rendered the Erie County Teachers' Association by Dr. Alston Ellis while he was engaged in superintending the schools of Sandusky, be it

"*Resolved*, That we, the teachers of Erie County, in assembly here, do tender him a vote of thanks for the interest which he manifested in behalf of our association.

"*Resolved*, That in token of our appreciation of his aid in the upbuilding of this association, we authorize the special committee, appointed this morning, to prepare and forward to him such a badge or pin as can be purchased with the donations made to-day by individual members who shall subscribe to the fund for that purpose."

(Signed) H. A. MYERS,
A. A. BARTOW,
ELIZA G. HORTON,
} *Committee.*

This action was taken two months after he had accepted his former position at the head of the Hamilton schools and entered upon the duties of the office. In Hamilton his salary was soon increased from $2,700 to $3,000 per annum. Soon after he first went to that city he began to work in teachers' institutes, and his services as normal instructor have been in demand ever since. For some years he devoted the summer months to work in Ohio farmers' institutes, under the authority of the Ohio state board of agriculture. When the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College was made, by legislative act, the Ohio State University, he became a member of the new board of trustees, serving for five years. In all teachers' associations of his state he maintained a deep interest. He was a member of the State Teachers' Association, also the Central Ohio, Northeastern Ohio, Northwestern Ohio and Southwestern Ohio Teachers' Associations, and was president of the two last named. He was president of the superintendents' section of the Ohio Teachers' Association in 1875, and president of the General Association in 1888. For more than twelve years he was clerk of the Butler County Board of School Examiners.

On the departure of Dr. Ellis from Ohio the Butler County Teachers' Association passed the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That we take leave of Dr. Alston Ellis with sincere regret, feeling that his departure is a serious loss to our county and state; but we congratulate the people of Colorado on having secured the services of so distinguished an educator.

"*Resolved*, That the members of the Butler County Teachers' Association extend to Dr. Ellis their hearty congratulations and their best wishes for his success in his distant field of labor.

"*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to Dr. Ellis, and that they be furnished for publication in the county papers and in the Ohio Educational Monthly."

(Signed) B. B. HARLAN, JOHN MORRIS, W. P. COPE, } *Committee.*

On the afternoon of the day Dr. Ellis left Hamilton for the west a number of the prominent citizens repaired to his office in the courthouse to give him "hail and farewell." They left with him a beautiful and substantial token of their regard for him as a citizen and their appreciation of his services as an educator, in the shape of a heavy gold watch of superior workmanship with the following inscription within the case:

"Presented to Dr. Alston Ellis by the citizens of Hamilton, Ohio, 1892."

The presentation speech was made by Judge P. G. Berry, since deceased, and was an eloquent and timely tribute to the worth and professional zeal of the man who had given the schools of the city thirteen years of devoted service. Hon. Thomas Millikin, the Nestor of the Butler County bar, and others of those present made fitting remarks expressive of regret at the near departure of their friend and best wishes for his future success and happiness.

In the fall of 1891, when Dr. Ellis was first tendered the presidency of the State Agricultural College of Colorado, he declined it, but on the renewal of negotiations in January, 1892, he accepted it for a term of five years, at an annual salary of $6,000. The college was opened in 1879, and at the close of the college year of 1891 it had one hundred and six students. Since he assumed its management it has had its great success, and at the close of the school year of 1898 it had three hundred and forty-seven students. The course of study has been broadened and the standard of attainment materially increased. The grounds and buildings are attractive and well kept, and the annual revenue, amounting to almost $90,000, is received equally from the state and the general government. Most of the buildings have been erected since 1891, and the other buildings have been remodeled and enlarged. A sum not less than $50,000 has been expended for scientific and technical apparatus. The library, which is open for the entire year, contains eleven thousand choice volumes. The total valuation of college property is $275,000.

The college is one of the land-grant institutions established by congressional acts, known better as the Morrill Bills of 1862 and 1890, by the provisions of which the institution is required to provide for the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes. The courses provided are agricultural, mechanical engineering, civil and irrigation engineering, [illegible], and commercial. The location of the grounds is picturesque. They lie in the valley with the beautiful mountains in the rear, and form a picture to delight the eye and satisfy the mind. The grounds have been highly improved since Dr. Ellis became president, and most of the buildings have been erected under his personal supervision.

At the convention of the Colorado State Teachers' Association in Colorado Springs, in December, 1893, Dr. Ellis delivered the annual address. In 1895 he was chairman of the college section of the same association. He is even more active in institute work in Colorado than he was in Ohio, giving his services gladly and without remuneration. He has lectured before associations of every kind in the state, and in the last six years has probably given more addresses than any other one in the entire state. During vacation months he travels in the interests of the college, lectures in various places and attends to the interests of the college at home, so that he is kept constantly busy. His private library is one of the best in the state, and much of his leisure time is given to literary and historical research, for he continues to be a close student.

While in Sandusky, Ohio, he was raised to the rank of Master Mason in Science Lodge No. 50, A. F. & A. M. Later he became a member of Erie Commandery No. 23, K. T. He is now identified with Collins Lodge No. 19, A. F. & A. M., Chapter No. 11, R. A. M., and DeMolay Commandery No. 13, K. T.

June 8, 1893, Dr. Ellis was made a director of the Colorado Experiment Station, which position he has since held. February 18, 1893, he was commissioned colonel and aide-de-camp on the staff of Governor Waite, commander-in-chief of

the military forces of Colorado. Again, May 28, 1895, he was commissioned colonel and aide-de-camp by Gov. Albert W. McIntire. He is a prominent member of the American Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations. At the annual meeting of the association held at Minneapolis in July, 1897, he was made chairman of the college section and vice-president of the general association.

On the evening of July 3, 1895, at Johnson's Island, in Sandusky Bay, Ohio, President Ellis delivered the annual address before the Ohio Teachers' Association. The subject was "Education and Citizenship." At the session of the convention held the following morning the chairman of the executive committee introduced the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, By the teachers of Ohio in State Association assembled, that we most highly appreciate the generosity of our former associate and friend, President Alston Ellis, and that as an expression of our thanks, we hereby elect President Ellis a life member of our association."

At the afternoon session of the association on the same day, the committee on resolutions made report as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the thanks of the association are due to the old friend of its members, who came from such a distance to meet again with us and to stir in us noble sentiments by his eloquent address, patriotic in the highest sense of the word."

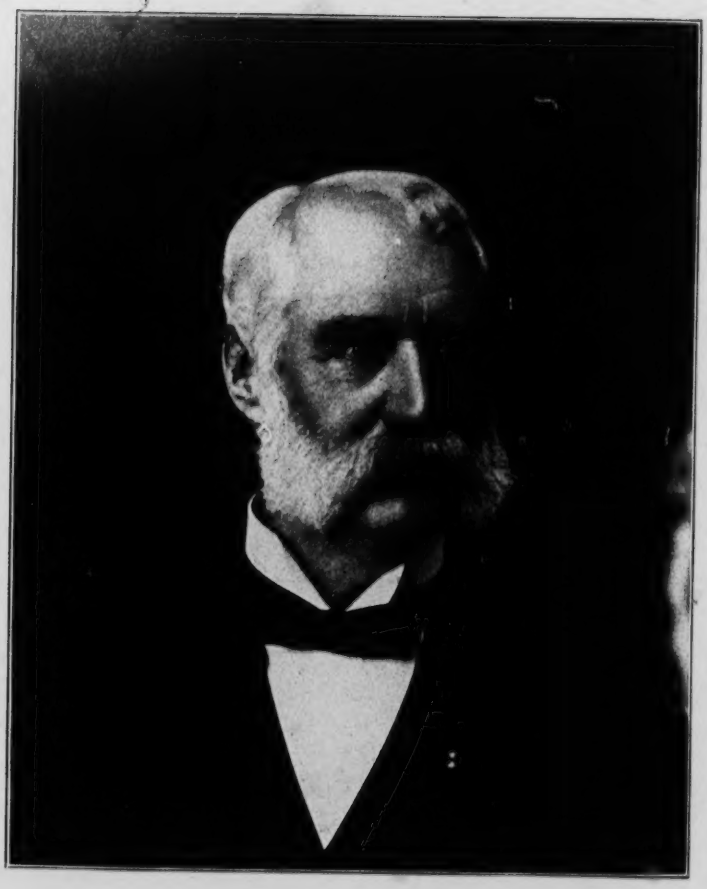
Dr. Ellis has a fine presence and a genial personality, from which an air of dignity and reserve force is rarely absent. Not only is he a fine scholar and executive officer, but as an inspiring and thought-provoking teacher he has but few equals. In class-room work in his specialties, logic, economics and civics, he stands almost without a rival. Students under his instruction have the best that scholarship, enthusiasm and experience can bring to bear upon the studies they are pursuing.

President Ellis has added to the material welfare of his adopted state not alone through the rapid upbuilding of its great industrial school and the wise direction of the practical workings of the experiment stations; he has invested largely in real estate in Fort Collins and vicinity and is to-day one of the heaviest tax-payers in Larimer County. Since assuming the presidency of the college he has used his means in the erection of a number of handsome dwellings, possessing architectural merit and having modern conveniences, which now ornament some of the spacious avenues of Fort Collins and afford eligible homes for a number of families.

Dr. and Mrs. Ellis are closely identified with the best social life of Fort Collins and northern Colorado. The doors of their elegant home are frequently thrown open to the members of the social circle to which they belong, on which occasion geniality and open-hearted, but not ostentatious, hospitality characterize the manners of host and hostess. The "President's Reception," given annually in commencement week, is one of the events in college social life. Faculty parties, dinners to members of the college governing board, receptions and luncheons for students, and other functions connected with the life of hospitable entertainers, make the parlors of President Ellis' home almost as well known to those connected with or interested in college work as are the interiors of the college buildings themselves.

President Ellis takes a high moral view of public education in all its phases. As the head of a great state school, whose financial support comes largely from the pockets of tax-payers representing, as they do, almost every shade of religious belief, he recognizes that religious instruction, as bounded by denominational lines, would be out of place in the daily chapel exercises, attendance upon which is required of all students; yet these exercises, planned as they are by the president and prepared in most cases by him, are not without sound moral, and even religious lessons. Private religious belief—even unbelief—of students is respected in all the work of the college, but wrongdoing is never suffered to pass unrebuked, and the necessity of educating the heart and directing the conscience, character building, is never lost sight of. The religious affiliations of Dr. and Mrs. Ellis are with the Congregational Church, of which organization they became members in 1881, in the time of their residence in Sandusky, Ohio.

JOHN J. FRASER. The Brown-Iliff Cattle Company, of which Mr. Fraser is a member, is among the best-known concerns of the kind in Colorado. They own an immense tract



Healey Bramwell

of land, lying principally in Weld County, and embracing the territory extending from the South Platte to the Wyoming line. Of the land twenty thousand acres lie along the river, thus furnishing an abundant supply of water for the stock. The headquarters of the company are five miles west of Merino, and shipments are made from Snyder, Colo., to various points in the east, but chiefly to Omaha. The entire management of the ranch and range is in charge of Mr. Fraser, who, though making his home in Denver, necessarily spends much of his time on the range.

The father of our subject, Henry Fraser, was born in Scotland, but removed to Ontario, Canada, and engaged in farming near Ottawa, where he died when John was five years of age. The wife and mother, who bore the maiden name of Sarah Wright, was born in Canada and died there when John was an infant. They had a large family of children, of whom three are living: Samuel, in Oakland, Cal.; John J., the youngest of the family; and a sister, who was formerly Mrs. J. W. Iliff, but who is now the wife of Bishop Warren. One brother, Brock, fought all through the conflict. He enlisted with the Chicago Zouaves and later joined other organizations, serving last in the heavy artillery. He was accidentally killed while engaged in the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad west of Cheyenne.

When quite young our subject left the farm near Ottawa, where he was born, and went to Henry County, Ill., where he grew to manhood on a farm. He attended the Henry County district schools and Lake Forest Academy. In the spring of 1870 he came to Colorado, where he spent a year near Pueblo, and then entered the employ of his brother-in-law, Mr. Iliff. In time he became financially interested in the business, and after the death of Mr. Iliff he became a member of the Brown-Iliff Cattle Company. In the winter of 1873-74 a large camp of Indians, principally Sioux, camped around Mr. Fraser's ranch, but to their credit be it said they never stole anything from the ranch nor made a disturbance of any kind. Since 1878 he has resided in Denver, where he is a member of the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church. In national politics he is a Republican.

In Denver Mr. Fraser married Miss Lois Morse, who was born in Berea, a suburb of Cleveland, Ohio, and is of English descent, her ancestors, eight generations back, having been among the Puritans who settled in Dedham, Mass., in 1635. They were prominent in public affairs, serving as selectmen and in other offices of trust, and later having representatives in the Colonial and Revolutionary wars. Her grandfather, Nathaniel Morse, was born in Massachusetts and removed to Shelby, N. Y., where he died. Her father, Charles Morse, a native of Warwick, Mass., was a pioneer of Berea, Ohio, where he engaged in the lumber business until his death at forty-eight years. He married Emma Robards, who was born near Saratoga, N. Y., her parents being natives of England. She is still living and makes her home in Cleveland. In her family there are three children, namely: Lucius D. Morse, M. D., a retired physician of Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. Laura Andrews, of Cleveland, a graduate of Baldwin University in Ohio; and Lois, Mrs. Fraser, also a graduate of Baldwin University, with the degree of B. S.

COL. WESLEY BRAINERD, president and manager of the Chicago and Colorado Mining and Milling Company, owners of Camp Talcott, at Ward, Boulder County, was born in Rome, Oneida County, N. Y., September 27, 1832, and is the descendant of a family that settled in Haddam, Conn., early in the seventeenth century. His grandfather, Jeremiah Brainerd, who was born and reared in that old town, subsequently removed to New York state, becoming a contractor on the Erie Canal.

Alexander Hamilton Brainerd, a native of Haddam, Conn., and father of the subject of this article, became a civil engineer and railroad contractor, and had the contract for a part of the Hudson River Railroad, also in 1848-50 built all the bridges on that road. Among his other contracts some were in Canada. For a time he operated car manufacturing shops in Niagara, Canada, and large iron mills at St. Albans, Vt. After his retirement from active business he made his home in Rome, N. Y., where he died in 1879, aged seventy-two years. His maternal grandfather, Col. Daniel Greene, was a colonel in the Revolutionary war and a Mason of the Royal Arch degree; he died in York state, as did also his daughter, Elizabeth, wife of Jeremiah Brainerd. The mother of our subject was Mary Gouge, a descendant of a

French-Huguenot family that settled at Trenton Falls, N. Y.; she died in Rome, that state, when thirty-two years of age.

The only child of Alexander H. and Mary Brainerd that attained years of maturity was Wesley. He was educated principally in Rome Academy. At the age of fifteen he went with his father, as assistant in the construction of the Hudson River Railroad contract. Continuing there until 1850, he then went to Philadelphia, Pa., and became an apprentice in the Norris Locomotive Company's works, where he completed the trade of draughtsman and locomotive builder in 1854. For four years afterward he continued with the company as draughtsman and aided in the starting of locomotives in different sections of the United States and Canada. Next going to Georgia, he accepted a position as master mechanic of a railroad, where he remained until, seeing that war was inevitable, he returned north to Rome, N. Y., and engaged in manufacturing and milling.

At the opening of the war, in 1861, he was the captain of a local company known as the Ganse-vort Light Guards of Rome, which took its name from an old colonel who had been in command of Fort Stanwix. He at once raised a company for the Fiftieth New York Engineers and was commissioned captain of Company C, which was mustered into service at Elmira, and went to the front in August, 1861. Among the engagements in which he participated were Yorktown, Gaines' Mills, White Oak Swamp, Savage Station, Malvern Hill, second battle of Bull Run, Antietam, Harper's Ferry and Fredericksburg. In December, 1862, he laid the pontoon bridges at the Lacy House in front of Fredericksburg, and while thus engaged he was wounded in the left arm. For meritorious service he was promoted and commissioned major. After a short time in the hospital he returned to duty and took part, in the following months, in the battles of Chancellorsville, Franklin's Crossing and Gettysburg. Receiving a second promotion for bravery, he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel of the same regiment, his commission being signed by President Lincoln. The next engagements in which he participated were the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, and the battles before and during the siege of Petersburg in 1864. In November, 1864, he was promoted and commissioned colonel of the Fifteenth New York Engineers by Governor Seymour, and continued in active command of his regiment until the close of the war, with the exception of the time (1864-65) when General Grant had his headquarters at City Point and Colonel Brainerd had command of the defenses of that place. He took part in the final assault and fall of Petersburg in April, 1865, and shortly afterward participated in the grand review at Washington, where he led the Fifteenth as their commander. He was mustered out of the service in June, 1865.

Locating in Chicago, Colonel Brainerd embarked in the lumber business under the firm title of Soper, Brainerd & Co., in which enterprise he was interested from 1865 to 1876. The firm engaged in the manufacture and sale of lumber and owned a mill, with a capacity of one hundred thousand feet a day, covering, with the adjoining yards, two blocks on Polk and Beach streets. Meantime, in 1873, he also became interested in the Brighton Smelting Works, of which he was manager, and in this way was aroused his first interest in and connection with mining. In 1876 he assisted in the organization of the Chicago and Colorado Mining and Milling Company, of which he was made president and manager. During the same year (which was the year of Colorado's admission as a state) he came west, for the purpose of developing the company's mining property in Ward district, Boulder County.

Camp Talcott (or, as it is often called, Brainerd's Camp) is one of the large as well as one of the most completely developed properties in the state. Tunnels and mines have been opened on different parts of the property of eight hundred acres. The entire tract was patented by Colonel Brainerd as a stock ranch and was afterward patented by discovering and developing mining claims, thus having a double patent on much of the land. The Colorado and Northwestern Railroad between Boulder and Ward passes the property, and at a convenient place Brainerd Station is located. The plant is undoubtedly the most modern in the state and is the first mining property to be operated by electricity in this part of Colorado.

In his travels through the mountains, Colonel Brainerd came across the natural lakes at the foot of Mount Audubon and at once saw the natural advantage for the water power. As early

as 1884 he took the necessary steps to secure the water rights of the same, having in mind a way by which it could be utilized, as the path of the flume necessary to convey the water to Camp Talcott would come via the Utica mine. He succeeded in arousing the interest of the Utica Company by the aid of John S. Reid, then manager of the Utica, who heartily endorsed the project. Finally the flume from the South St. Vrain, from the foot of the Snowy Range, to a point above Ward was constructed, with Mr. Reid as superintendent of construction of this upper flume. The flume is 2x2½ feet in dimensions, and takes three hundred and fifty thousand feet of lumber; from the headwaters to the Pentstock it is taken through Ward in a pipe of seventy-five hundred feet, and here the Utica uses it. Up to this point it was jointly constructed by the Utica Company and the Chicago and Colorado Mining and Milling Company, while the latter company alone constructed it to Camp Talcott from Utica by a flume 2x2 feet, one mile long, taking one hundred and fifty thousand feet of lumber. To manufacture this lumber they put up their own sawmill in the mountains.

From the Pentstock above Camp Talcott, Colonel Brainerd calculated the dimensions and strength of the pipe necessary to carry it to the power house. It was here that his experience as machinist and locomotive builder proved most helpful, as did also his natural inventive genius, for there was no plant in existence of the type of his, and he was forced to rely upon his own brain and judgment. From the Pentstock it is taken down the hill in steel pipe, a distance of twenty-seven hundred feet, making seven hundred and forty feet perpendicular fall, thus getting a pressure of three hundred and twenty pounds to the square inch. Beginning at the top, the first twelve hundred feet is of sixteen inch pipe, No. 10 steel; the next seven hundred and fifty feet, fourteen inch pipe, No. 8 steel; and the last seven hundred and fifty feet, twelve inch, 3-16 steel; all double riveted flange joints. The pipe is fitted to the irregularities of the hill and anchored in bed rock. It was manufactured in sheets in the east and brought to Denver, where it was bent and riveted into nineteen foot lengths, and hauled from Boulder to Camp Talcott. In all there were sixty-five tons of steel pipe. The pipe is connected with the four Leffel wheels, thirty-six inches in diameter, developing a maximum of twelve hundred horse power and a minimum of three hundred and fifty. A substantial stone power house, 40x28, has been built and equipped with a one hundred and twenty horse-power dynamo of the three phase system, with four hundred and forty volts capacity, with five hundred and forty revolutions a minute and energized by one of the wheels which has a capacity of one hundred and fifty horse-power. There is an air column construction of one hundred and twenty pounds' pressure that acts as an air cushion.

The construction of the pipe line and the devices for regulating the flow of water are very complete and efficiently accomplish the purpose for which they are designed. Power is transmitted to the different mines, viz.: three thousand feet to the Polar Star, where is a forty horse motor; forty-four hundred and forty feet to the Coy mine, where are a fifteen horse motor and skips; and to the Left Hand mine, fifteen hundred feet up a side hill. In each a most complete electric hoist has been equipped with the three phase system. An ingenious device for dumping buckets, the invention of the foreman, is a great labor saver. When power is desired, telephone signals are given to the operator in the power house, who connects the circuit and the turning of the switch energizes the motor.

All of these properties at depths varying from seventy five to one hundred and thirty feet show very large veins of iron sulphide, running from $10 to $500, with a fair average of about $40 ore. The veins range from five to ten feet in width. About twenty-five other properties are being equipped, having shafts of twenty feet deep. Ultimately many of these properties will be equipped with electric hoists. The plant in the power house was installed by the Mountain Electric Company, and when its full capacity is utilized, the output from Camp Talcott will be no insignificant factor in the traffic offered the railroad from Boulder to Ward.

Among the other mines that have been developed is the Moltke, which is in shape for successful operation at any time. A complete telephone system, centering at the power house, connects all the mines, and also makes connection with the residence of Colonel Brainerd and other buildings on the camp. All of the buildings are

modern and complete, and when it is observed that nearly all of the material for construction has been hauled from Boulder at a rate of $6 per ton, one can well imagine the energy and great amount of money it has taken to accomplish this gratifying result. All the plans are now completed for building a switch from the Colorado and Northwestern Railroad to the power house, which will take about ten thousand feet of track, on account of the height of the road above Camp Talcott.

When Colonel Brainerd first came to Ward, there was considerable prospecting, but later it fell off considerably. He, however, continued his prospecting and found that he secured rich ore, so he continued the development and discoveries, and now has over sixty different claims. He has done more to bring Ward mining and mines to the front than anyone else, by the expenditure of enormous sums in the development of claims. The most of his claims were discovered directly by himself.

In Chicago, November 17, 1858, Colonel Brainerd married Miss Amelia M. Gage, who was born in DeRuyter, Madison County, N. Y., a daughter of Eli A. and Mary (Judson) Gage, natives of DeRuyter and New Berlin. Mrs. Brainerd is a sister of Lyman J. Gage, present secretary of the treasury. Her grandfather, Justus Gage, was a pioneer of Madison County; his father came from England and settled in New England. Eli A. Gage was a merchant and manufacturer in DeRuyter, subsequently removed to Rome, N. Y., whence in 1855 he removed to Chicago and embarked in the lumber business. He died in Evanston, Ill., in 1879. His wife was a daughter of Abel Judson, who was a sea-faring man. Colonel and Mrs. Brainerd have two children: Irving Gage, who is assistant superintendent of the mines; and Belle, who is Mrs. Emil Phillipson, of New York City.

Fraternally Colonel Brainerd is a prominent Mason. He is a charter member of the Colorado Commandery of the Loyal Legion, of which he was commander in 1894-95. For years he was active in his support of the Republican party, but he is now independent in politics and votes for the man he deems best qualified to represent the people in office, regardless of political affiliations. Personally he is a man of fine physique, in whose countenance kindness, amiability and benevolence glow. To all public enterprises of a helpful nature he is liberal and enterprising. He is exceedingly hospitable, and happy is the guest who comes beneath his roof.

While the colonel has continued in the stock business and raising full-blood cattle on his eight hundred acre ranch and farm in Nebraska, yet mining has been his principal business, and in it he has made his greatest success. Talcott Camp is located conveniently on the Left Hand Creek. The surrounding scenery is beautiful. Upon the side rise the mountains, delighting the eye with long glimpses of forests of spruce and pine, while the air of busy thrift and industry around the camp delight the eye of every practical miner.

JOHN T. BOTTOM. Not alone through the high position which he occupies as an attorney-at-law, but also by reason of his prominence in the order of the Knights of Pythias, his attractive style as a writer and his eloquence as a speaker, Mr. Bottom has become well and favorably known to the people of Colorado. Upon establishing his home in Denver in 1889 he opened an office for the practice of the legal profession, and in time became the possessor of a clientele that brought influence and financial success. Reared in the faith of the Democratic party and thoroughly devoted to its principles, here as in his former home he has taken an active part in promoting party success, in winning victory for its men and measures. In 1891 he was made secretary of the Democratic central committee of Denver, and during the presidential campaign of 1892 he was made chairman of the county committee. Chosen by his party to act as their nominee in the congressional campaign of 1894, he held aloft the party standard in every part of the district, which, however, was too thoroughly Republican to make hope of election possible. When the stirring campaign of 1896 began, with its new questions and issues that broke the ranks of the old parties, he at once took the "stump" in behalf of the silver cause, and his eloquent, earnest addresses deepened the public sentiment in favor of a new standard of money. His opinions on this subject have not been formulated thoughtlessly; they are the result of study and observation. His travels have taken him into sections of the country where once

were thriving mining towns, now forlorn and deserted; towns that once were astir with life and activity, but that were ruined by the act of congress in 1873 demonetizing silver, thus forcing the silver mines to shut down and hundreds of miners to be thrown out of employment. Nor is the question one of local interest only, for what affects the silver mines in the first instance will eventually affect the prosperity of the state and the welfare of the nation.

Mr. Bottom was born in St. Marys, W. Va., January 26, 1860, and was an infant when his parents, Dr. Montgomery and Lavinia (Harrison) Bottom, removed to Breckenridge, Mo., where his father still practices medicine. His primary education was obtained in the public school there, and at the age of sixteen he entered Central College, at Fayette, Mo., continuing there for two years. His education was completed in the University of Missouri at Columbia, where he graduated from the literary department in 1879 and from the law department in 1881. On being admitted to the bar he opened an office in Breckenridge, earning his first fee four days after graduation. The Democrats of Caldwell County nominated him in 1882 to represent the district in the legislature, but he was obliged to decline the nomination, as he was not old enough for constitutional requirements. Though not permitted to be a candidate he took an active part in the campaign, and did all within his power to promote party success. In 1884 he was nominated for prosecuting attorney, but was defeated by one hundred and thirty-eight votes, the remainder of the ticket losing by seven hundred and fifty-seven votes. At the time of leaving Missouri, in 1889, he was chairman of the county Democratic committee, secretary of the Democratic congressional committee and chairman of the senatorial committee.

In Quincy, Ill., May 15, 1884, Mr. Bottom married Miss Lethe M. Boyer, daughter of Noah and Ellen (McCullough) Boyer. They have an only child, a daughter, Monta.

Fraternally Mr. Bottom is identified with the Masons as a Knight Templar. He is, however, most prominent through his connection with the Knights of Pythias. He was first initiated into the order in Denver Lodge No. 41, in which he filled the offices of vice-chancellor and chancellor-commander. In 1893 he exemplified the new ritual that had been adopted before representatives of all the lodges of the state. The next year he became a member of the Grand Lodge, and in 1895 was made chief tribune of the Grand Tribunal, in 1896 was honored by election as grand vice-chancellor, and in 1897 received the further honor of election as grand chancellor, his present office. The membership of the order in Colorado is about six thousand, and new members are constantly being added to the ranks. The lodges in the different parts of the state are frequently visited by the grand chancellor, whose entertaining and eloquent speeches do much for the advancement of the cause. In a recent number of *The Pythian* appears his address delivered at the eleventh anniversary of Myrtle Lodge No. 34, Colorado Springs, which is considered one of the best ever delivered upon the subject of the order, its principles, foundation and teachings. In it he traces the teachings of the order to the commands given to Moses on Mount Sinai. "Its corner stone is the solid granite rock of friendship. The columns on either side the entrance are charity and benevolence. Our teachings embrace loyalty to country, devotion to its flag, observance of its laws, love of home, love of justice, mercy and fidelity one to another." Briefly sketching the immortal friendship of Damon and Pythias, he described how the reading of this story inspired Justus H. Rathbone to found the order that marches under the banner of Pythianism. "Thirty-four years ago Rathbone breathed the breath of life in what is to-day America's greatest civic society. It was born in the city of Washington. The fame of the order was not long in spreading from the capitol on the historic Potomac. Like the tiny waves caused by throwing a pebble in the placid pool, its influence was felt farther and farther, touching the rock-bound coast of Maine and reaching on the other side to the city by the Golden Gate. And now we have organized a lodge amid the gold-bearing icebergs of far-off Alaska. In every state and territory that protects and for protection looks to the tri-colored flag of the Union, you will find the blue, yellow and red banner of Pythianism. The banner of the stars and stripes stands for our country. The tri-colored banner of the order of Knights of Pythias stands for humanity, it stands for all that is best in manhood and for all that is purest and loveliest in woman-

hood. Long may it wave. The blue is emblematic of truth and expresses heaven itself. The yellow is a symbol of the great orb of day and portrays the faithfulness that should characterize our membership. The red symbolizes love and loyalty, and under a banner so expressive of lofty sentiments we should keep ourselves loyal to truth, faithful to our tenets and guide with love our lives to the end."

GEORGE M. McCLURE, president of the McClure-White Mercantile Company of Boulder and the Boulder Electric Light Company, is a member of a Vermont family that came originally from Scotland. His grandfather, Samuel McClure, accompanied his parents from Scotland to America, settling in Vermont, where he engaged in farm pursuits through the remainder of his life. The father, H. B., was born in Middletown Springs, Rutland County, Vt., and became a millwright and wagon-maker, which trades he followed in his native state. Late in life he removed to Spenceport, N. Y., where he died at sixty-eight years of age. In religion he was a Baptist. His wife, Susan, daughter of Sylvanus Mallory, a soldier in the war of 1812 and a farmer of Vermont, was born in Connecticut and died in Spenceport, N. Y. She was a descendant of Puritan ancestors, who came to this country from England.

The family of H. B. and Susan McClure consists of six sons, all living, our subject being the only one now in Colorado, the others residing in Vermont. One brother, Charles, took part in the Civil war as a member of the Tenth Vermont Infantry. George M. was educated in the public schools of Middletown Springs, his native village. At the age of eighteen, in 1863, he went to Poultney, Rutland County, where he was employed by Jay J. Joslin, now of Denver. In the spring of 1873 he came to Colorado to assist in opening Joslin's dry-goods store, and in the fall of the same year he came to Boulder, opening a store here for Mr. Joslin, in connection with H. N. Bradley, now of Denver. Soon the firm of Bradley & McClure was established, and they began in business in March, 1874, at their present location, though occupying a room much smaller than the one now used.

Selling his interest in the Boulder store in 1887, Mr. McClure became one of the proprietors of a store in Glenwood Springs, and remained there for three years, when he sold to his partner, Mr. Napier, and to Mr. McLean. Returning to Boulder in 1890, he bought Mr. Bradley's interest in the Bradley-Wise Mercantile Company, and changed the title to the McClure-White Mercantile Company, of which he is president and manager, Mr. White vice-president, Mr. Davis secretary and H. B. McClure treasurer. The firm occupy three rooms, 75x125 feet in dimensions, with basement.

Mr. McClure is a director in the First National Bank. He was one of the original promoters of the Boulder National Bank about 1884, and was a director from the start until 1887. His establishment is the largest in northern Colorado and contains a full line of goods of highest grade, for the best trade. The success that has come to him is due to his energy and determination. In 1894 he and H. N. Bradley opened a dry-goods business in Denver, on Sixteenth street, continuing it together until May, 1897, when he sold his interest to Mr. Bradley, the present proprietor.

The marriage of Mr. McClure took place in Middletown Springs, Vt., and united him with Edilda M. Burnham, daughter of Albert Burnham, a native of Maine and a blacksmith in Middletown Springs, where she was born. Her death occurred at Boulder in January, 1885. Her three children are: Harry B., who was educated in the public schools and Rochester (N. Y.) Commercial College; George A., who was educated in the State University and is with the company; and Elizabeth M., who is a member of the university class of 1898.

Politically Mr. McClure is a Republican. Fraternally he is connected with Boulder Lodge No. 45, A. F. & A. M., Boulder Chapter No. 7, R. A. M., Mount Sinai Commandery No. 7, K.T., (of which he is a charter member and the present treasurer), and El Jebel Temple, N. M.S., of Denver.

REV. JOSEPH P. CARRIGAN. St. Patrick's parish, Denver, was established in 1881 by the venerable Bishop Machebeuf. Rev. M. J. Carmody said the first mass on the north side, and assembled the newly formed congregation for divine service in the old hose house on Fifteenth street. He was taken ill a few weeks

afterwards and resigned his charge. Father Carmody was succeeded by Rev. J. C. Ahern, who changed the place of service to Platte street. During his time the present site of St. Patrick's was secured, the venerable old Bishop Machebeuf donating $1,000 towards the purchase of the five lots on which the church and school now stand. Rev. J. C. Ahern was succeeded shortly by Rev. Jeremiah Ahern.

From its very beginning St. Patrick's parish had a turbulent career. Misunderstandings there had been between pastors and people. Debts had accumulated, and, to add to the distress, the church just nearing completion was blown down by a terrific windstorm. It was a total loss on the congregation. Father John Quinn, of the Cathedral, managed the affairs of the parish for some time, however, residing on the north side. He was succeeded by Father Patrick Sheridan and Father James Conroy, both delicate priests, who came to Colorado in search of health. In the year 1883 Rev. Stephen Keegan took charge. During his pastorate the church was rebuilt and the school opened under the care of the Sisters of St. Joseph. During the building of the church Father Keegan erected on the site of the present parish dwelling a frame church which he affectionately christened the "Shanty." It served its purpose well until the new church could be rebuilt. In 1885 Father Keegan left Colorado and took up his home in California, where a few years later he died.

The successor of Father Keegan was Father Carrigan, who found the new church with an incumbrance that remained from the building of the first church. Directing himself to the raising of the debt, within two years he had freed the congregation from the entire indebtedness. A year before he became pastor a school had been started, which he found feebly struggling for existence. He remodeled the church, making it large enough to accommodate both the congregation and the school, and at once the latter took on new life. There are now two hundred and seventy pupils, taught by the Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet and who, at graduation, are prepared to enter high school. An academic course is being projected and will soon open, in connection with the convent, known as Sisters of St. Joseph Academy.

The church is situated on Bell avenue between Fairview avenue and Wanless, but other property has been bought and in time a church will be erected on the corner of Clear Creek and Thirty-third avenue west. In the parish there are over three hundred and fifty families, to whose spiritual interests Father Carrigan ministers. His pastorate here has extended over a greater number of years than that of any other priest in Denver. In connection with the church, he has the usual societies, including the Sodality, Sacred Heart League, Holy Name and Young Ladies'.

In 1889 St. Patrick's parish extended over the whole of the north side, including a portion of East Denver, as far as the Union depot. Rev. T. J. Murphy, who was then assistant at St. Patrick's, assumed charge of what was known as the Highlands. Father Carrigan purchased the ground on which the present St. Dominic's Church now stands and formed the first parish out of St. Patrick's. The Dominican fathers now have a flourishing congregation in that beautiful portion of the north side. The next parish to be formed out of St. Patrick's was the Holy Family in the scattered portion of North Denver, surrounding the Jesuit college. The Holy Family have no church as yet, but the congregation hold divine service in the college chapel.

The Italian people having become very numerous in this portion of the city, he deemed it advisable that they should have a church of their own where they could hear the word of God and receive instruction in their native tongue. Accordingly, in 1892, the Italian church was built within the limits of St. Patrick's parish.

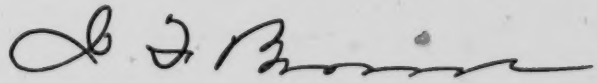
Born and reared in Auburn, N. Y., Father Carrigan is the son of Patrick and Anna (Shields) Carrigan, natives of Ireland, who were married in England and came to America in 1848. For many years the former engaged in business in New York. During the war he responded to the draft, but was rejected on account of physical disability. Of their nine children, four are living, Joseph being the sole surviving son. He studied in the parochial and public schools of Auburn, then for two years was under a private tutor, and later took a classical course in St. Hyacinthe College, in Quebec, from which he graduated in 1878. A few months afterward he entered Troy Theological Seminary, where he spent four and one-half years in the study of

theology and philosophy. December 23, 1882, he was ordained to the holy prieshood by Bishop McNeirney, of Albany, and was assigned to the Denver diocese. In January, 1883, he came to Colorado and was stationed successively at Breckenridge, Summit Park, Eagle and Garfield as assistant pastor, utilizing houses, depots and other buildings for religious services. In the fall of 1883 he was assigned as assistant to Bishop Machebeuf, at the Cathedral in Denver, and after fifteen months there, was made pastor of St. Ann's, now the Church of the Annunciation, where he remained for three months. From there he came to St. Patrick's parish, which at that time included all of the north side and a portion of the west side. Since coming here he has enlarged the church and school to the present size and has built the parsonage. He has remained here constantly with the church, with the exception of a portion of 1894 and 1895, when another priest was assigned to his parish while he took a post-graduate work in the Catholic University of Washington. Alive to the interests of the church, he devotes himself closely to its welfare and has been effectual in increasing its membership and standing among the other churches of the city.

PROF. GEORGE L. HARDING, superintendent of the public schools of Boulder County, is an able educator and by years of practical experience in teaching is especially qualified to occupy the responsible position with which the people of his county of Colorado have honored him in three successive elections. The numerous and varied duties which rest upon a man in such an office cannot be laid down by rule and precedent to any great extent, but depend largely upon the character of the person, his energy and interest in the work and his desire to make his country a banner one in the commonwealth to which it belongs. Fortunately for the citizens of Boulder County, Professor Harding is devoted heart and soul to the noble work he has in charge, and under his judicious administration the standard of our local schools has been wonderfully advanced.

The gentleman of whom this sketch is written is a native of Cork, Ireland, born July 26, 1847. With his parents, Thomas and Mary (Lester) Harding, of the same isle, he came to the United States in 1861, and in the following year removed from New York, where they had first settled, to Sturgis, Mich. Both parents were of English descent, the Hardings having taken up their residence in Ireland during the time of Cromwell. Thomas Harding was engaged in the manufacture of pumps and machinery and was interested in the shipping trade while in Ireland. He has been connected with the Studebaker Company as an employe, and has been variously occupied in a business way since coming to the United States. He and his wife are residents of Sturgis, Mich., where they have dwelt for many years and are much respected and loved. His father, William Harding, was engaged in a private banking business in Ireland, and his wife's father, George Lester, was a sea-faring man, interested in trade with the West Indies and trans-Alantic ports.

Professor Harding is the eldest of the four surviving children of his parents. In boyhood he learned the trade of making chairs, and by industry earned sufficient money to enable him to complete his higher education. In 1874 he graduated from the University of Michigan, and three years later had the degree of Master of Arts conferred upon him by his alma mater. His natural tastes lying in the direction of pedagogic work, he soon embarked upon his career as a teacher and has met with success from the first. For several years he taught in his native state, in Minnesota and in Indiana. In 1890 he resigned the position that for five years he had filled most acceptably in Middlebury, Ind., and coming to Colorado, he took charge of the city schools of Longmont. This position he resigned in 1893, as he had been elected to the superintendency of the county schools. Upon the expiration of his term he was re-elected, and again in 1897. He has inaugurated many valuable reforms and changes in our school system, and his earnest and constant aim is to elevate the standard and encourage teachers and pupils to greater efforts. He was a member of the committee that succeeded in securing the Texas Chautauqua for Boulder; is a member of the State Teachers' Association; has been president of the State Association of County Superintendents and of the Boulder County Teachers' Association. In 1892 he took the required state teachers' examination in Colo-



rado, and received a diploma. Previously he had been granted a similar certificate in Indiana.

In 1895 his name was on the Populist ticket and in 1897 he received a plurality of about eight hundred votes. For some time he has been the president of the People's Publishing Company, which carries on a general publishing business and edits the Colorado *Representative* as well. Fraternally he was made a Mason in 1886 in Middlebury, Ind., and is now identified with Boulder Lodge No. 45, A. F. & A. M. He also belongs to the Order of the Eastern Star.

In 1878 Professor Harding married Miss Alice Stansbury, daughter of John Stansbury, of Ligonier, Ind. She has been of great assistance to him in his work and is a lady who is beloved by all who have the pleasure of her acquaintance. With their two daughters, Eva and Mildred, she holds membership with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JUNIUS F. BROWN. Since 1870 Mr. Brown has been identified with the business interests of Denver, and has contributed to its advancement by his connection with progressive enterprises and public-spirited movements. As the president of the Brown and Iliff Land Company he is intimately associated with a concern widely and favorably known for reliability and extensive operations. He is also vice-president of The J. S. Brown & Bro. Mercantile Company, an old and well-known wholesale house of Denver. For a number of years he was president of the construction company of the Denver & New Orleans Railroad Company (now the Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf Railroad), and from the organization of the Denver Tramway Company until 1896 he was one of its directors. He was for many years vice-president of the City National Bank, but withdrew in 1894, before its consolidation.

The ancestry of the Brown family is given in the sketch of J. Sidney Brown. In Conneaut, Ohio, where he was born September 3, 1827, Junius F. Brown received public-school and academic advantages. In 1850 he began clerking in a mercantile house in his native place, but two years later removed to Toledo, where he clerked in a dry-goods house one year, and then spent a similar period with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad. His next position was with Buckingham & Co. In May, 1857, he went to Atchison, Kan., and embarked in the manufacture of lumber for the home market. The mills were located on the Missouri side, and when the war broke out his strong northern proclivities made it undesirable for him to continue business there, so he abandoned the enterprise.

Wishing to utilize the large number of teams on hand, he loaded a wagon train with merchandise and placed his brother in charge, with instructions to cross the plains to Denver. While waiting for the latter's return, he continued in charge of affairs at Atchison, but afterwards personally engaged in freighting until 1865, and then became a member of the firm of Drury & Brown, wholesale grocers, in Atchison. Closing out the business in 1870 he came to Denver, with the business history of which he has since been intimately connected.

In Conneaut, Ohio, Mr. Brown married Jane B. Kilborn, who was born in Canada, and accompanied her father, John H. Kilborn, to Conneaut. She died in 1877, leaving two daughters and a son, namely: Helen, Mrs. S. H. Nesmith, of Denver; Jane M., Mrs. F. S. Titsworth, of Anaconda, Mont.; and Harry K., a graduate of Yale College in 1892, and secretary of The J. S. Brown & Bro. Mercantile Company. The second marriage of our subject, solemnized in Denver, united him with Miss Mary L. Brundage, by whom he has one child, June Louise. Mrs. Brown is a lady of intellectual attainments, and is a member of the Woman's Club, the Fortnightly Club and the Daughters of the Revolution. Her father, Marcus B. Brundage, was born in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., the youngest of twelve children, and was orphaned at fourteen years. After completing his education he went to New Haven, Conn., where he engaged in carriage manufacturing, but removed from there to Tallmadge, Ohio, engaging in the same business. Failing health brought him to Colorado, and afterward to California, where he died in 1883. He married Harriet Parmelee, who was born in Ohio, the daughter of Theodore Hudson Parmelee, of Goshen, Conn., and a descendant of a Revolutionary patriot. The family came to this country in 1639 from England, where the name was originally Parmly. Mrs. Brundage died in Ohio, at the age of seventy-five years, leaving four children, of whom Mrs. Brown is next to the oldest.

The business interests of Mr. Brown and his

brother have been in common for many years, having achieved satisfactory results, not only in the mercantile business, but also in real-estate and banking interests. Mr. Brown has always been interested in the election of good men to fill responsible official positions, and has given them every assistance. He has assisted in the development of Denver and in the progress of its material prosperity by the energy he has displayed in private affairs, and by the executive ability he has shown in the capacity of director in many important organizations. A worthy cause of a philanthropic, religious, social or educational character is sure of his prompt and generous assistance, and in a way that the left hand will not know what the right hand does.

Mr. Brown is a man of untiring energy in his devotion to every business interest committed to him, the smallest detail receiving the attention it deserves, and this, in a great measure, has led to his success in the financial world.

The lives of Mr. Brown and his brother Sidney have been closely interwoven, both having taken a firm stand as Republicans, although neither has accepted political preferment. They have been devoted to their business, and have demonstrated to the world at large what the concentration of energy, indomitable will and splendid courage, even in adversity, can accomplish.

WARREN C. DYER, ex-sheriff of Boulder County, is engaged in the real-estate business. He has his office in the Camera block, Eleventh and Pearl street, Boulder, and has built up a large business in general real estate, insurance and conveyancing. He platted Dyer's addition to Boulder, consisting of the southeast forty acres of section 26, adjoining Chautauqua and University place; also handles Newland's addition, consisting of one hundred and forty acres, which has been platted in town lots.

It is supposed that the Dyer family came to America from England. From Cape Cod, Mass., one of the name migrated to Maine, where occurred the birth of our subject's grandfather, a farmer, who died aged eighty-seven years. The father of our subject, Hon. Zachariah Dyer, a native of Maine, served as under sheriff of Franklin County for six years and as sheriff for a similiar period, also represented his district in the state legislature for two terms, being in public service during much of his active life. Meantime he also superintended the management of his farm. He is now living retired, having justly earned the freedom from business cares that he enjoys. His wife, Emily Cram, was born in Maine and died there in 1859. Her father was a member of an old Maine family that came from England; he died at seventy-four years of age. Of the four children of whom our subject was the youngest all but one are still living. The oldest son, Augustus, a veteran of the war, is a merchant in Lewiston, Me.; a younger son, Rowland, resides in North Dakota.

The subject of this sketch was born in New Sharon, Me., September 21, 1855, and was reared in his native town. In the spring of 1877 he went to the Black Hills, where he remained for three months, and then moved to Hastings, Neb. Five months after settling in that place, he was appointed under sheriff to Mr. Martin, and continued in the position until he came to Colorado. In June, 1880, he began prospecting and mining at Breckenridge, and later was appointed under sheriff to William Iliff, of Summit County, continuing in the position for two years. He still owns three patent claims in that county. In the spring of 1887 he went to Denver, where he engaged in building, contracting and selling, but in 1890 sold out the business and removed to Lyons, Boulder County. There he engaged in the mercantile business until the fall of 1893, when he was elected sheriff on the People's party ticket. After two years of successful, efficient service, he was re-elected by a large majority. The time of his service extended from January, 1894, to January, 1898. At the close of his second term, the bar of Boulder, though opposed to him politically, showed their appreciation of his valuable services by presenting him with a gold-headed cane and at the same time gave a set of resolutions commending him for his ability in filling the office. During the time he served as sheriff he had forty-eight insane people in his charge and also had five murder cases. The Democratic platform, adopted by the Chicago convention in 1896, is in accord with his opinions, for he favors free silver and free trade. While in Lyons he held the position of alderman and was at one time mayor pro tem, but resigned the position on being elected sheriff.

In Summit County, Colo., Mr. Dyer married Mollie T. Churchill, who was born in Florence, Ala., and accompanied by her father, Willard Churchill, to Breckenridge, Colo., in 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Dyer are the parents of two daughters, Laura E. and Elvie C. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias at Boulder; also the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, which he joined in Hastings, Neb., in 1879, but afterward became identified with Breckenridge Lodge No. 49, then was a charter member of Denver Lodge No. 96, later a charter member of Lyons Lodge No. 102, and finally a charter member of Boulder Lodge No. 112, also a member of Unity Encampment No. 13, in which he is a past officer, and Boulder Canton No. 5. He is also a member of Columbia Lodge, A. F. & A.M., of Boulder. In the lodges with which he has been identified he has held various official positions.

AARON S. BENSON, president of the Bank of Loveland, president of The Louden Irrigating Canal Company, and also connected with several other irrigation and business enterprises, is a native of the state of New York, the son of Sherman and Jane E. (Shaw) Benson, both of New York state.

The boyhood years of our subject were spent in New York and Iowa. In 1862 he returned to New York for the purpose of settling his grandfather's estate. In 1865 he returned to Louden, Iowa, where he was engaged in the nursery business for some years. His health failing, he concluded to try a change of climate and came to Colorado, settling at Golden, Jefferson County, where he carried on the nursery business, connected with market gardening and fruit growing. In 1878 he came to Larimer County for the purpose of constructing the Louden Canal, and has since been an officer of the county. At the same time he purchased and improved farm lands and engaged in stock-raising and the dairy business, in which he has successfully continued.

He owns about one thousand acres of cultivated farm lands in Larimer County, which is divided into five farms, and is also the owner of a fine residence and property in Loveland. In 1882 he became interested in the Bank of Loveland, of which he has been president since 1883.

The first wife of Mr. Benson was Eliza Cleghorn, who died in 1862, leaving three children, Perry, Mary (now the wife of J. A. Lewis), and Charles. In 1864 Mr. Benson was united in marriage with Miss Marion Vanderburgh, of New York. Four children blessed their union, Clarence V., who is cashier of the Bank of Loveland; Velma V., wife of Alfred Beebe; Franc V. and Aaron V. The family is identified with the Baptist Church. Fraternally he is a Mason, being a member of Lodge No. 53, A. F. & A. M., of Loveland. In his political belief he is a Republican and as such has been active in local and state affairs.

While in Jefferson County he was for three years a member of the board of county commissioners. Soon after coming to Larimer County he was elected county commissioner and after serving for three years he was elected a member of the state legislature. Having served his time he was again elected a member of the board of county commissioners for three years. He served as school director in Jefferson County for six years, and in Larimer County he has for sixteen years filled a similar position in District No. 1. He is a member of the board of trustees of the State Agricultural College. As a friend of education he favors any plan whereby the educational interests of the state may be fostered and promoted.

JOSEPH T. ATWOOD is a successful attorney-at-law, and a member of the firm of Minor & Atwood, who have offices in the Masonic Temple building in Longmont. He is the legal adviser of the Farmers' National Bank of Longmont, and has a large practice in Longmont and vicinity. In the political world he is very prominent and popular, and has frequently been chosen to preside as chairman over conventions of the Boulder County Democratic party in late years. Moreover, he has frequently been sent as a delegate to the state conventions of the party, and has been an active and aggressive worker in the cause. For several terms he has served as city attorney, and has made a good record for himself and constituents.

Marsylus Atwood, father of the above-named gentleman, was a native of Greene County, Ind., born in 1823. He was a son of George B. Atwood, who was born in Massachusetts, and came from an old and respected New England

family. George B. Atwood married a Miss Lawrence, who, though born in Georgia, was of English parentage. The couple moved to Indiana at an early day in the history of that state, and in 1837 went to Texas. Mr. Atwood took up a tract of forty-five hundred acres of land in Henderson County, under the peculiar laws then in force in that region, and died just prior to the Mexican war. His wife returned to Indiana at the outbreak of hostilities between the two countries, and thus the property was lost to the family under the statute of limitations. Marsylus Atwood was reared to manhood in Indiana and Texas, and after he returned to his native state he was occupied in farming in Greene County until his death, during the Civil war, in 1863. He married Martha Ann Martindale, likewise a native of Indiana, and five children came to bless their union. Two of the number are deceased. Mrs. Lee resides in Longmont and William is living in Boulder. The Martindales were originally from England, and settled in Virginia at an early period. Mrs. Atwood was the daughter of William Martindale, who was born and brought up in Virginia and went to Indiana on arriving at maturity, there to engage in cultivating a homestead during the rest of his active life. Mrs. Atwood departed this life in Indiana when but forty years of age.

Joseph T. Atwood was born in Newark, Greene County, Ind., in 1862. His father died when the boy was scarcely a year old, and the mother died a few years later. Until he was fourteen our subject attended the public schools of Newark, and in the fall of the Centennial year he started for the west. For nearly a year he lived in Taylor County, Iowa, but in 1877 came to Boulder County. Here he spent about ten years in agricultural pursuits, giving as much time as possible to his studies and going to the district schools several terms. In 1887 he entered the State Agricultural College, and continued until the close of his junior year. In 1890 he returned to the east and in the fall matriculated in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. He was one in a class originally numbering three hundred and twelve, but twenty-two failed to graduate, a large percentage. It was in the summer of 1892 that he received the honors for which he had been striving, that of Bachelor of Laws. The same year he opened an office in Longmont and has since been engaged in the practice of general law. The following year he entered into partnership with Mr. Minor and the present firm of Minor & Atwood was formed. Mr. Atwood has rapidly risen in his profession, and his friends predict for him a brilliant future. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Woodmen of the World, and is a great favorite in social circles.

H N. BRADLEY, who is engaged in the mercantile business at No. 720 Sixteenth street, Denver, was born in Sunderland, Vt., May 6, 1846, and is a son of Gilbert and Mary (Lockwood) Bradley. His father, who was born in the same town in 1800, was a son of Ethan Bradley, who removed from Connecticut, his birthplace, and settled in Vermont, engaging in the mercantile businesss there. Gilbert, who was also a merchant, was a man of considerable prominence in his locality and in politics was an old-line Democrat. He died at eighty years of age. In his family there were seven children who attained mature years, and five of these are still living, namely: Frances, who lives in New York; Jane, Mrs. Isaac G. Johnson, of New York; Gilbert W., a manufacturer living in Manchester, Vt.; Herbert N., who was next to the youngest; and John, a manufacturer, living in Buffalo, N. Y.

In the schools of Sunderland and the academies at Manchester and Bennington, Vt., the subject of this sketch gained his education. At the age of sixteen he left school and began to give his attention exclusively to his father's store, where he continued until 1866. Having meantime saved his wages, he started in business for himself at Rupert, Vt., where he remained for seven years. In 1873 he sold out and came to Colorado, opening a store in Boulder in the spring of the following year and continuing in the same place until 1897. At the organization of the bank in Boulder he was chosen its head and for several years served as president, when he resigned, sold his stock and went east, remaining several years, but not engaging in business. On his return he accepted the position as vice-president of the bank, which he still holds. In June, 1895, he began in the mercantile business in Denver, where he has a large and lucrative business. He has invested

in real estate in various parts of the country from Vermont to Colorado.

In Orange County, N. Y., in 1884, Mr. Bradley married Miss Margaret Brodhead, who was born and reared in that county, a daughter of Capt. Edgar Brodhead, who graduated from Annapolis Naval School, served for many years in the United States Navy and is now living retired in Orange County. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley have two children: Mary, who was born in Boulder in June, 1886; and Herbert N., born in Boulder October 12, 1888. Though reared a Democrat, Mr. Bradley has always supported Republican principles, and cast his first vote for Gen. U. S. Grant. While in business at Rupert he became a member of Morning Flower Lodge, A. F. & A. M., in which he filled all the chairs. After he had been living in Colorado for some time, and during a trip east, he took the chapter degrees at Manchester, Vt. He became a charter member of the chapter in Boulder and later took the commandery degrees there, being the first to do so after its organization.

HON. JAMES P. MAXWELL. Since the admission of Colorado as one of the states of the Union, the name of Senator Maxwell has been closely identified with its history. Elected to the first session of the state senate in 1876, after having ably represented his district in important territorial positions, he drew the long term and served until 1880. In the second session, in 1879, he served as president pro tem of the senate. He was prominently connected with early legislative acts and took a warm interest in securing the appropriations for the state university. In 1877 he had the distinction of placing in nomination for the United States senate Hon. H. M. Teller, who then began his long and distinguished connection with public affairs. Elected mayor of Boulder in 1878, he served for one term of two years, resigning in 1880, after which he held the office of county treasurer for two years. He was again elected to the state senate in 1896, as the candidate of the silver Republicans and Democrats, and was the recipient of a large majority in a county that usually gives a majority to the People's party. At the close of the eleventh session he was elected president pro tem of the senate for the next session.

Three miles from the foot of Geneva Lake, at Bigfoot, Walworth County, Wis., the subject of this sketch was born in June, 1839, a son of James A. and Susan V. (Clark) Maxwell, and a grandson of Col. James Maxwell, who was a pioneer of Walworth County, a merchant by occupation, a member of the territorial legislature and colonel of the Wisconsin state militia, dying in Wisconsin at eighty years of age. His brother, Philip Maxwell, M. D., was one of the prominent physicians in the early days of Chicago.

For some years James A. Maxwell was a large land holder, a successful merchant and a prominent man in the public affairs of Walworth County, but removed from there to Sauk County, and from there came to Colorado in 1860. He assisted in the construction of the Boulder and Blackhawk wagon road, which he operated for a time, but sold to the railroad company on the building of the railroad through the canon. In early days he also engaged in the sawmill business in Boulder. He was a consistent and active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. One Thursday evening in 1892 he attended the regular weekly prayer-meeting, walking three-quarters of a mile to the church. He seemed in his usual health at the meeting and when it had closed he walked home, where he sat down in a rocking chair, with his feet on the fender, a paper in his hands, and his glasses on. In that position he was found, dead, the following morning. He had passed peacefully away, at the close of a service in the church he had helped to organize, and in his home, surrounded by every comfort, and apparently without any pain. He was twice married. His first wife, Miss Clark, accompanied her parents from New York to Indiana, thence to Wisconsin, where she remained until her demise. She was the mother of six children, viz.: Emma, Mrs. H. H. Potter, of Baraboo, Sauk County, Wis.; James P.; Charles A., of Boulder; Ophelia, Mrs. George H. Rust, who died in Boulder; Ellen, wife of William Hill, of Missouri; and Augusta, wife of J. V. Pierce, of Kansas City.

In 1854 the subject of this sketch entered the Lawrence University at Appleton, Wis., where he was graduated in 1859 with the degree of A.B. In 1860 he joined his father, who had preceded him to Omaha, and together they journeyed with horses over the plains, reaching Denver

June 10, after a journey of six weeks. They went to Central City and Nevadaville, thence to Lump Gulch and engaged in placer mining. In 1860 our subject was elected sheriff of Gold Dirt district, serving for one year, and then for a similar period engaged in lode mining at Leavenworth Gulch. In 1863, with Captain Tyler, his brother-in-law, he embarked in the lumber business on South Boulder Creek, putting up a mill, and engaging in the manufacture of lumber of all kinds. This lumber he sold in Blackhawk, Central City and Cheyenne. Also, in partnership with his father, he operated, by water power, a mill at the mouth of Four Mile Creek. In 1867 he moved from South Boulder to the mouth of Four Mile, three miles from Boulder, and from there in 1870 he came to Boulder. For several years, as deputy United States mineral and land surveyor, he made surveys of the public lands of the state. In 1872 he was elected to the territorial legislature from Boulder, two years later was re-elected, and in 1876 was made a member of the first state senate. From 1882 to 1888 he engaged in government surveying in western Colorado, and from 1888 to 1893 he acted as state engineer, under appointment by Governors Cooper and Routt. As state engineer he had charge and control of the irrigation of the state, and the appropriations made for public improvements by two legislatures, amounting to about $200,000 each term, of which amount, by economical expenditures, he returned about $100,000 each two years. Appropriations for bridge building, road construction and reservoir building were made at his discretion and under his supervision. He gave personal oversight to every contract and its completion, and such roads and bridges asked for, but not deemed actual necessities by himself, were not built.

For the past ten years Mr. Maxwell has been engaged in the cattle business, and owns ranches and real estate. He laid out Maxwell's addition of fifteen acres on the mesa, a fine site, and was vice-president of the Mapleton Company that laid out forty acres. With others, in 1888, he began the construction of the Silver Lake ditch, the highest ditch of Boulder canon, covering about two hundred acres of his land; irrigation has made of this section a valuable fruit tract. He is president of the Silver Lake Ditch Company, and through his efforts an abundance of water has been given to this property. He has also stocked Silver Lake with fish and is making of the lake and surrounding country a fine resort. For fifteen years he was president of the Steamboat Springs Company, that laid out Steamboat Springs in Routt County. He is still interested in mining and prospecting in different parts of the state. Besides his other interests, he is the owner of Maxwell block, on Pearl near Twelfth street, Boulder.

In Gilpin County, Colo., Mr. Maxwell married Miss Francelia O. Smith, who was born near Milwaukee, Wis. Her father, Nelson K. Smith, was long a resident of Wisconsin (see sketch elsewhere in this work) and came to Colorado in 1860, engaging in the sawmill business, in manufacturing enterprises and in the construction of a toll road from Golden to Central. He died in Boulder in 1896. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell are named as follows: Clint J., who is in charge of his father's ranches and also carries on a stock business; Mark N., who is a druggist in Boulder; Helen M., who studied German and music under the best instructors in Germany; and Marie O., wife of Prof. Charles R. Burger, instructor of mathematics in the East Denver high school.

Fraternally Mr. Maxwell is connected with Boulder Lodge No. 14, A. F. & A. M., in which he is past master; Boulder Chapter No. 7, R. A. M., in which he is past high priest; Mount Sinai Commandery No. 7, K. T., in which he is past eminent commander, and was grand commander of the grand commandery of Colorado for one year; the consistory in Denver and El Jebel Temple, N. M. S. For some years he acted as president of the state forestry association and is now a member of the State Historical Society. For several terms he has held the office of president of the Boulder County Pioneer Society and he is also identified with the Society of Colorado Pioneers.

ISAAC LAMB BOND, M. D., a resident of Boulder since 1871, came to Colorado in that year with the Chicago-Colorado Colony, which located Longmont, but instead of making the new town his permanent location he settled in Boulder and has since made this city his home. He engaged in the practice of his profession for only five years after coming west, and is now re-

tired from active participation in professional work or in business. For one term he acted as mayor of Boulder. He took no active part in politics until populism sprang up; he opposes this doctrine with all his intellect and influence, giving his support to Republican principles and working for their success.

The Bond family was founded in Massachusetts about two hundred years ago, coming there from England. The doctor's father, George S., was a son of George Bond, a farmer of Worcester County; he was born in Brimfield, Hampden County, but was reared in Leicester, Worcester County, where he has since resided, being now eighty-three years of age. He married Eliza Lamb, who was born in Worcester County and still lives there, being now eighty years of age. She was a daughter of Isaac and Abigail (White) Lamb, natives of Spencer, Worcester County. Her father, who was born in 1765 and died in 1853, took part in the Revolution and later was major of militia. Her grandfather, John Lamb, was born in Massachusetts in 1727 and died in 1796; he was a son of Jonathan Lamb, a native of Boston, who settled in Worcester County in 1726 and served as a lieutenant in the early colonial wars. Jonathan's father, Joshua, came from England to Massachusetts and held the rank of colonel in early wars.

The family of George S. and Eliza Bond consisted of two children, the older being Mrs. Maria Kent, of Worcester. The younger, who forms the subject of this sketch, was born in Leicester, Mass., March 31, 1841. He received his education in the Leicester Academy and the State Normal School, from both of which he graduated. He then taught school at Holyoke, Mass., for three years, after which he took up the study of medicine with Dr. Blodgett, of Holyoke, and later studied in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, from which he graduated in 1866, with the degree of M. D. Opening an office in Worcester County he continued in practice there until 1871, when he came to Boulder. After five years here he retired from practice on account of poor health and since then he has engaged in mining, farming and banking.

In 1887 Dr. Bond organized the Boulder Electric Light Company, of which he served as president for eight years and which has had a very successful history. In 1884 he assisted in the organization of the Boulder National Bank and served as its vice-president from that time until 1891, after which he acted as cashier for two years. He is still connected with the bank as a stockholder. He has dealt extensively in mining properties and has also engaged in mining. As an irrigation farmer, he was interested in the building of some of the first ditches in the St. Vrain Valley, and was president of a number of the companies. Much of his land lies in Boulder County and consists of improved ranching property.

The marriage of Dr. Bond, solemnized in New York City, united him with Arabella, daughter of James and Anna (Watson) Coates, and a sister of the present postmaster of Boulder. She possesses many admirable qualities and is a lady of refinement. A stanch Republican, Dr. Bond has been a member of the state central committee, was chairman of the county committee 1894-96, served as mayor of Boulder in 1891-93, and was his party's candidate for state senator in 1892, but was defeated by the Populists. He has done much to advance the welfare of his party, among whose members he is very popular.

HON. ADAIR WILSON, associate judge of the Colorado State Court of Appeals, was born in 1841 in what is now Cambridge, Saline County, Mo., and is of Scotch-Irish lineage. His paternal great-grandfather emigrated from Ireland to the United States and after a short sojourn in Pennsylvania went to the Shenandoah Valley, of Virginia, where he was engaged as a planter until his death. He had a brother, James, who was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, also of the Constitution, by profession an attorney, and under appointment by President Washington chosen to fill the position of justice of the supreme court of the United States.

The grandfather of our subject, William Wilson, was born in Virginia, and took part in the Revolution when a young man. Many years later, in 1824, he removed to Missouri and settled upon a farm near Glasgow, Howard County, where he lived retired until his death. The youngest of his large family was William A., a native of Augusta County, Va., and in early life a merchant, but later a student of law with his brother,

Gen. John Wilson, who had preceded the family to Missouri and had served in the war of 1812. William was admitted to the bar in Saline County and opened an office in Marshall, where he was a pioneer and prominent attorney. For years he was clerk of all the courts there. When the Civil war broke out he was somewhat advanced in years; but enlisted in the state militia and was made lieutenant-colonel of a regiment, serving until the close of the war, but the exposure of camp life caused his death soon afterwards. He was then about fifty-seven years of age. Fraternally he was a Mason.

Our subject's mother was Mary E. Reeves, a native of Todd County, Ky., and now living in Marshall, Mo. She is the descendant of English and Scotch-Irish ancestors, who early settled in Virginia. Her father, Col. Benjamin H. Reeves, was born in Augusta County, Va., but about the close of the eighteenth century, when in infancy, he removed to Kentucky with his parents. His father had served in the Revolution and he took part, as a captain, in the war of 1812, being of the greatest assistance to the cause in Indiana and Kentucky and relieving Zachary Taylor when the latter was besieged near Lafayette. During his residence in Kentucky he was for many years a member of the legislature. In 1818 he removed to Missouri, where he was a member of the constitutional convention, later state senator from his district, and afterward lieutenant-governor of the state for one term. He was one of the commissioners appointed by the president of the United States to locate the Santa Fe trail. Both while in Kentucky and Missouri he was active in the skirmishes with the Indians, and during the Iowa Indian war he was colonel of a regiment. He died in 1849, at the age of sixty-two years. Politically he had been an ardent supporter of Henry Clay and the Whig party.

The family of which our subject is a member consisted of seven children, he being third in order of birth. One brother, Benjamin H., was a captain in a Missouri regiment during the Civil war and is now a resident of Denver. Our subject was reared in Marshall and received his education in the Masonic College, from which he graduated with the degree of A. B., in 1858, when less than seventeen years of age, being the youngest member of his class. He studied law under an uncle, Judge Abiel Leonard, who was at one time judge of the supreme court of Missouri. In 1860 he was admitted to the bar at Marshall and in the spring of the following year came to Denver, making the trip overland with teams. After a few weeks he proceeded westward to California and located in San Francisco, where his uncle, Gen. John Wilson, was a prominent attorney. The uncle and nephew practiced together for two years, then the latter went to Virginia City, Nev., and embarked in the newspaper business as city editor of the Virginia City *Union*, at the same time that Mark Twain was city editor of the *Enterprise*. After one year he went to Austin, Nev., where he was the first editor of the *Reese River Reveille*, a paper that is still being published. Resigning his position a year later, he went back to San Francisco and resumed the practice of law. His father dying in 1867, he returned to Missouri to look after the estate, and opened an office in Marshall, where he practiced until 1872.

Coming again to Colorado in 1872, our subject located in Pueblo, where he practiced for a year. He was among the earliest settlers in the San Juan mining region and located at Del Norte, which became the county seat. In 1875 he was elected the first member of the territorial council from the San Juan country, comprising five or six counties, and served during the last session of the legislature of the territory, being chosen as president of the body. In 1876 he was a delegate to the national Democratic convention at St. Louis that nominated Samuel J. Tilden for president, and during the ensuing election was one of the Democratic candidates for presidential elector voted for by the legislature of Colorado. During the same year he was nominated for judge of the fourth judicial district, but declined the nomination. In 1880 he was tendered the Democratic nomination for governor, in the convention held at Leadville, but refused to accept. Six years later he was nominated on the Democratic ticket for state senator from the San Juan district and was the only one on the Democratic ticket elected, the district being Republican. His term of service covered the years 1887–90, during which time he introduced many bills of importance. In 1887 he opened an office in Durango, where he has since resided. At the convention in Chicago in 1896 he was elected a member of the Democratic

HON. JAMES W. McCREERY.

national committee. In April, 1897, Governor Adams appointed him to the position he now holds, that of associate judge of the court of appeals. He is a member of the Pioneers' Association of San Juan, and fraternally is connected with the Masonic lodge of Del Norte. In Arrow Rock, Saline County, Mo., he married Miss Margaret E. Edwards, who was born in Pettis County, that state, being the daughter of Philip W. Edwards, who was born in Kentucky in 1800, removed to Missouri in an early day and engaged in business there until his death. This union was blessed with the following children: Katharine W., who married Austin H. Brown; Edwards Adair, Alva Adams and Margaretta.

HON. JAMES W. McCREERY, state senator, and one of the ablest attorneys not only of Greeley, but of the entire state as well, was born in Indiana County, Pa., July 13, 1850, a son of William G. and Mary (Work) McCreery. His paternal grandfather, William McCreery, was born in County Donegal, Ireland, in 1772, of Scotch descent, and emigrated to America in 1793, settling in Indiana County, Pa., where, in 1804, he married Margaret McLain, born in America in 1781. He was a son of Samuel McCreery, who came to America at the same time with a brother and sister; their father, Samuel, Sr., was a native of Scotland, who removed thence to Ireland.

In Pennsylvania, where he was born July 4, 1821, William G. McCreery devoted his active years to farming, and he is still living on the family homestead in Indiana County. He has been a Republican since the organization of the party. The only office he ever accepted was that of school director, in which position he aided the public schools. To the work of the United Presbyterian Church he has for years given liberally of his time and means, and been one of its faithful members. His first marriage united him with Mary, daughter of James Work. They became the parents of seven children, four of whom are living, viz.: Margaret E., James W.; Samuel Fletcher, who is engaged in the insurance business in Greeley; and Robert C., a farmer residing at Fort Morgan, Colo. Mrs. Mary McCreery died in 1860, and afterward Mr. McCreery married Rachel Miller, by whom he had two children, Silas H. and Alexander H. His second wife is still living.

In local schools, an academy and the State Normal in Indiana County the subject of this article received his education. While teaching for several years he devoted his leisure hours to the study of law. In December, 1880, he was admitted to the bar, and in the spring of 1881 came west to Greeley, reaching here on the 1st of June. He was pleased with the location and determined to make the city his permanent home. Confining himself to civil law, he has succeeded in that line of the profession and has built up a remunerative practice. By his energy and native ability he has placed himself in the front rank of the bar of northern Colorado. In all the prominent irrigation cases that have come up in the past seventeen years he has been interested, and a fair percentage of these he has won. During the same time he has also been connected with all irrigation legislation. His practice extends throughout the entire state, and in 1897 he was called to Illinois to take charge of an important will case involving $500,000.

An ardent Republican, Mr. McCreery has been active in almost all of the county and state conventions. In 1888 he was elected to the state senate from the district then comprising Weld, Logan and Washington Counties. During the four years that followed he made an enviable record as a legislator. One of his most important works was the introduction and passage of a bill providing for the establishment of the State Normal School at Greeley, a school intended for the preparation of teachers in the common schools of the state. For the past eight years he has been a trustee of the institution, and during part of the time served as president of the board.

In 1896 he was again nominated for the senate and was elected by a plurality of nearly nine hundred. In the session that followed he was one of the most prominent members, and as a member of the committee on finance took a firm stand for retrenchment in public expenses, and openly advocated reform in such expenditures. Having made the subject of finance a close study, he was well fitted for that kind of work.

One noticeable trait in Mr. McCreery's character is his kindness to young men just starting out as attorneys. Many a one owes to his sym-

pathetic interest the start in the profession to which he owed his later success. In 1897, when the rules relative to admission to the bar were drafted again and a committee appointed to act as a board of law examiners, the supreme court of the state named him as a member. He practices before all the courts, including the supreme court of the United States. In addition to his other practice he is attorney for the First National Bank of Greeley and for ex-Governor Eaton in the latter's irrigation matters.

In religion he is connected with the Presbyterian Church. August 27, 1883, he married Mary M., daughter of Mathew Arbuckle, of Madison, Ind. They are the parents of four children now living: Mary, Donald, Edith and Dorothy.

FRANK C. AVERY, president of the First National Bank of Fort Collins and a resident of Colorado since 1870, was born in Cayuga County, N. Y., at Ledyard, near Cayuga Lake, April 8, 1849, a son of Edgar and Eliza (Worthing) Avery. He is a descendant, on the paternal side, of a pioneer family of New England. His grandfather, Benjamin Avery, who was born in New London, Conn., went to Cayuga County, N. Y., at the age of eighteen years, and began the improvement of a farm from the wilderness. At the time he settled there Auburn had but two houses, and they were built of logs. He engaged in farming and stock-raising until his death. His son, Edgar, who was born and reared in Cayuga County, removed from there to Colorado and died in Greeley in 1887. His wife died in Fort Collins in 1897. She was a daughter of Rev. Jonathan Worthing, a pioneer minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for some time a presiding elder of that denomination. He died in Binghamton, N. Y.

The subject of this sketch was second among five children. His older brother, Edward, is living in Fort Collins. Louise, the wife of Alexander Mead, resides in Greeley; George is a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, now stationed in Fort Collins; and William, who came to Colorado about 1880, became a land owner in Larimer County and was also connected with the First National Bank until his death, in 1890. Our subject attended Cazenovia Seminary. Upon completing the engineer's course he joined the Union colony and came to Greeley, where he arrived May 9, 1870. He made the surveys and laid out the town; also surveyed the ditches. After eighteen months in that place, in the fall of 1871, he located near La Porte, Larimer County, where he embarked in the stock business. In 1872 he made the original plat and laid out the town of Fort Collins, changing the old town as much as possible in order to make the streets run straight. He became interested in the real-estate business here, and was among the first to improve and sell town lots. In the fall of 1872 he was elected county surveyor and in 1874 was re-elected. The first noticeable growth of the city took place in 1873, after which its development was steady. As long as the colony existed he continued its engineer.

In January, 1880, Mr. Avery organized the Larimer County Bank, a state institution, with a capital stock of $30,000, and himself as president. After a few months the name was changed to the First National Bank and the capitalization was increased to $50,000. In addition to building the first bank building, he also erected ten stores near the bank, comprising the Avery block, and a commodious and substantial stone residence, set in the midst of large grounds. He had a one-fourth interest in the building of the opera house, and has aided in the improvement of other property. In a number of ditch companies he has been largely interested, serving as president of several. Through his efforts was organized the Water Supply and Storage Company of Fort Collins, of which he is still a director. This company built the most expensive ditch for its length in the entire state, having spent $100,000 in blasting through the solid rock in order to bring the ditch over the Snowy range, nine thousand feet elevation, for feeding the Larimer County ditch. The company also built two large reservoirs, which, after two years of work, were completed in 1893. For this work he made the preliminary survey. He is interested in ranches in Larimer and Weld Counties, and owns several sections which he has fenced and improved. In the organization of the Akin Live Stock Company he took an active part. They feed about six thousand sheep and own a number of fine thoroughbred horses.

Politically Mr. Avery is a Republican. For three terms he served as a member of the city

council. In New York state, February 24, 1876, he married Miss Sarah Edson, who was born near Auburn. Three children were born of their marriage: Edgar, Ethel and Mettie. The children are being given the benefits of good educations. Mrs. Avery is identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church, to the maintenance of which Mr. Avery is a regular contributor.

In reviewing the history of any community there are always a few names that stand out pre-eminent. In the history of Fort Collins the name of Mr. Avery is prominent. Doubtless few have accomplished more than he in behalf of the city's interests, the development of its resources and the enlargement of its commerce. He has aided by his means and influence those projects calculated to promote the welfare of the people and advance their prosperity. Progressive plans have been promoted by his co-operation and local interests have received his fostering aid. Justly, therefore, he occupies a position among the most influential men of the town and county.

EDWARD C. PARMELEE. The record of the life of Mr. Parmelee since coming to Colorado is a record of the growth and progress in Masonry during the same period. No one has been more prominent in the order than he and no one has contributed more to its advancement. Upon the organization of the grand chapter of Colorado he was elected grand secretary, which position he has since held. He has also been grand recorder of the grand commandery of Colorado since its organization in 1876. He is identified with the consistory of Colorado in Denver and for a number of years has been recorder and secretary of the several bodies of the Scottish Rite.

The connection of Mr. Parmelee with human activities began in Waterbury, Vt. The family of which he is a member came from Wales to America, but originated in Holland, where the name was Van Parmelee. William Parmelee was born in Londonderry, Conn., in 1775, and removed from there to New Hampshire, but later became a pioneer farmer of Summit County, Ohio. His son, Lucius, was born in New Hampshire, whence in early manhood he removed to Waterbury, Vt., and embarked in the boot and shoe business, continuing the same until his retirement. He died at seventy-seven years of age. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Ann Wallace, was born in New Hampshire, the descendant of an old Scotch family, and died in 1840, at the age of thirty. Her father, James Wallace, was born in Connecticut, but removed to New Hampshire, where he owned and conducted a boot and shoe store.

The third in order of birth, and the only survivor of six children, the subject of this sketch was orphaned by his mother's death when he was quite small. He attended the public school of Waterbury, where he obtained a fair education. At the age of seventeen he went as far west as Summit County, Ohio, and there became a clerk in a mercantile store. It was not long, however, before the excitement occasioned by the discovery of gold in the mountains of Colorado brought many argonauts from the east. With them came many who have since resided in the state and have been influential factors in the development of its resources. Among them came Mr. Parmelee in 1860, making the long journey via ox team from Kansas and finally arriving at what is now Central City, in Gilpin County, where he began prospecting and mining. While still connected with mining interests there he formed a partnership with Mr. Sayr and opened the first abstract office in Gilpin County, later also starting the first abstract office in Clear Creek County. In 1887 he went to Pueblo County, where he also engaged in the abstract title business. In 1891 he sold out, and this time settled in Denver, where he has since given his entire attention to the duties of his position as grand secretary.

In 1857, in Monroe, Iowa, Mr. Parmelee was made a member of Monroe Lodge No. 88, A. F. & A. M. On coming to Colorado he became identified with Central Lodge No. 6, A.F. & A.M., and later was connected with Georgetown Lodge No. 48, A. F. & A. M., of which he is still a member and past master. While in Central City he joined Central City Chapter No. 1, R. A. M., and at Georgetown he became a charter member of Georgetown Chapter No. 4, of which he was the first high priest. His membership is now in Colorado Chapter No. 29. In 1866 he was made a Knight Templar, in Cuba, N. Y., becoming a member of St. John's Commandery No. 24, later of Central City Commandery No. 2 (in which he was an officer) and afterward of Georgetown

Commandery No. 4, in which he is past commander. He is now identified with Denver Commandery No. 25.

Though without political aspirations, Mr. Parmelee is not without decided opinions upon the issues of the age and has allied himself with the silver Republicans, being a stanch advocate of bimetalism.

COL. J. L. HANDLEY, M. D., supreme secretary and vice-president of the Fraternal Union of America, was one of the original promoters of this order, for which he assisted in securing a charter in 1894. With the formation of Union Lodge No. 1, of Denver, he was actively connected; a noteworthy fact connected with the history of this lodge is that its first candidate for admission was Mayor Van Horn, and he was also the first of the members to die. From the first Colonel Handley was supreme secretary of the order, and upon the reorganization, in September, 1896, he was made supreme vice-president, both of which offices he has since filled, having full charge of the order. The purpose of reorganization was to change the modus operandi, profiting by the experiences of the past and making of the order the most modern institution of its kind. Since actively commencing the work of organization in 1896, the Union has gained lodges throughout the country, as far east as Ohio, and west to the Pacific Coast. The entire time of the supreme secretary is given to the work of organization and the supervision of lodges. The supreme president is F. F. Roose, of Omaha, and the supreme treasurer S. S. Baty, of Denver. The Union is a fraternal, social and benefit order, and provides accident, total disability, old age and death benefits, creating a maturity or reserve fund which guarantees its permanency. It combines the most equitable features and guarantees cheapness in the future, when most orders will be expensive. The fact that both sexes are admitted on equal terms wins many friends for the fraternity.

Colonel Handley was born in Sheffield, England, February 9, 1834, the son of James and Martha (Ennis) Handley, the former of whom died of paralysis in Sheffield. One grandfather, Lawrence Handley, was a manufacturer in Sheffield, and the other grandfather, John Ennis, was in the English navy during the Napoleonic wars, 1812–15, and afterward was connected with the shipping interests of Dover, England. Mrs. Handley had three children, but two died in childhood, and she spent her last days in the home of her only surviving child, our subject, in Carmi, Ill., where she died at the age of sixty years.

At the age of fourteen our subject began an apprenticeship to the tanner's and currier's trade, but he did not like the work and decided to come to America. With a cousin, in 1848, he left Liverpool on the sailer "Harriet Augusta," which encountered severe storms and landed in New York after a voyage of six weeks. He secured employment as clerk in the store of Priest Brothers, in Albany, and while there, in 1850, sent for his mother to come to this country. In 1851, with a corps of engineers, he made surveys for the widening of Erie Canal, and after a year in that work he came as far west as Evansville, Ind., where he was assistant engineer on the Evansville & Crawfordsville Railroad. In 1854 he settled in Carmi, White County, Ill., where for two years he was bookkeeper for Stewart & Graham, and for a similar period was with Albert Shannon, dry-goods merchant. Meantime he began the study of medicine, under Dr. E. L. Stewart. In the fall of 1857 he entered Jefferson Medical College, from which he graduated in 1859, with the degree of M. D., and then engaged in practice at Carmi.

In 1862 he was commissioned assistant surgeon, with the rank of captain, of the Eighty-seventh Illinois Infantry, the surgeon being his former preceptor, Dr. Stewart, and he served with the regiment during the entire war. After the fall of Vicksburg the regiment was sent to New Orleans, and from there accompanied Banks' expedition up the Red River to Sabine Cross Roads, where his command brought on a fight by attacking Dick Taylor's forces. From there they went to Morganzes Bend at the mouth of the White River and later scouted through the country, finally reaching Helena, Ark. He was mustered out at Springfield, Ill., July 3, 1865.

After the war Dr. Handley located in Mount Erie, Wayne County, Ill., which was quite close to his former home in Carmi. In 1868 he was nominated, on the Democratic ticket, for the position of clerk of the circuit court and recorder of the county, and was elected, taking the oath of

office immediately after his election. He removed to Fairfield, the county-seat, where he resided for some years. At the expiration of his term, in 1872, he was re-elected, this time by an overwhelming majority, and served until 1876, when he refused further nomination. During that year the circuit judge appointed him master in chancery of Wayne County, and by appointment every two years he served until 1886. In 1885 President Cleveland appointed him postmaster of Fairfield, but the next year he resigned that office, as well as the position of master in chancery.

In the spring of 1887 he came to Denver, where he became connected with the postoffice department and was appointed the first superintendent of carriers. On the appointment of John Cochrane as postmaster he resigned, though solicited to remain in his position. During his term as superintendent he organized the carrier system and perfected its management. After serving as bookkeeper for A. C. Harris for a year he was appointed a sanitary inspector in the health department of Denver. While Dr. Steele was health commissioner he created the office of lieutenant of sanitary inspectors and organized the corps. On Dr. Lemen becoming health commissioner, Colonel Handley was appointed superintendent of the health department and had full charge of the sanitary affairs of the city. He was retained in the same position by Dr. Munn. In September, 1896, he resigned to become supreme secretary of the Fraternal Union.

In Carmi Colonel Handley married Miss Clarinda Hoffman, who was born in Virginia and died in Fairfield, Ill., in March, 1873. She had two children, only one of whom is living, Bessie S., wife of William Nelson, of Portland, Ore. The colonel's second marriage took place in Fairfield, Ill., April 27, 1874, and united him with Miss Sallie N. McCall, of Kentucky, by whom he has a son, Lawrence R.

While in Illinois Colonel Handley was made a Mason, and he still has his membership in the lodge at Carmi, in which he was an officer, and also held official position in the Royal Arch Chapter there. In the council at Fairfield he was Thrice Illustrious Master, and he also belonged to Commandery No. 14, K. T., of Olney, Ill. At one time he was connected with the Odd Fellows. He is a member of Reno Post No. 39, G. A. R., of Denver, in which he was commander for two terms. He was quartermaster general in the department of Colorado and Wyoming for two terms, with the rank of colonel. He is also connected with the Union Veterans' Legion. During his residence in Illinois, he was frequently a delegate to local and state conventions, and also served as delegate to the national convention at St. Louis, where Samuel Tilden was nominated for president. In Illinois he was a well-known man of affairs and a leading politician of his locality. He is a member of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church.

ABNER LOOMIS, president of the Poudre Valley Bank of Fort Collins, is one of the pioneers of Colorado who have achieved financial success through attention to business and determination of will. He was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., December 17, 1829, and was next to the youngest among twelve children, all but one of whom attained maturity and eight are still living. His father, William, a native of York state and a member of an old eastern family, settled in Ohio in 1834 and from there in 1840 went to Iowa, locating near Fairfield, Jefferson County, where he engaged in farming until his death at sixty-six years. His wife, who was Sylvia Morton, was born in New York and died in Birmingham, Iowa.

In the public schools of Iowa the subject of this article obtained a fair education. He learned gunsmithing in Iowa. In 1850, with a company from the vicinity of Birmingham, Iowa, he went to California, going via the Platte with horse-train, through South Pass, via Fort Hall, down the Humboldt, and arriving in Sacramento after five months of travel. For four years he engaged in mining on the Trinity River, after which he turned his attention to buying and selling cattle, having his ranch on Belle Creek. In 1859 he returned to Iowa, via Panama and New York City. It was then the time of the Pike's Peak gold excitement, and he fell a victim to the prevailing fever. In April, 1860, he again started across the plains, this time going from Kansas City by stage to Denver, where he met Antoine Janise, a Frenchman from Cache la Poudre, who had been here from twelve years of age. He told Mr. Loomis that he had found gold in the sands of the Cache la Poudre and its tributaries, and induced him to come here. June 27, 1860, he

arrived at the stream, where he prospected for a month, finding gold in small quantities, but not enough to pay for the expense of mining. However, he decided that money might be made here in other ways than mining, and determined to engage in the stock business. With this object in view, he bought the ranch at Pleasant Valley that is now owned by Captain Post. Returning to Omaha, he bought a supply of provisions, etc., and returned via ox-train. In the spring of 1861 he dug the first ditch ever dug on the Cache la Poudre (now known as Pleasant Valley ditch) and by the aid of irrigation raised a small crop. In the fall of 1861 he planted a sack of black walnuts, brought from the vicinity of Omaha, and it is probable that this was the introduction of the black walnut into Colorado. The trees are still growing and have been transplanted to different parts of the county. In 1862 he raised some potatoes and a fair crop of wheat. He continued with increasing success until 1867, when he sold the place, and, settling in Spring Canon, established a cattle ranch, buying Shorthorns which he crossed with Spanish cows. In 1871 he sold that place and settled in the new town of Fort Collins. In the spring of 1872 he moved his cattle on Horse Creek, north of Cheyenne, where he had a ranch, and later took them to Sabile, Wyo., then above Fort Casper, on the North Platte, in Wyoming, where he kept them several years, finally selling to Swan Brothers. His next venture was to start a ranch further north, not far from Sundance, where the Indians were very troublesome. There he put in ten thousand head of cattle, with Charles Andrews as his partner in the business. After some years he sold the ranch to the 101 Cattle Company, of which Colonel Babbitt was manager. From that time he continued stock-dealing and feeding in Fort Collins, making a special feature of sheep feeding. He has owned three different farms here, and now has a place adjoining Fort Collins, from which he has platted eighty acres as an addition to the city. His comfortable home stands on Remington street.

In early days a company was organized for protection from the Indians. He was a member of this organization and was considered one of the best trailers in that entire section, being able to track an Indian as fast as his horse could run. In 1864 he made one trip to Virginia City, Mont., freighting with a bull-team. In 1861 he had made a trip with an ox-team to the Missouri River, and in the spring of the next year made his third trip to the Missouri, while in the fall he again crossed the plains, with mule-team and spring wagon. During that trip he was married, in Bethany, Mo., to Jane Isabelle Allen, who was born in Missouri and died at Excelsior Springs, that state, in October, 1893. She left five children: Leonidas, a graduate of the State Agricultural College and now engaged in the stock business near Fort Collins; Lelia, a graduate of the State Agricultural College, and now the wife of T. H. Robinson, of Fort Collins; Guy, a merchant in Fort Collins; Effie, wife of Charles Dwyre, of Fort Collins; and Jasper. All the children have been given excellent educational advantages in the college in this city. The present wife of Mr. Loomis was Mrs. Melinda Maxwell, who was born and reared in Independence, Mo., and came to Colorado in 1873. She is a member of the Christian Church and a lady of estimable character.

Politically a Democrat, Mr. Loomis was county commissioner for twelve years and for a number of years served as chairman of the board. His nomination to this office came unsought by him, but though he did not seek the position, he filled it with the greatest efficiency. While in the office he superintended the making of bridges and roads for the county. He has frequently served as a member of the city council, and while in that position assisted in the building of the water works. While ranging in Wyoming he was identified with the Wyoming Cattle Growers' Association. Before leaving Iowa he was made a Mason, and after coming to Fort Collins he became a charter member of the blue lodge here.

The history of the Poudre Valley Bank shows that an institution that has at its head men of business sagacity and judgment will attain success. This bank is the outgrowth of the private banking house of Stover & Sheldon, that began in business here in November, 1878. In 1882 Abner Loomis and Charles B. Andrews purchased an interest in the concern. In 1877 the bank bought the stock owned by Mr. Andrews. In February, 1893, the bank was incorporated as a state institution, and a capital paid in of $100,000. The president is Abner Loomis; vice-president, James B. Arthur; cashier, Charles H. Sheldon; assistant cashier, Verner Wolfe. These men, together with C. B. Andrews, W. C. Stover, N. C.

Alford and James Andrews, form the board of directors. The banking rooms are located at the corner of Linden and Walnut streets, in a large three-story brick building owned by Mr. Loomis. Here they have improved fire proof and burglar proof vaults, so arranged as to afford perfect security to the contents. Under its wise and conservative managers, the bank is doing a large and safe business, and has attained a place among the solid financial institutions of the county.

HON. RICHARD H. WHITELEY, SR., was born in the north of Ireland December 22, 1830. In 1836 he was brought to America, first settling in Charleston, S. C., and thence going to Augusta, Ga., where he attended school until 1839. He was then apprenticed to learn the trade of a cotton and woolen manufacturer at Belleville, near Augusta, where he remained until 1848, and from that date until 1860 was engaged in the same business at other places. His last work in that line was the erection of a cotton and woolen factory at Bainbridge, Ga.

During his last years in business Mr. Whiteley had been studying law, and in the spring of 1860 he was admitted to the bar. He continued in active practice until the opening of the Civil war. In 1861 he took an active part in the issue of secession, and both through the press and on the stump opposed secession, both as a right and as a remedy. Entering the Confederate army when war was declared, he was with the western army and surrendered as major of infantry under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston at Durham Station, N. C., in 1865. When the question of reconstruction was brought up he favored the policy of congress and opposed the action of President Johnson, maintaining that the first duty of southerners was to unconditionally accept the results of the war.

In 1867 Mr. Whiteley was elected to the state constitutional convention, and was a member of its judiciary committee. In 1868 he was nominated by the Republicans of the second district of Georgia for the fortieth congress and was elected by a large majority, but was defrauded by a false count. In the fall of 1868 he was appointed solicitor-general of the southwestern circuit, a position resembling that of district attorney in the north. He served in that capacity until elected to the forty-first congress. In February, 1870, he was elected United States senator by the general assembly of Georgia, but on a contest before the senate the election was declared to be illegal. During the same year he was elected to the forty-first and forty-second congresses by the Republicans of the second district, and served during both sessions. In 1870 he established the Bainbridge *Sun*, a Republican newspaper, and edited it until it was destroyed by political incendiaries during the congressional canvas of 1872. He was a delegate to the national Republican convention held in Philadelphia in 1872, and during the same year was again elected to congress, and again succeeded in defeating an attempt to count him out. In 1874 and 1876 he was elected to congress by large majorities, but both times was defrauded by false counts.

In March, 1877, being fully satisfied that there was no hope of a change of policy in the south, he determined to remove to Colorado, for whose admission as a state he had voted in congress. He came to Boulder and engaged in the practice of his profession until his death, in 1886. Fraternally he was a Knight Templar Mason. His wife was Margaret E. Devine, who was born in Ireland, and now resides in Boulder. She was a daughter of Rev. Archibald Devine, a minister in the Church of England, and for years a resident of Georgia. Of her ten children two sons and two daughters are now living. One son, Montford, is a merchant in Boulder, and another, Richard H., Jr., is a prominent lawyer of this city. Charles, who was employed in the treasury department, died in Washington.

HON. RICHARD H. WHITELEY, JR. Both in public affairs and in the profession of the law Mr. Whiteley has become known as one of the most prominent men of Boulder and this portion of the state. After graduating from the law department of Harvard College in 1885 with the degree of LL. B., he opened an office in the Holstein building, Boulder, and has since carried on a large general practice. In 1888 he was nominated and elected on the Republican ticket as state senator from Boulder, and served in the seventh and eighth general assemblies, being the youngest member of the senate and at

the same time one of the most active. In the seventh assembly he introduced a general railroad bill to regulate tariff charges, but was in the minority and the bill failed to become a law. He introduced and was instrumental in securing the passage of the Australian ballot law. In the eighth assembly he was chairman of the judiciary committee. At the expiration of his term in 1892 he was not a candidate for re-election, but resumed the active practice of his profession. In addition to his private practice he is attorney for the National State and Boulder National Banks and is attorney for numerous other companies.

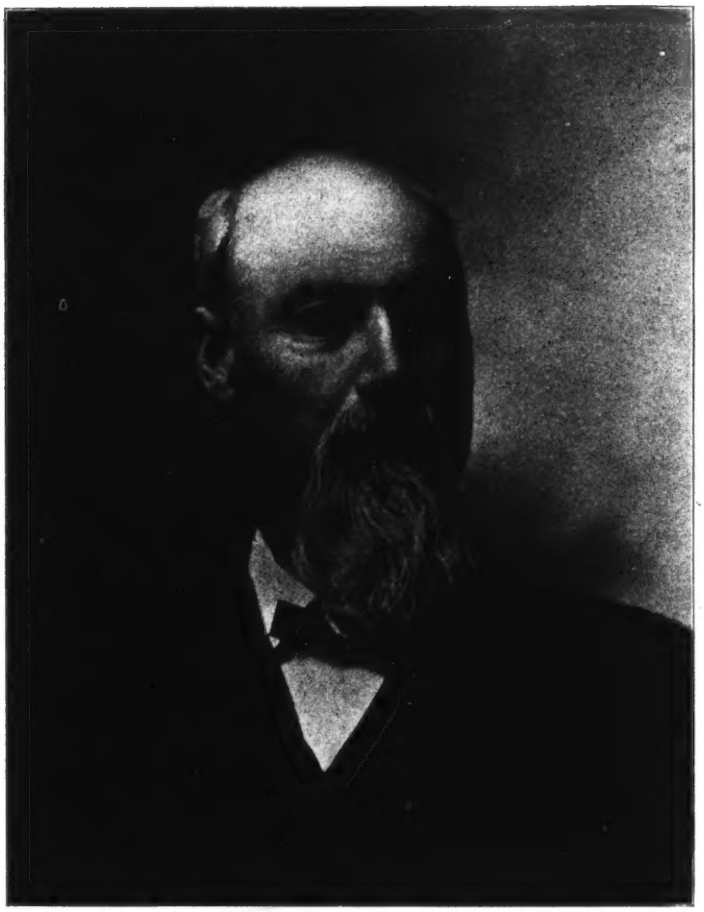
The youngest son of Maj. Richard Henry and Margaret E. (Devine) Whiteley, the subject of this sketch was born in Bainbridge, Ga., July 14, 1861. He received his education in private schools until coming to Boulder in 1878, when he entered the University of Colorado, graduating with the first class in 1882. The degree of A. B. was conferred upon him at graduation, and four years later he received the degree of A. M. He is a member of the Delta Tau Delta, a Greek letter society. In 1882 he entered the Harvard law department, from which he graduated three years later. He at once began the practice of his profession in Boulder. He is recognized as one of the leading and influential Republicans of the state. Fraternally he is connected with Boulder Lodge No. 45, A. F. & A. M., in which he is a past master; the chapter, commandery and consistory, and El Jebel Temple, N. M. S., of Denver.

In Boulder occurred the marriage of Mr. Whiteley to Miss Ella Tyler, who was born in Gilpin County, Colo., and received her education in the University of Colorado, graduating in 1885. One child, Richard Tyler, blesses the union. Mrs. Whiteley is the daughter of Capt. C. M. Tyler, who was a captain of troops during the Indian troubles and was one of the pioneers of Gilpin County, his life being intimately associated with the early days of that county.

FRANK JONES is known far and wide as one of the enterprising ranchmen and cattlemen of Larimer County. He is considered an authority on cattle and in 1897 was appointed by the governor to serve as "round-up" commissioner for northern Colorado. He is a member of the executive committee of the Colorado Cattle Growers' Association, and in January, 1898, was sent as a delegate to the National Stock Growers' Association, to which organization he belongs. He is also a charter member of the Larimer County Stock Growers' Protective Association. Under C. H. Bond he has acted in the office of deputy sheriff, and on the school board he has been one of the most zealous members, for years acting in the various capacities of president, secretary and treasurer.

The parents of our subject were Johnson and Ellen (Coulter) Jones, natives of Crab Orchard, Ky., and North Carolina, respectively. The father settled on a farm near Macon City, Mo., about 1840, and since then the city has grown until it covers a portion of the old homestead. In 1883 he came to Colorado, and was accidentally killed at Fort Collins. His father, James Jones, was an early settler in Crab Orchard, Ky., to which point he had gone from his native state, Maryland. Grandfather James Coulter was a pioneer farmer of Jacksonville, Mo., whither he went about 1833. He held official positions in both the war of 1812 and the Mexican war, enlisting in the first-mentioned from North Carolina. He died in Missouri at the extreme age of ninety-eight years. Our subject's mother died in Missouri over a score of years ago. Of her four children the eldest, Sarah, Mrs. Pullin, died in Fort Collins, and Bettie died in Missouri. Mortimer M. is a farmer near Fort Collins.

The birth of Frank Jones occurred August 26, 1858, in Macon City, Mo. He was reared on the farm and attended the local schools. In 1880 he went to Fort Laramie, Wyo., and engaged in driving a stage for the Sidney and Deadwood stage line from Cheyenne to Deadwood. In 1882 he embarked in the cattle business at Fort Collins and the following year he drove two herds from Missouri and brought others here from Texas and Arkansas. In 1886 he purchased the property he now lives upon and manages, in Livermore Park. It is one of the oldest ranches on the old overland stage line, and is known as Stonewall Station. In the place there are twelve hundred and eighty acres situated in one body, and the many improvements, such as fences ditches, etc., have all been made by our subject. Springs and ditches provide abundance of water



DAVID CROCKETT WYATT.

for the land, and in addition to this property Mr. Jones owns some alfalfa land on Stonewall Creek. He raises Hereford cattle and does an extensive business in alfalfa.

In 1882 Mr. Jones was married in Clifton, Kan., to Miss Emma Powell, a native of Indiana. Her father, John I. Powell, was a Baltimore man, and her grandfather, William B. Powell, was a native of London, England. The latter, who was a captain, engaged in trans-Atlantic trade, was a soldier in the war of 1812. He took up his residence near Baltimore, later went to Ohio and finally became a pioneer in Indiana, in which state his death occurred. J. I. Powell, the father of Mrs. Jones, was noted for his horsemanship, and for the fine Kentucky horses which he raised. He had lived in Clifton, Kan., but a few years when death put an end to his labors, he being in his sixty-first year. His wife, Louisa, was a daughter of Benjamin N. Denton, both of Lexington, Ky. The Denton family were originally from Virginia. B. N. Denton removed to Indiana at an early day, and was the first assessor in his county, besides holding other offices. Mrs. Jones' mother returned to Indiana after her husband's death in 1893 and has since died. Mrs. Jones is well educated, being a graduate of the high school at Clifton, Kan., and at present she is a member of the Livermore Club. She is quite an artist and possesses ardent love for the beautiful. Mr. Jones has been a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and of the Knights of Pythias for several years. For many years he was a Democrat, but is now a stanch Republican.

DAVID CROCKETT WYATT, the gentleman who holds the honored office of president of the Colorado Cattle Growers' Association, is one of the pioneers of the state, having come here May 5, 1859, soon after the rumor of the discovery of gold spread eastward. With the history of the succeeding years he has been intimately identified. Especially has he been helpful in developing the stock industry and the agricultural resources of the state, and his efforts in these lines have been of the greatest benefit to others. Since 1883 he has resided in Denver, where he built a comfortable residence at No. 304 Lincoln avenue, but much of his time is spent at his ranch, in the vicinity of Greeley.

The Wyatts are of English descent and were represented among the F. F. V's. The grandfather of our subject, William Wyatt, removed from Virginia to Kentucky, where he died in February, 1801. His son, John S., was born in Bardstown, Ky., September 30, 1796, in youth learned the blacksmith's trade and soon after his marriage to Margaret Greggsby, also a native of Bardstown, he removed to St. Charles County, Mo., where he and his brother, L. L., became the pioneer settlers of the county. He improved a farm and engaged in raising stock, also followed his trade of blacksmith. Later, however, he removed to Lincoln County, Mo., where he cultivated a farm until his death, November 10, 1854, at the age of fifty-eight. His first wife, our subject's mother, who was born April 13, 1800, a descendant of Virginian ancestry, died September 22, 1839. Of her children we note the following: William S. went to California in 1850 and died there; Mary E., Mrs. Shelton, died in Missouri; Nathaniel G. came to Colorado in 1859, but later went to California, where occurred his death; James R. went to California in 1853 and there died; Henry A. took part in the Civil war as a member of a Confederate regiment from Missouri and afterward went to Kansas, where he died; Rebecca M., Mrs. Cochrane, died in Missouri; and David C., the youngest of that family, was born in St. Charles County, Mo., in 1837. The second marriage of our subject's father resulted in the birth of four children. John Thomas died in Maryland at ten years of age; Louis L. (the namesake of his uncle, who served under Jackson in the battle of New Orleans) resides in Greeley, Colo.; Francis Eaton is engaged in ranching in Idaho; and Demosthenes Bland is engaged in the stock business in Greeley, in partnership with his brother, David C.

In 1852, at the age of fifteen, our subject went to Texas with a mule-team and established his headquarters in Paris, Lamar County, from which place he engaged in trading in cattle and horses. In 1858 he returned to Missouri with a lot of horses bought by himself and his brother, Henry A., in Old Mexico and these he sold after reaching the north. In the spring of 1859 he started west with two pack mules, one of which he rode while the other carried the pack. He went via Independence, Mo., and Lawrence, Kan., up the Arkansas River and from Pueblo to Denver,

where he spent about twenty days. From this point he proceeded to Blackhawk, Gilpin County, where he assisted in starting the town that afterward became so prominent during the days of the mining excitement. Hearing of new diggings in the mountains, he bought some mules and with a pack of goods started for the new mining camp, but at Central City sold his provisions. Afterward he engaged in freighting between Denver and the mountains some twenty miles away, packing goods from Golden up to Blackhawk, using six mules, and for two months charging ten cents per pound freight, but afterward the prices were reduced. A few months after coming to the state he bought some milch cows and established a dairy farm at the head of Russell's Gulch, his being the first enterprise of the kind there. In the fall he drove his cows to a ranch near Fort Lupton, where he wintered them. At the same time he began making improvements on his place, situated on the Platte River, and he made it his home for two years, but sold out in 1862 and engaged in dealing in stock and in the hay business. Later, with A. G. Reed as a partner, he started a ranch on Plum Creek and engaged in raising and dealing in cattle. After twelve years Mr. Reed returned to Missouri and Mr. Wyatt continued the business alone. For some years he had the government contract to furnish meat and cattle for army troops at some five or six posts, but the enterprise did not prove a financial success. During the early days he was more than once attacked by Indians and several times was in peril of his life, but fortunately always escaped.

The ranch owned by Mr. Wyatt and his brother is situated northeast of Greeley, and north of the mouth of the Cache la Poudre River, and comprises three thousand acres of land, stocked with several thousand heads of cattle (brand 33), furnished with an abundance of water by the Eaton ditch, and planted to hay, grain and potatoes. Shipments of cattle are made to the east, usually two train loads at one time. In addition to this property, Mr. Wyatt has for years owned a ranch in Wyoming, and he also owns real estate in Denver.

In Evans, Colo., Mr. Wyatt married Miss Virginia Lucas, who was born in Dekalb County, Mo., the daughter of C. B. and Rebecca (Black) Lucas. Her father, who was a farmer and stockman in Missouri, removed to Colorado in 1872, but now resides in Wyoming; her mother, who was born in Columbia, Mo., died in Denver. Mr. and Mrs. Wyatt have four children, Maud R., Kenney D., Moss B. and William J. Formerly Mr. Wyatt was a Democrat, and upon that ticket he was a candidate for the state legislature and senate, and in 1875 was elected sheriff of Weld County for a term of two years. Now, however, he is a champion of the Populist party. He is a member of the Colorado Pioneer Society. In 1882 he become identified with the Colorado Cattle Growers' Association, which had been started during the time he was ranching in Wyoming, and on his return to this state he at once united with the society. For a time he was a member of the board of trustees and in 1890 was made president of the association, which position he has held ever since by successive re-elections.

WILLIAM A. DRAKE, who came to Colorado in 1882, is one of the large farmers and sheep dealers in the state. His first purchase was an eighty-acre tract in Larimer County. This land he improved and after four years bought an adjoining eighty-acre tract and in three years purchased another piece of land of the same size, making two hundred and forty acres in one body, all of which he has improved. He has recently completed a substantial barn, 44x60 feet in dimensions, with a wing on each side, 24x30, and here he stores grain and furnishes a shelter for his stock. In 1891 he began to ship sheep, being among the first to embark in this industry in the state. In his corrals he feeds about four thousand sheep and during a year handles about thirty thousand head, bringing them to his farm from New Mexico, Arizona and the southern part of Colorado. On his place he has two hundred acres seeded to alfalfa and raises nearly eight hundred tons, which he uses for feed. In addition to his sheep and some cattle, he raises Percheron and Clydesdale horses.

Mr. Drake was born on Cayuga Lake in Cayuga County, N. Y., March 4, 1853. His father, William A., Sr., was born in Goshen, Orange County, N. Y., and was a descendant of Sir Francis Drake, the famous voyager. He engaged in farming at Coventry, from which place he removed to Des Moines, Iowa, in 1857, and has

since resided near that city, engaged in farming. His wife, who was Roxanna Andrus, was born in Ithaca, N. Y., and died in Iowa at sixty-six years of age. Of their seven children, Charles Oliver died in boyhood, and six are living, namely: William A., Georgia Ann, A. H., J. H., Edla and Helen, all of whom are in Iowa but the subject of this sketch.

When our subject was four years of age he was taken by his parents from New York to Polk County, Iowa. He attended the public schools of Des Moines and the Baptist University in the same city, and during this time devoted his vacations to teaching, in order to defray his expenses at the university. The summer of 1876 he spent in Oregon, teaching, then returned to Iowa. Since coming to Colorado, in the spring of 1882, he has engaged in farming and the stock business. He is president of the school board of District No. 16, in Larimer County, and largely through his influence was erected the finest country school building in the country, if not the state, the building being of pressed brick, with every modern equipment. He was the first president of the Larimer County Sheep Feeders' Association. Politically he votes the Republican ticket.

In Des Moines, Iowa, Mr. Drake married Miss Emma A. Darnell, who was born in Illinois and accompanied her father, Thomas Darnell, from that state to Iowa, settling upon a farm. Mr. and Mrs. Drake have three children, namely: Nellie, who is a member of the class of 1900, State Agricultural College; Arthur and Ray.

CROMWELL TUCKER, grand master of the grand lodge of Colorado, A. F. & A. M., is one of the most prominent members of the fraternity in this state. He was made a Mason in 1881, becoming identified with Denver Lodge No. 5, in which he held the office of W. M., in 1891. In 1882 he became a member of Denver Chapter No. 2, R. A. M., and in 1892 was high priest of the chapter. While holding that office the Grand Conclave of Knights Templar was held in Denver and no chapter did more than his in preparing for the vast crowds and in entertaining their guests. In fact, its record for the year was the highest of any chapter in the world. The position of grand lecturer for Colorado was given him in 1893 and the following year he was chosen junior grand warden of the grand lodge, from which position in 1895 he was promoted to be senior grand warden, and the next year became deputy grand master. His present position, that of grand master of the grand lodge, was conferred upon him in September, 1897, in election by the grand lodge.

Denver Chapter No. 2 exalted one hundred and twenty members in one year, and increased its membership to one hundred and thirty-nine, after deducting losses by death, suspension and dimissions. They exalted one hundred and two in the first six months of 1892, and claim that they hold the record for the United States, which means the world.

In addition to his important position in Masonry Mr. Tucker has connection with the railroad interests of the state, being freight claim agent for the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. He is of English birth, and was born in Camelford, Cornwall, July 19, 1852, being a member of an old family of that section. His father, William, was the son of Thomas Tucker, and, like him, was an agriculturist by occupation, following it until his death at forty-six years. In religious belief he was a Methodist. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Hannah Hicks, was born in Cornwall, her father, Charles, being a farmer there. She died at the age of forty-three. Of their eight children, five are now living, one of whom, William Charles Hicks, is treasurer of Douglas County, Kan., and resides in Lawrence.

The oldest of the family and the only one in Colorado is Cromwell Tucker. At the age of nine he was sent to a boarding school at St. Columb, but left at the time of his father's death. Soon afterward he was apprenticed to the grocery business, and later to the dry-goods trade, in Camelford, where he also learned the trade of chemist or pharmacist. Coming to America in 1871 he settled in Lawrence, Kan., where he engaged in the dry-goods business for four years. He then returned to England and also visited France, remaining abroad for a year. On his return to America in 1876 he located in Kansas City, where he was in the auditor's office of the Kansas Pacific (now the Union Pacific) Railroad. The year 1877 found him in Denver, where he was employed in the auditor's office of the Denver (now the Union) Pacific Railroad. His con-

nection with the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad began in 1879, when he took a position in their employ. For two years he was claim superintendent for the company and is now the freight claim agent of the system. In national politics he adheres to the Republican party, but in local elections votes for the man whom he believes to be best qualified for the position. Fraternally he is connected with the Woodmen of the World.

In England Mr. Tucker married Miss Jessie Henwood, who was born in Callington, Cornwall, and died in Denver in 1895. She was a daughter of William Henwood, who was engaged in the mercantile business in Cornwall. Mr. Tucker has two daughters and one son, namely: Dora, Mrs. Nicholl, of Denver; John Hicks, a graduate of the Denver high school and now an assistant in his father's officer; and Jessie May.

JOHN W. BROWNING. The subject of our sketch was born in the city of New York, June 10, 1842, and was educated in the public schools of that state. Prior to the war he was an indentured apprentice to the brick-laying trade. When President Lincoln called for his first seventy-five thousand volunteers in April, 1861, young Browning enlisted in Company E, Twelfth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., and re-enlisted for three years in the First New York Engineers; was appointed sergeant-major, and on July 4, 1862, for special services while in action, he was made second lieutenant of Company F of the regiment, which position he held until November, 1863. He was then transferred to the war department at Washington, and remained there until November, 1867, when he resigned and returned to New York, under appointment of Commissioner Rollins, of the internal revenue department, assigned to the duty of looking after all the breweries in New York City; he resigned this position, however, in December, 1868, to accept the position of inspector of the building department of New York City. This position he resigned in May, 1872, to accept the position of Albany correspondent of the New York *Star* and New York *Evening Express*, which position he retained until January 1, 1878, having been elected the fall previous to the general assembly. In the fall of 1878 he was re-elected. In the fall of 1879 he was elected to the state senate, but was counted out. In 1880 he was again returned to the assembly and in 1881 was elected to the state senate, serving in that body during the sessions of 1882-83. In 1881 he was admitted an attorney and counselor-at-law by the state supreme court and was associated with Hon. Arthur Palmer until he came to Colorado in December, 1884.

Arriving in Denver on Christmas day he at once secured offices in the Symes block and took up his profession. In August, 1885, he was persuaded by Postmaster Speer to accept the position of assistant postmaster of Denver, which he held until June, 1888, when he was appointed by President Cleveland, melter of the United States mint, but resigned the same in February, 1890, and resumed the practice of law.

He joined Martin Camp, afterward called Unity Camp, No. 25, in the fall of 1889 and from that day until this has been an active worker in the field of Woodcraft. When Head Consul Falkenburg went to Colorado to organize the Pacific jurisdiction in the fall of 1890 he found the general one of his most earnest supporters and appointed him a head manager, which position he continued to hold until the 25th of May following, when he was appointed head clerk. He was elected head clerk at the Pueblo session in 1892, again at Portland in 1894 and again at Helena in 1896. There is probably no head camp officer upon whom the head consul has relied and depended for active support in all of his efforts to build up our honorable order so much as our esteemed head clerk. He is regarded as a safe counselor and steadfast friend, and is always patient and courteous with all with whom he has official relations. As a public speaker he is very direct, going from premise to conclusion without much regard to the grain. He is always earnest and impresses his hearers that he believes what he says.

He was elected in March, 1888, at Cheyenne, department commander of the department of Colorado and Wyoming, G. A. R.; he is also a member of the Loyal Legion, is a Knight Templar, Knight of Pythias and a member of several other orders, and at the present time holds the honorary position of national commander of the Veteran Legion, U. S. A.

HON. N. C. ALFORD, a pioneer of '59 and a member from Larimer County of the first legislature of Colorado, was born in South Hope, Knox County, Me., November 29, 1834, the son of Nathaniel and Deborah (Cushman) Alford. His mother, who was born in Warren, Me., was a daughter of Nathaniel Cushman, and a descendant of Robert Cushman, one of the passengers on the "Mayflower." She died in South Hope, and of her nine children four are living, our subject being next to the oldest; one of the sons was a lieutenant in the Eighth Maine Infantry during the Civil war, and now resides in Waterloo, Iowa. The father of this family was a farmer at South Hope, and a son of a native of Massachusetts, who removed to Maine. After the death of his first wife he married again, and at the time of his death he was eighty years of age.

At the age of seventeen our subject began an apprenticeship to the carpenter and joiner's trade, which he completed. In 1855 he settled in Rockford, Ill., where he engaged in contracting for a number of years. In March, 1859, he went to St. Joseph, Mo., where he and four others outfitted with an ox-train and followed the Platte route to Denver. In the fall he went with a company of sixty on a prospecting tour in Middle Park and the Gunnison country. While there the food gave out and it was impossible to secure anything to eat, except berries. Game was scarce and besides Indians lurked around and rendered hunting a dangerous pastime. For a week he had nothing but berries to eat. Finally, in South Park, they met a freight wagon en route from a mine to Canon City for flour, and there secured enough to satisfy their hunger for a few days. After a hard trip of two months he reached Idaho Springs. The party was successful in finding gold at Breckenridge and fifteen miles below Leadville, at Kelly's bar.

In the fall of 1859 Mr. Alford returned to St. Joe, where he wintered ox-teams and in the spring of 1860 he drove them across the plains, via the Platte. For two years he engaged in freighting, making two trips each year. He then went to Oregon and spent the winter of 1862-63 there. In the spring, upon the Boise City gold excitement, he went to that place, where he engaged in mining, and also carried on market gardening. Indians were troublesome there, but were effectually driven out through the efforts of the miners and settlers. In 1866 he returned to Maine, but the next year came back to Colorado, overland, and went on to Cheyenne, where he manufactured the first brick in Wyoming and sold it to the government, for the erection of Fort Russell. He also built the first brick store in Cheyenne, a building used as a drug store. In the spring of 1868 he went to the Elizabethtown mines in New Mexico, where for three months he engaged in freighting, and bought a drove of cattle (one thousand head), which he wintered on the Arkansas and drove to Nevada and sold in 1869. Going east again he bought a herd of horses in Ottawa, Ill., and one hundred and fifty head of brood mares, which he shipped to Cheyenne, thence drove to Rock Creek, Boulder County. In 1872 he moved into Larimer County and put his cattle on the range in the mountains; also brought his horses up to Rabbit Creek, thirty miles northwest of Fort Collins, where he had his ranch for nine years, meantime building fifteen miles of fencing, and having a range fifteen miles long and three miles wide. He brought the first full-blooded Norman horses ever in Colorado and shipped the first train load of horses into the state, and the first the Union Pacific ever hauled as freight. The company treated him in a princely manner and ran an extra train for him, directly following the regular passenger train.

In 1877 Mr. Alford started a cattle ranch in Wyoming, with Messrs. Emerson, Baker and Kennedy. In 1881 he sold out his interest in the business and settled in Fort Collins, where he has since engaged in farming, irrigating and the stock business. At the time of the building of the Larimer County ditch he was president of the company, in which he is still interested. He is also interested in the Sky Line ditch. He owns one section of land on Box Elder, an eighty-acre tract, and one of one hundred and sixty acres that are irrigated, and one hundred and sixty acres northeast of LaPorte. He feeds four or five hundred head of cattle and a large number of sheep. On the incorporation of the Poudre Valley Bank as a state institution he became a director, in which capacity he has since served. Since 1881 his home has been in Fort Collins.

In Maine, January 14, 1872, Mr. Alford married Miss Annie E. Hobbs, who was born in Hope, that state. She was a daughter of Josiah and

Sarah (Brown) Hobbs, natives respectively of Hope and Belfast, Me., the former a farmer, who died at sixty-nine years, and the latter deceased in 1872, at sixty-nine years. Mr. Hobbs served for twenty-five years as justice of the peace and was also town clerk for some time. In religion he was a Universalist. His father, Micah, was born in Massachusetts, but moved to Maine, where he carried on farm pursuits. The father of Mrs. Hobbs was John Brown, of Maine, who died in middle life. Mrs. Alford was next to the youngest of nine children that attained maturity, four of whom are now living. Two of her brothers died in California. She is the mother of four children: Fred, a graduate of the Agricultural College in 1896 and now assistant in the chemical laboratory of that institution; Lore, at home; Abbie, who is a student in the Agricultural College; and Anna, at home.

Politically a silver Republican, Mr. Alford takes an active interest in public affairs. In 1876 he was elected to represent Larimer County in the general assembly, where he served as chairman of the engrossing committee and the committee on appropriations, and as a member of various committees. Through his efforts was passed what was known as "Alford's Pumpkin Bill," providing the first appropriation for the building of the Agricultural College. While he was a member of the legislature he assisted in securing the election of Senators Chaffee and Teller. In 1878 he was solicited to become a candidate for the state senate, but declined to accept the candidacy. For one term he served as a councilman. He was made a Mason while in Maine, but is now demitted. Like other pioneers, he is actively connected with the Association of Colorado Pioneers. He is not identified with any denomination, but contributes to the Unity Church, of which his wife is an active member. She is also a silver Republican.

MAJ. SCOTT J. ANTHONY. When rumors of the discovery of gold in Pike's Peak were carried eastward, Major Anthony, then in Leavenworth, determined to come to Colorado. In the spring of 1860 he outfitted eight wagons with ox-teams and started for California Gulch (now Leadville), arriving in Denver March 8, and, reaching California Gulch the following May, he with his partner, Frank Palmer, at once started a general store, and they also engaged in prospecting in the mountains. The firm was known as Anthony & Palmer. In the fall they sold out the goods and returned to Leavenworth, whence, in March, 1861, our subject again started for the west, with eight wagons drawn by mule-trains, himself journeying, as before, by coach. He resumed business at the old place and also prospected. In August, 1861, while crossing the mountains between Green and Grand Rivers, his pack mule carrying the provisions slipped and fell to the bottom, leaving his party of five destitute of provisions. He journeyed back to California Gulch, and on arriving there, for the first time heard of war between the north and south. Awaiting him he found clippings from a Leavenworth newspaper stating that a colonel's commission awaited him, should he wish to return to Kansas. At the same time he found a captain's commission from Governor Gilpin of Colorado. His first impulse was to return to Leavenworth, raise a regiment and march to the seat of war, for he believed the war would not last more than a month. However, several of the men in California Gulch urged him to remain and raise a company, which he agreed to do, providing Lieut. George Buell, who had been in the regular army, would become the first lieutenant of his company, the captain having the power to appoint his under officers at that time. Mr. Buell consented, so ninety-two men enlisted, forming Company E, First Colorado Infantry, which in the autumn of 1862 were mounted and called the First Colorado Cavalry, he becoming the major.

Severe criticisms were made concerning Governor Gilpin's dilatoriness in sending the regiment to the seat of war, but subsequent developments proved he had reason for his action. Governor Marshall, his predecessor in office, was an ardent southerner, and after he left the office, Governor Gilpin found some letters which revealed a plan of the Confederates to raise a large command, march up the Rio Grande, taking the forts along the way to Fort Union, N. M., and from there to Colorado, which they would cut off from all communication with the east. General Sibley raised a large command of Texas rangers, comprising about eight regiments, telling them Colorado was settled largely by people from

Georgia and the Federals and Confederates were about equally divided; upon cutting off communication, it would be the plan to organize a government out of the area from Texas to British Columbia and ask foreign countries for recognition. General Sibley started north, and proceeded on his march. Lieutenant-Colonel Canby, with a small command, was unable to check his advance until joined by the First Colorado Regiment.

The first Colorado were rugged and strong, men who marched fifty-two miles the last day, in their race for Fort Union, a thing that was never done before and has never been done since. They reached Fort Union before the enemy, and there they were rearmed and equipped. Three days later they marched out and defeated the enemy at La Glorietta, though Sibley had four times as many men as they. Major Anthony captured the mountain rebel Captain West.

The Union forces pursued the enemy to Albuquerque, where a battle was fought, and there were subsequent skirmishes at Val Verda, Fort Craig and Socorro, from which place the Confederates were chased back into Texas, and the troops were ordered to Fort Craig to await orders.

On the return of the regiment to Fort Lyon, our subject was commissioned major of the First Colorado Cavalry and was put in command of the district of Arkansas, extending from Bents old fort to Fort Larned for two and one-half years. Indians were exceedingly troublesome and scarcely a week passed without a skirmish with them. He ardently longed to go east and assist in work at the seat of war, but the constant outbreaks of the Indians rendered the presence of a cool, clear-headed man absolutely necessary, so he was obliged to remain and guard the country. He was then mustered out January 22, 1865, and returned to Denver. The exposure of his army life left him in poor health and he has never fully recovered. In army circles he was recognized as a brave and efficient officer, a good disciplinarian and ever ready for a fight.

Major Anthony is a New Yorker by birth, and was born in Cayuga County, January 22, 1830. He is a descendant of a Quaker family that settled in Newport, R. I., in early days; later one branch went to North Adams, another to Providence, and a third to Philadelphia. His father, Elam, who was born in Newport, engaged in farming and business pursuits, and about 1817 moved to Union Springs, N. Y., where he married. He and his wife had a happy married life of sixty-two and one-half years before death came to part them, she dying at eighty-nine and he at ninety-one. She was Nancy Hunt, a native of Mount Morris, N. Y., and a daughter of Humphrey Hunt, who, with two sons, served in the Revolution, and a younger son served in the Mexican war. Humphrey Hunt was a brother-in-law of Colonel Moore, an officer in the Revolution.

The family of which Major Anthony was a member consisted of six sons and six daughters, nine of whom attained maturity: Mrs. Mary Hare, of Hillsboro, Ore.; Charles, who was in a New York regiment during the war and now resides in San Diego, Cal.; Mrs. Cynthia Hamilton, of Portland, Ore.; Scott J.; Mrs. Curry, now of Union Springs, N. Y.; Mrs. Margaret Birdsell, who died in Buffalo; Mrs. Howell, who died in Union Springs; Emmett, whose death occurred in San Francisco in 1892; and Webster, who died in Denver in June, 1896. The last-named was a man of prominence, being a speaker of the lower house of the legislature, a member of the state senate and for some time grand master of the grand lodge of Colorado.

In 1838 our subject accompanied the family to Ellicottville, N. Y., where he remained until he was twenty-one. In 1851 he passed through Chicago, then a mudhole on the banks of the lake, and without one single feature to favorably impress a stranger. He went up the lake to Portage, Wis., where he took a flatboat for Prairie du Chien, and from there went on a steamer to St. Paul, remaining there and at St. Anthony just one year and one day. From there he traveled by stage to Galena and Elgin, then back to Chicago, and from there returned to Ellicottville. On the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, in the spring of 1855, he determined to go to Kansas, so again started westward. He traveled up the river from St. Louis to Kansas City, where he caught his first real glimpse of frontier life. Lines of steamers four deep were anchored on the levee, and near by were at least thirty ox-trains and twelve mule teams, destined to every point in the west. Each ox-train was composed of thirty-one wagons and six yoke of

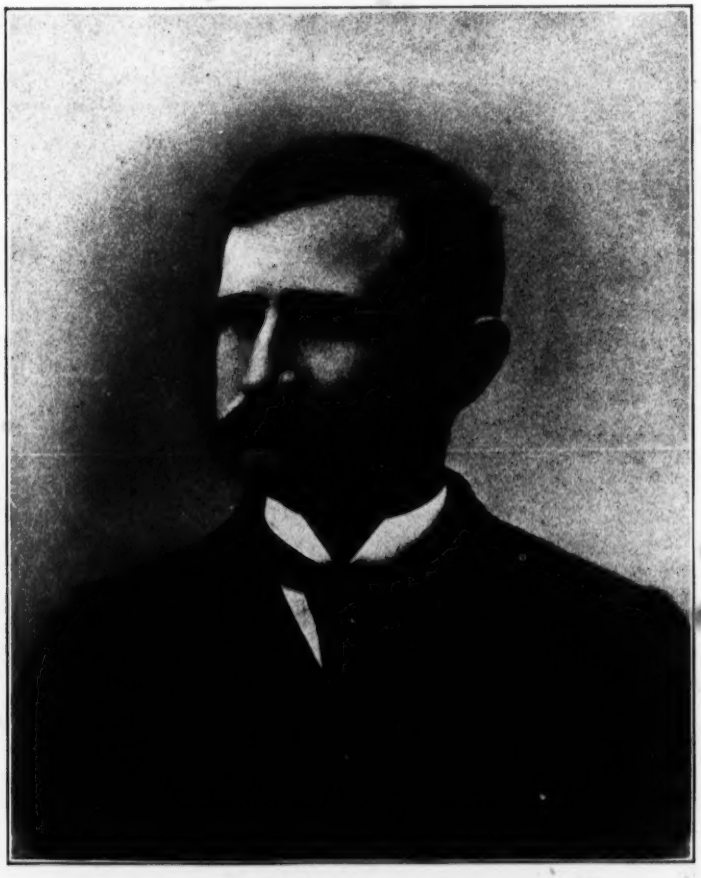
cattle to each wagon, while a mule train consisted of eight wagons, with four pairs of mules to each wagon.

The mingled medley caused by the braying of the mules, the lowing of the cattle and the shouting of the men was confusing to the "tenderfoot." He gazed around him in amazement. While he stood watching everything with curiosity, a Missouri freighter asked him where he came from, and on receiving his reply, said, "Yes, you are one of those——Abolitionists and the quicker you get out of here, the better for you." He settled in Leavenworth and engaged in merchandising as a member of the firm of Bailey, Anthony & Co., and a year later was elected county clerk and recorder. He drew the laws prescribing the forms for the recording of deeds, which are still in use in Kansas and Colorado. At the second election in the city he saw the necessity for organization for the enforcement of laws. People coming across the river from Missouri harassed the Abolitionists and became very troublesome. He, with twenty-six others, organized the Leavenworth Rangers and equipped themselves with good horses and sharp rifles, the latter of which he soon found to be much feared by the border ruffians across the river. At the next elections held in Kansas a large crowd of Missourians came over early in the morning, intending to take charge of the election, but he saw them, then gathered his men on the bottom and came to the esplanade, riding forward in a circuit and shouting to them that an election would be held that day for Kansas people only and anyone not a resident who attempted to vote would be taken in hand. He so frightened the men that they stampeded for home. One of his souvenirs is a photograph album containing pictures of early residents of Kansas, among them an original photograph of John Brown, given him personally and probably the only one of the kind in existence.

From Kansas Major Anthony came to Colorado, in time to participate in the stirring events of war times here. On the close of the Rebellion he went to the mountains, but when the survey of the Union Pacific was begun he piloted the surveyors in their expeditions and also piloted the surveyors of the Northern Pacific through to Helena, doing the preliminary surveying. He was then a sub-contractor and civil engineer on the Union Pacific. When the Deadwood excitement broke out, he went there and took up a large claim, but found it was not as reported, and returned to Denver. In 1877 he embarked in the real-estate business upon a large scale and has continued in it ever since. He was so familiar with the city that he knew the location and value of every lot. He laid out additions, only one of which, however, bears his name. With his brother he built blocks on the corner of Curtis and Fifteenth, and Champa and Fifteenth, and he still owns the old Wilcox block at Nos. 1629–35 Curtis. In the organization of the Denver Tramway Company he was actively interested and for years was a director. Still in the real-estate business, he is located in room 5, No. 1631 Curtis street. It has been his experience that when he took charge of his business affairs they returned profits, but when he entrusted them to others, he invariably lost money. He is a lover of flowers and for his own pleasure has a moneyed interest in a floral establishment. During the summer months his home at No. 1280 Logan street is bright with flowers, in the cultivation of which he passes many pleasant hours.

At the time that his brother was county clerk, Major Anthony organized Anthony's Abstract Company, the formation of which was not revealed for a time. Later it was consolidated with another concern under the title of Anthony, Landon & Curry. Even after the major retired from the company, his name was still continued in the firm. Like all other fifty-niners, he is a member of the Colorado Association of Pioneers; while it is true he did not reach Denver until the spring of 1860, yet from the fact that he started on his westward journey in 1859, he is entitled to a place among the men who came to the state in that most eventful year. He is a life member of the Masons, affiliates with the Sons of the Revolution and the Loyal Legion, and is connected with Lincoln Post, G. A. R.

The first marriage of Major Anthony united him with Lucy Stebbins, of Atchison, who died three months after they were married. His second wife was Frances Brown, who was born and educated in Utica, N. Y., but at the time of her marriage was living in Denver. She was a daughter of Richard and Elizabeth Brown, natives of Bath, England, but during most of



JAMES E. GARRIGUES.

their lives residents of the United States. Her father died in Utica, and her mother in Denver when lacking only one month of ninety-five years.

As a pioneer of Colorado Major Anthony has always been intensely interested in its progress. He remembers the state when it was thinly populated, with little appearance of its present population and prosperity. The gradual growth of the years he has witnessed, contributing thereto not a little by his energy and abilty. While Denver has been his home for years, yet he has been a traveler and has spent considerable time in visiting other parts of the world, thereby gaining a cosmopolitan knowledge that makes him a delightful companion. He has traveled in every country and visited every city of importance on the globe. He spent two and one-half years in making the tour of the world, during which time he traveled from the northernmost point of Europe to the south of New Zealand. Like all men who have traveled much, he has liberal views and maintains an interest in the progress of the entire world.

JAMES E. GARRIGUES, a well-known attorney-at-law in Greeley, Weld County, was elected in the fall of 1888 to the office of district attorney for the eighth judicial district of Colorado, and at the close of his three years' term was re-elected for a similar period. When his official term had expired for the second time he was put in nomination for the judgeship of this district, his opponent being Jay Boughton of Fort Collins, who headed the Populist ticket. That party, sweeping everything before it, came off victor in the ensuing election, Mr. Garrigues being defeated by a small majority, some sixty-five votes. He carried Weld, Larimer and Morgan Counties; but Boulder County, with its large Populist numbers, turned the tide. Mr. Garrigues practices in all the local and state courts, and enjoys the esteem and respect of the bench and bar.

Born October 6, 1852, in Lawrenceburg, Dearborn County, Ind., the subject of this article is a son of James M. and H. (Tuttle) Garrigues, natives of New Jersey and Ohio respectively. The father removed to Indiana in his early manhood (about 1830) and there engaged in farming and teaching up to the time of his death in 1894. James E. has in his possession an old certificate entitling his father to teach, dated September 28, 1840, and signed by Jesse L. Holdman, father of Hon. William Holdman, present congressman from Indiana. The great-grandfather of our subject, James Garrigues, and his brother John, were French Huguenots, who came to America, the land of liberty, in colonial days, and both fought in defense of that liberty, when it was endangered in the war with the mother country, at the close of the last century.

The eldest brother of James E. was Henry Garrigues, who enlisted during the Civil war in the Seventh Indiana Cavalry, and lost his life in battle in Mississippi. Amzi, the next brother, is a farmer of Dearborn County, Ind. Dr. Dayton, is a practitioner of Cedar Grove, Ind. Fannie, the elder sister, is the wife of Charles Carpenter, of Bloomington, Ind.; and Harriet is a teacher of the public schools of Greeley.

The boyhood and youth of our subject were passed on his father's farm, his education being acquired in the common schools and Moore's Hill College. When he had finished his studies he began teaching, and was principal of a school in Delaware, Ind. Subsequently he went to Trenton, Ill., where he had charge of a school and later read law in the office of J. G. Van Hoorebeck. For one year he held the principalship of a public school in Malvern, Iowa, and in 1887 was admitted to the bar at Glenwood, Iowa. He established an office for the practice of his chosen profession in the town of Malvern, remaining there for eight years.

May 6, 1880, Mr. Garrigues married Clara L. Boehner, daughter of Matthew Boehner, both natives of Maine. In February, 1883, our subject removed to Colorado, owing to the failing health of his wife. For a time she seemed to be benefited, but March 25, 1896, she was summoned to her reward. Helen, the eldest child of Mr. and Mrs. Garrigues, graduated from the Greeley high school and is now a student in the Denver University. Georgia, the next child, died of scarlet fever when eight years old. The others are, Dwight, Edith, Grace and Edna. The last-mentioned, who was an infant at the time of her mother's death, is living with her grandmother Boehner, in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Fraternally Mr. Garrigues is a member of

Occidental Lodge No. 20, A. F. & A. M., and is past master of the same. He is also identified with the Odd Fellows' society, is past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias and is connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and Woodmen of the World.

HON. LOUIS H. DICKSON, an early settler of Colorado and for years a resident of Longmont and vicinity, is one of the best-known and most highly respected citizens of Boulder County. In the fall of 1880 he was called upon to represent his district in the third general assembly, and was re-elected in 1884, and served in the fifth session, both times being the Republican nominee. He was the first mayor of Longmont, and acted for three successive terms in that responsible position. Moreover, he has frequently officiated in minor places of trust, and has served as justice of the peace for many years. In 1894 he was appointed water commissioner of district No. 5, and upon the expiration of his term was reappointed to the office, which he administers with ability and zeal in the best interests of the people, whose welfare has always been uppermost in his mind.

The paternal grandfather of our subject was a native of Pennsylvania, and an energetic, successful farmer. His son, Hiram, father of Louis H., was likewise born in the Keystone state, and when a young man he settled in Franklin County, Ohio. There he married Elizabeth Hayward, and carried on a farm. In 1846 he removed to Dane County, Wis., and there departed this life in 1856. Of his six children four are now living, namely: Mrs. Phoebe E. Allen, a widow residing in Evanston, Ill.; Joel, a well-to-do farmer of the state of Washington; Hannah M., wife of Joseph C. Cannon, a prosperous farmer of Wisconsin; and Louis H.

Hon. L. H. Dickson was born in Franklin County, Ohio, January 18, 1834. He was reared to mature years upon his father's farm and when he started out to fight the battle of life he chose the vocation of his ancestors. For three years he rented land in Wisconsin, after which he went into the pineries of that state and engaged in lumbering for a year or more. In 1858, accompanied by his brother Joel, he went to Kansas. After wintering at Fort Riley they started for Colorado, their entire equipment being a wagon, three yoke of oxen and a pony. They proceeded by the Smoky Hill route, and after a forty-four days' journey arrived in Denver. Three days were spent there and then they went on to Boulder, reaching that point May 27, 1859. From there they went direct to Gold Run, and engaged in placer mining for a month. On July 3, with a company of about a dozen men, they crossed the mountains to Middle Park, where they prospected for the precious yellow metal. Then they drifted to Nevada Gulch, and continued to mine in that vicinity until November, when our subject and his brother started for Wisconsin for their families. Saddling two mules, and leading another as a pack or baggage-carrier, they wended their lonely way across the plains. Arriving at Nebraska City they left their animals and walked to St. Joseph, nearly one hundred miles. From that city, then the westernmost railroad station on the continent, they took the train for home. After passing the winter there they returned to Colorado with their families. Arriving in Denver June 12, 1860, they went to Nevada Gulch, and, in a short time, to California Gulch. That fall they returned to Boulder, and the following spring our subject took up a claim of a quarter-section of land four miles east of Longmont, on the St. Vrain River, while his brother settled on Left Hand.

The next few years passed rapidly, as Mr. Dickson toiled to provide well for his little household and to improve his farm. He raised large crops of hay and was successful in his handling of live stock, in addition to which he was occupied in general farming. Then came on the Indian troubles of 1864, and he left his ranch to enlist in Company D, Third Colorado Cavalry, commanded by Capt. D. H. Nichols. Going with them to the seat of warfare, he took part in the celebrated battle of Sand Creek, and when the redskins were quelled he was mustered out of the service. He continued to live on his farm up to 1869, when he decided to go to Oregon. He and his family started with a wagon on the long western journey, and safely arrived at their destination, Oregon City. There Mr. Dickson purchased a farm and settled down to its improvement. In 1873 he rented his homestead there and returned to his old Colorado home. Since 1880 he has lived in Longmont. Two years be-

fore he had acquired an extensive interest in what was known as the Grange Mill, two miles east of Longmont, and in 1885 became its sole proprietor. This property claimed his attention until 1892, when he sold it.

November 1, 1854, Mr. Dickson married Miss Emily A. Sharp, who was born in Franklin County, Ohio, and was the daughter of Stephen Sharp, a wealthy farmer of that section. For the past three years Mr. Dickson has been adjutant of McPherson Post No. 6, G. A. R. He also belongs to Longmont Lodge No. 29, I. O. O. F., and is a member of Columbus Encampment No. 18. In the Masonic order he is identified with St. Vrain Lodge No. 23, A. F. & A. M.; Longmont Chapter No. 8, R. A. M., and Long's Peak Commandery No. 12, K. T. Columbine Chapter No. 32, Order of the Eastern Star, also claims him as one of its members. With the exception of the last named and the encampment, he has held about all the offices in the several lodges.

WILLIAM JOHN ROTHWELL, M. D. The principal ambition in the life of Dr. Rothwell has been the acquirement of professional knowledge and the acquisition of the classical culture that always marks the man of intellect and broad attainments. Fond of the classics, he has devoted many of his leisure hours to the study of Latin, French and German, and has become so conversant with these languages that he often reads in the original important medical treatises written by men of these several nationalities. During the long trips he has been obliged occasionally to make into Idaho and other states he has one of the classics as a companion, and by thus utilizing his time he has been enabled to acquire a fund of information that few possess.

The Rothwell family originated in England, but removed thence to Ireland, where the doctor's grandfather, Benjamin, engaged in farming. He took his family from there to Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, where he engaged in farming. During the Canadian Rebellion of 1837 he, with his son, Thomas, bore a part. Thomas Rothwell was a farmer and died in 1896, at the age of eighty-eight. His wife, Catherine, was born near the Vale of Avoca, Ireland, and now resides in Canada. She was a daughter of Peter Tompkins, a farmer, who removed to Canada with his family in an early day.

Six sons and three daughters comprised the family of which Dr. Rothwell was a member, and of these all are living but two of the daughters. One brother, E. J., graduated from the medical department of the Michigan State University at Ann Arbor and is now a practicing physician in Denver. Another brother, P. D., is also a graduate of Ann Arbor and a physician in Denver. Benjamin is an educator in Canada, and Samuel and Thomas are farmers there. The subject of this sketch was born near Ottawa, and at the age of thirteen accompanied the family from there to Listowell, County Perth, Ontario, where he attended the public school. He prepared for college at Rockwood, Canada. In 1869 he entered the medical department of the University of Michigan, but after one year, his funds being exhausted, he was obliged to discontinue his studies until he had reimbursed his bank account. Going to Idaho in 1870, he became principal of the Idaho City school, and continued in that position for two years, meantime studying medicine in his leisure hours. In 1872 he entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which he graduated in 1873 with the degree of M. D., and for a few months afterward he did hospital work in Philadelphia, having as his roommate Dr. E. E. Montgomery, since prominent as a gynecologist.

Returning to Idaho City in the fall of 1873, Dr. Rothwell opened an office and for fourteen years carried on a general practice in medicine and surgery. While there he was elected on the Republican ticket to the office of county superintendent of Boise County, serving for four years. In the fall of 1887 he located in Denver. His office is in the Cooper building. Immediately after coming here he became associated with Gross Medical College, which had recently been opened. For three years he held the chair of therapeutics, after which he was made professor of physical diagnosis and diseases of the chest, holding the same until the establishment of the chair of mental and nervous diseases, in 1895, when he was elected to that chair. In addition to being an instructor, he has been a trustee of the institution since its establishment. He is a member of the Denver and Arapahoe County, the State and American Medical Societies, and in

1884 took a post-graduate course in New York in order to perfect himself in certain branches. Religiously he is an Episcopalian.

In Idaho City Dr. Rothwell married Miss Clara Galbreaith, who was born in Shasta, Cal., the daughter of Stephen Galbreaith, a native of Hamilton, Ontario, and a "forty-niner" in California. Dr. and Mrs. Rothwell have four sons: William Herbert, a graduate of the Denver high school and a member of the class of 1900 Gross Medical College, and now with the hospital corps at Manila, Philippine Islands; Matthew Thomas, a graduate of the Denver high school in 1895; Walter Peter; and Stephen Gainsford. While in Idaho City the doctor was made a Mason, and he is now a member of Denver Lodge No. 7, A. F. & A. M., and Denver Chapter No. 2, R. A. M. For some time he was grand representative of the state of Pennsylvania for Idaho.

MYRON H. AKIN, vice-president and manager of the Akin Live Stock Company and one of the influential citizens of Fort Collins, was born near Joliet, Will County, Ill., November 7, 1857, and is of Scotch lineage. His father, Henry, was born at Johnstown, near Albany, N. Y., and was a son of Abraham Akin, a native of York state and one of the discoverers of salt and owner of the original salt works. After a very successful business life he died in Syracuse.

For some years Henry Akin engaged in farming in Albany County, N. Y., but in 1841 he located in Will County, Ill., between Lockport and Joliet, where he improved a fine farm from the prairie of that section. He became well known throughout that region and acquired the ownership to large tracts of land. In 1874 he removed to Vermilion County and bought the town site of East Lynn, which, in connection with George H. White, he platted in lots. To the sale of his real estate and the cultivation of his land he gave his attention until 1879, when, hoping by a change of climate to obtain relief from asthma, he settled in Larimer County, Colo., and embarked in farming upon a four hundred acre tract that he purchased. He is hale and hearty, showing in his appearance and activity little trace of his eighty years of life.

The wife of Henry Akin bore the maiden name of Eunice Harris and was born in Pine Plains, Dutchess County, N. Y. After a married life of fifty-two years, she died in Colorado in 1896, aged seventy-four years. Her father, Israel Harris, was born in Dutchess County, which he represented in the legislature of New York. He married a daughter of Colonel Barker, an officer in the Revolution. Late in life he went to Michigan, where he died. He had sons who served in the legislatures of New York and Michigan. Ten children were born to the union of Henry and Eunice Akin, of whom seven attained manhood and womanhood, namely: Phœbe, who died in Dutchess County, N. Y.; Henry R., a conductor on the Houston & Texas Central Railroad in Texas; Myron H.; Harris, Abraham and William, who are farmers in Larimer County; and John, who is connected with the First National Bank of El Paso, Tex.

After having for some terms attended the public and high schools of Lockport, Ill., the subject of this sketch began railroading at the age of sixteen. He learned telegraphy at Lockport, in the Chicago & Alton depot, and continued as operator there for a year, after which he was with the Lake Erie & Western Railroad at East Lynn, Ill., for five years. Resigning in 1881, he came to Colorado and became operator at Fort Collins for the Union Pacific (now the Gulf) Railroad. He had purchased one hundred and sixty acres three miles southwest of the town while he was still in Illinois and had helped to put a ditch through the land, out of which he evolved a valuable farm. This property he traded for one hundred head of brood mares in 1882, and located at Steamboat Rock, where he took up a ranch and fenced twenty-five hundred acres of fine grazing land that he still owns. His next employment was that of foreman for Jesse Harris, the largest importer of horses in the west, and, as foreman for that gentleman for five years, he traveled through the western states and territories. At the same time he raised horses on his ranch, and these he later traded for cattle. For a while he engaged in the real-estate business, dealing in residence property and farms, and also carried on a cattle business.

Mr. Akin and his brothers were among the first to bring sheep into Larimer County, buying them in New Mexico and feeding them here. November 17, 1895, he formed a partnership with

Messrs. Avery and Hall, as Hall & Co. This firm was succeeded, September 17, 1897, by the Akin Live Stock Company, of which F. C. Avery is president, Myron H. Akin vice-president and manager; and Edward H. Hall secretary and treasurer, the capital stock being $60,000. The company have a farm of eighteen hundred acres and ranches aggregating three thousand acres in the foot hills, also Steamboat Rock ranch of twenty-five hundred acres, and raise from twenty-five hundred to four thousand tons of alfalfa each year; also handle as many as sixty thousand head of sheep annually, this being one-fourth of the entire number handled here; and feed over four thousand head per annum. They buy Mexican lambs, which are shipped to this point. In his work Mr. Akin has become familiar with the Mexican language, much of his business having been done with the people of Mexico. He is a charter member of the Larimer County Sheep Feeders' Association, of which he was the first, and is still secretary and treasurer. He is also identified with the Colorado Stock Growers' Association and was a delegate to the National Stock Growers' Convention in 1897. Politically he is a silver Republican. In fraternal relations he is connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is a trustee in the Presbyterian Church, of which denomination he and his wife are both members.

In Las Animas, Colo., June 5, 1890, Mr. Akin married Miss Elizabeth D. Mellinger, who was born in Seven Mile, Butler County, Ohio. Her father, Jacob Mellinger, was born in Lancaster, Pa., a son of Jacob Mellinger, Sr. Removing to Butler County, Ohio, he engaged in the hotel business there. His last days were spent in Fort Wayne, Ind., where he died. He married Julia Hunt, a native of Ohio, and daughter of Henry Hunt, who was born in New Jersey and engaged in farming in Ohio. Mrs. Julia Mellinger is now living in Las Animas. She has four children: Elizabeth; Eleanor, who is married and lives in Las Animas; Wayne H., also a resident of that town; and Mrs. Edith Deweese, of the same place. Mrs. Akin was graduated from the Fort Wayne high school in 1877 and the following year completed the course in the Fort Wayne Normal School, after which she engaged in teaching. In 1882 she came to Fort Collins, and here taught in the grammar school for eight years. After her marriage she took a course in kindergarten work and became a teacher in that department of school work. She was the first lady in this city to be elected a member of the board of education and was made secretary of the board, serving for five years. She is also actively identified with the Woman's Club of Fort Collins. The two children of Mr. and Mrs. Akin are Eunice Elizabeth and Wayne Mellinger.

WILLIAM B. MINER, president of the Fort Collins Electric Light Company and one of the most successful stockmen of Larimer County, is a descendant of a pioneer New England family. His grandfather, Jesse Miner, a native of New London, Conn., was a government contractor during the war of 1812 and afterward engaged in farming at Vernon, Conn. He had a son, Dudley T., who was born and reared at Vernon, and devoted his entire active life to the management of the old homestead; there he died at eighty-five years. The home farm is now owned by one of his sons, Harry T. Dudley T. Miner was twice married, and by his first wife had a son, John R., who now resides near the old home place. His second wife was Angeline Davis, a native of Springfield, Mass. Two children were born of that union, William B. and Harry T. The latter at one time served in the Connecticut legislature.

In Vernon, Conn., where he was born June 23, 1837, the subject of this sketch spent the first eighteen years of life. In 1855 he came west, joining at St. Joe, Mo., a train bound for California, and journeying with an ox-team and herd of stock across the plains, through South Pass, down the Humboldt and into California. At Thirty-Mile Canon the party was attacked by the Indians and at other places they had considerable trouble on account of the proximity of the red men. The journey consumed six months. He remained in California for ten years, engaging in sheep-raising on the Cosmunes River, twenty-two miles south of Sacramento, whence in 1866 he returned to Connecticut. Settling in Vernon, he built a mill and embarked in the manufacture of paper, which business he had learned in his boyhood. With a partner he owned and conducted the Granite Mills until 1871, when he sold out.

While in Connecticut, September 13, 1869, Mr. Miner married Miss Mary F. Battey, who was born in that state. Her father, Robert Battey, a farmer by occupation, was a mechanical genius and could contrive useful articles in any line of work. In 1876 he came to Colorado, where he died in 1895, at the age of seventy-two. He had been self-supporting from an early age, as his father, Amasa, a farmer of New England, had died when he was a boy of only six. He married Faith Stiles, who was born in Connecticut, daughter of Samuel Stiles, a farmer. She is now living in Fort Collins. Of her family of nine children all are still living, Mrs. Miner being fourth in order of birth.

In 1871 Mr. Miner removed to Dixon, Lee County, Ill., and from there in July, 1873, he came to Colorado, settling on a ranch thirteen miles north of Fort Collins, on Park Station Creek, which was named for a station on the overland stage road. He was one of the first men in Colorado to embark in the sheep business. He believed sheep could be raised here and bought some Illinois merinos, with which he started his herd. The experiment was costly at first. However, he secured a fine herd, being a cross between Merino-Shropshires and New Mexican ewes, thus getting a sheep suited to this country. In his work he was greatly assisted by his experience while in California. In 1890 he sold out the sheep business. He owns in one ranch ten sections of land, all of which is fenced.

In 1878 Mr. Miner formed a partnership with Senator Warren, of Wyoming, in the sheep-raising business, and for five years the firm title was Miner & Warren, after which it was incorporated as the Warren Live Stock Company. They owned ranches in Wyoming and Colorado, and had forty thousand sheep. When the business was merged into the incorporated company a capitalization of $560,000 was secured, Mr. Miner, Mr. Warren and Mr. Gleason being the incorporators, Mr. Miner becoming a director. Some time later he sold his interest in the concern. About 1883 he started in the cattle business, and when he had built up a herd he sold out his sheep interests. He has full-blooded and high-grade Herefords, all of which are kept inside the fence during the entire year. The North Fork ditch runs through the land, providing the cattle with water. On the ranch alfalfa and hay are raised in large quantities, and the most modern machinery is used in farming. The brand is nine half diamond, or an inverted six.

In addition to his other property Mr. Miner owns a large ranch in Wyoming, comprising thirty-five hundred acres, under fence, on the headwaters of the Box Elder, near Granite Canon, on the Union Pacific Railroad, where he summers his herd. This place is only eighteen miles from the other ranch. He also leases three and one-fourth sections of land near Park Station ranch, his home farm. In September, 1883, he removed to Fort Collins, and the following year built his present substantial residence. In addition to owning cattle, he has some fine Percheron horses. From the organization of the Fort Collins Electric Company he was its president and manager, and is still the principal stockholder, his son being superintendent. The plant owned by the company furnishes light for the city and college.

The older son of Mr. Miner is Duane F., who was educated in the State Agricultural College and is now superintendent of the electric company; the younger son is Earl D. In politics Mr. Miner was a Democrat prior to 1884, since which he has been a Republican, as is also Mrs. Miner. For two years he was a member of the city council, and for the same period mayor of Fort Collins; also served as county commissioner for three years. When away from the state at one time he was nominated for the state senate, but not desiring the office he did no campaign work and was defeated, but by only two votes. He is a member of Fort Collins Lodge and Chapter in Masonry. In 1884 he was a delegate from Colorado to the National Wool Growers' Convention in Chicago, of which association he was a member for many years. He was also long identified with the State Wool Growers' Association, which he assisted in organizing. Personally he is genial and good-natured, liberal to all enterprises of a public-spirited nature and generous in his benefactions. For a number of years he was the president of the Larimer County Fair Association, which held at Fort Collins the best exhibitions of the kind ever held in Colorado.

JOSEPH R. POWELL, vice-president and secretary of the Long's Peak Coal Company, and a prominent citizen of Erie, Weld County, was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Decem-

ber 14, 1845, a son of John J. and Eliza McG. (Risdon) Powell. He was one of six children, of whom, besides himself, two daughters survive, namely: Caroline, wife of H. L. Krigbaum, of Scranton, Pa.; and Mary A., Mrs. W. M. Darling, also of Scranton.

A native of Burlington, N. J., born March 17, 1813, John J. Powell served an apprenticeship to the brick-layer's trade in Philadelphia when he was a young man, and after his marriage, which took place in Mount Holly, N. J., he settled with his young wife in Brooklyn, N. Y. While there he erected the first gas works built in the city of New York. Afterward he erected gas works in every seaboard town from Maine to Georgia. At the breaking out of the war he embarked in business at White Sulphur Springs, Va., where he arched a number of tunnels. On his return to Scranton, Pa., to visit his relatives he was obliged to remain there, not being permitted to go south of the Mason and Dixon line; and his outfit, which he had left in Virginia, was confiscated. It was not long after this that he contracted rheumatism, which prevented him from re-engaging in active work. He lived retired until his death June 3, 1871. His father was a native of New Jersey and a successful contractor and builder.

When the subject of this sketch was about fifteen years of age his father lost all he had through confiscation. The son, obliged to begin in the world for himself, secured employment as a fireman on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad. At twenty years of age he was running a passenger engine on the same road, being one of the youngest engineers on the system. February 14, 1866, he was united in marriage with Miss Alice Van Valkenburg, a native of Bradford County, Pa., and the daughter of Rev. R. J. Van Valkenburg. In 1868, with his wife, he came west, traveling by rail to Cheyenne, and thence going by stage to Blackhawk, where he secured work as an engineer. Previous to coming to this state he had gone to Omaha, where he was promised an engine, but after waiting for two weeks without securing work he returned to New York, and after consulting his wife they decided to come to Colorado.

For a time Mr. Powell continued engineering and mining on his own responsibility, but when the Colorado Central Railroad was built into Blackhawk in 1872, he made application for and was given a freight engine, which he ran for two weeks, and was then given a passenger engine. In 1873 he retired from railroading and began prospecting, which he continued until 1882. During the latter year he came to Erie and entered the employ of the Union Pacific Railroad and during the five years that followed he worked for the company at Erie, Rock Springs, Carbon and Como, where he held the position of chief engineer of the company's mines. At Erie he embarked in the hotel business in 1887, continuing in that business until the summer of 1891, when he commenced to prospect for coal. In partnership with William Nicholson, in June, 1892, he leased his present property and immediately began to sink the shaft of the Long's Peak Coal Company, which he has since operated with Mr. Nicholson, the latter being president, while he is vice-president and secretary. In December of the same year, when the United Coal Company bought an interest in the company, Edward P. Phelps was made treasurer. The company is now sinking another shaft about one mile south of Erie, which promises to develop some of the best coal in this reigion.

Fraternally Mr. Powell is connected with Garfield Lodge No. 50, A. F. & A. M., of Erie, of which he is the present master. He is identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which denomination in America his maternal ancestors were among the founders. His mother was a cousin of Dr. Adam Clark, author of Clark's Commentaries. Mr. and Mrs. Powell became the parents of four children, namely: Harry A., deceased; Alice M., wife of W. J. Breckel, who is engaged in the jewelery business at Steamboat Springs, Colo.; Emma R., wife of C. M. Morning a railroad man, now holding a position in the office of the superintendent of the Burlington & Missouri Railroad at McCook, Neb; and Richard T., deceased.

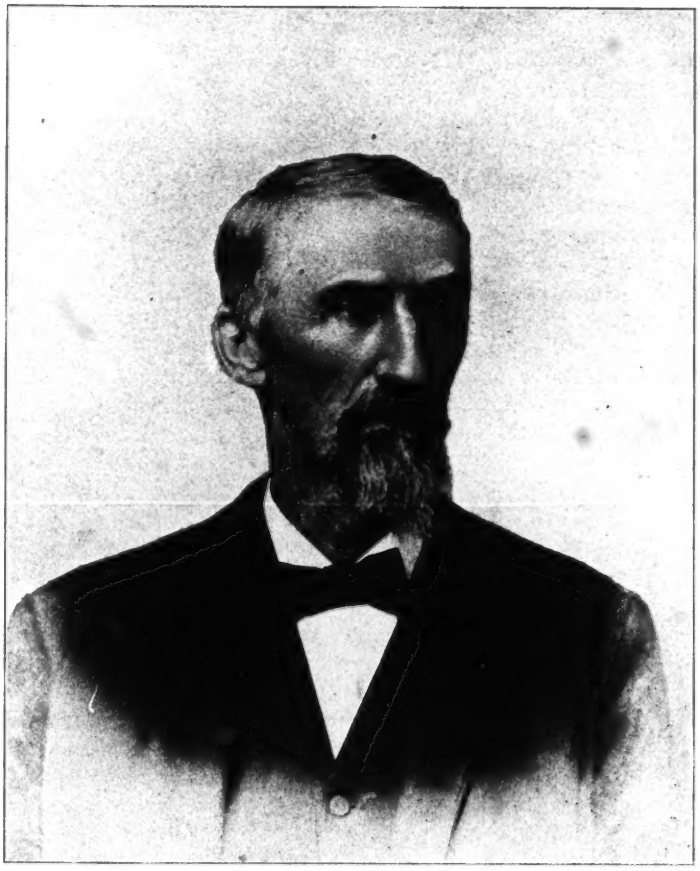
HON. EDWIN J. TEMPLE, secretary of the board of regents of the University of Colorado, is one of the wealthiest and most influential citizens of Boulder. No one here has taken a more active or interested part in the promotion of local enterprises and institutions, or been swifter to come to the assistance of such with material aid. Education of the young is a subject the importance of which he deeply feels, as

has been manifested by him in many substantial ways. For eight years he has served as a member of the school board and for five years has been the able president of that honorable body. Subsequent to the death of Captain Tyler, Governor Eaton appointed Mr. Temple to the vacated place on the regency board of the university. In the following election he was chosen to continue in the office by the Republicans, and as such remained for six years; at the time of the election of Governor Waite he was defeated with his whole party by the Populist vote, which carried everything before it. Later, however, he was appointed on the board by Governor McIntire, and is now filling out his tenth year in this responsible position. He is an earnest champion of the principles of the Republican party and has been an alderman here for about twelve years, much of the time being the president pro tem. In this period the new water works have been instituted, the Highland and high schools have been built and many other improvements carried to successful completion.

The paternal grandfather of the subject of this biography was born in the northern part of Ireland, and was of Scotch, English and Irish extraction. He brought his family to the United States at an early day and settled in Ohio, where he passed the remainder of his life. James Temple, father of our subject, was likewise a native of the Emerald Isle, but was reared chiefly in Ohio. He married Rebecca Temple, whose birth had occurred in Scotland, and who is now a resident of Boulder. In 1861 the family started for Colorado, going by way of St. Joseph, up the Platte River, and south to Blackhawk. There the father engaged in milling and mining operations for a few years, but in 1866 went to New Mexico. There he managed the famous Moreno ranch, near Elizabethtown, for two or three years, and about 1869 started in the cattle business on his own account. His property, known far and near as the Temple ranch, is one of the finest and largest in the territory, and for years prior to his death Mr. Temple was considered to be one of the most extensive cattle raisers of the locality. Death put an end to his career in 1886, when he was but fifty-six years of age. Of his six children E. J. is the eldest. William O. is operating the Temple ranch in New Mexico; Joseph R. is living at Fort Collins; John Charles is managing a ranch in Routt County (near Hayden); Harry R. is superintendent of a mill at Ward, for the Utica Mining Company; and Frank L. is on a ranch in Routt County.

Edwin J. Temple was born June 22, 1851, in Youngstown, Ohio, and was consequently but ten years of age when he came across the plains to this state. He engaged in the milling business in Blackhawk when a mere lad and afterward embarked in merchandising while quite young. He continued as a member of the firm of Smith & Temple in Blackhawk up to 1879, dealing in groceries, grain and hay. The next two years he was occupied in freighting goods in the vicinity of Leadville, and became more or less interested in mines thereabouts. In 1881 he located in Boulder, having determined to make his permanent home here, however scattered his numerous business enterprises might be. He established an extensive ranch near Hayden, Routt County, and has always had investments in property and cattle in New Mexico. He is vice-president of the Pawnee Cattle Company, of Colorado, which does a very profitable business in buying and selling cattle. In short, he is undoubtedly one of the most extensive dealers in cattle in Colorado and on his ranches forty-five hundred lambs were fed and kept during the winter of 1897–98. He still operates with his brother the Temple ranch in New Mexico and owns three ranches, one of six hundred and forty acres, and the other two of a quarter-section each, in Larimer County, not far from the county-seat. Mr. Temple is a member of the executive committee of the Colorado Cattle Growers' Association.

In addition to his large operations in the cattle line, Mr. Temple is interested extensively in mining. He is the sole owner of the group of Emancipation mines near Sunshine (three different claims) now being worked by a force of twenty-five men, and considered one of the best-paying mines in the county. Mr. Temple is a director in the National State Bank of Boulder, and is a director in the Boulder Electric Light Company. He helped to organize and is now a director in the Boulder Milling and Elevator Company. At present he is serving for a second term as a member of the Veterinary Sanitary Board of Colorado, and is the president of the same. He was appointed first by Governor McIntire and later by Governor Adams. Fraternally he belongs to



JOSEPH W. ANDREW.

Boulder Lodge No. 45, A. F. & A. M., Boulder Chapter No. 7, R. A. M., Mount Sinai Commandery No. 7, K. T., and El Jebel Temple, Mystic Shrine.

In 1871 Mr. Temple married Miss Nina M. Smith, of Blackhawk. She is a native of Wisconsin and a daughter of Nelson K. Smith, a pioneer of this valley. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Temple was blessed with two sons, Elmer S. and Paul E. The former received his higher education in the university here and the younger is now a student in the preparatory department, expecting to enter the university later.

JOSEPH W. ANDREW. Three-fourths of a mile north of the city limits of Boulder lies the improved and valuable farm owned by Mr. Andrew. In 1881 he purchased one hundred and twenty acres, but afterward sold fifty acres, leaving his present acreage seventy, upon which he has made improvements that greatly enhance its value. The success that has come to him is especially praiseworthy, when the fact is taken into consideration that he began for himself without capital and encountered hardships in attaining a competency.

A native of Washington County, Pa., born March 9, 1839, our subject was a son of Ira and Chloe (Axtell) Andrew, and was one of five children, of whom, besides himself, a son and daughter survive. The former, Samuel, resides in Kansas, Edgar County, Ill. The latter, Lovina, is the widow of John Allender, of Washington, Washington County, Pa. The father, when a youth, learned the trade of a shoemaker, which he followed until 1850. He then purchased a tract of one hundred acres in Washington County, which place had been previously owned by his father. From that time until his death he followed general farm pursuits. He was a son-in-law of Luther Axtell, a native of New Jersey, but for many years a resident of Washington County, Pa., where he carried on a farm until his death.

The advantages which our subject had in boyhood were exceedingly limited. At the age of twenty-one, in November, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania Infantry, Capt. H. J. Vankirk commanding. Among the engagements in which he bore a part were the following: siege of Yorktown; Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862; Savage Station, Va., May 24, 1862; Seven Pines, Va., May 31, 1862; Jones Fort, Va., June 28, 1862; Black Water, Va., October 28, 1862; Southwest Creek, N. C., December 13, 1863; Kinston, N. C., December 14, 1863; Whitehall, N. C., December 16, 1863; Goldsborough, N. C., December 17, 1863; siege of Morris Island; siege of Forts Wagner and Greeg; and the expedition to White Marsk Island, Ga., February 22, 1864. Following the expedition last-named the regiment came north and joined Butler's division, being with him at the taking of City Point, Va., and remaining with him until Grant's army swung down there en route to Petersburg. In the battle of Malvern Hill, August 17, 1864, one hundred and four of the members of the regiment were killed or wounded, and all of the officers were either killed or missing. In this engagement our subject did not participate, as he was ill and in the hospital at the time. He rejoined the regiment September 23, 1864, after having been an inmate of the hospital for two months, and was then camped at Fort Morton, in front of Petersburg. October 14, 1864, the regiment was sent to the rear on account of the expiration of their service, and went to Portsmouth, Va., where they were in camp for a few days. October 29 our subject, with a number of others detailed from two companies, went on board the vessel "Northern Light," which proceeded to Point Lookout, Md., and took on board nine hundred rebel prisoners, expecting to make an exchange of prisoners at Atlanta, Ga., but while there, General Sherman arrived and blocked the exchange of a number of the prisoners. Proceeding to Charleston, S. C., where they arrived December 6, they made the exchange of the balance of the prisoners, and then proceeded to Annapolis, Md., arriving there December 17. On their journey north sixty of the Union prisoners died. From Annapolis they went to Norfolk, Va., and on the 19th started for Baltimore, arriving there on the 20th. From that city they went by rail to Pittsburg, where they were discharged two days later. Mr. Andrew arrived at his home December 24, 1864. During the two years following he assisted in the cultivation of the home farm.

February 14, 1867, Mr. Andrew married Sarah Lovina Day, of Washington County, Pa. After-

ward he removed to Edgar County, Ill., where he rented a farm. In 1871 he came to Colorado, arriving in Denver with a drove of horses the latter part of February. Coming through to Boulder, he purchased a farm of eighty acres three miles east of this city and here he began as a farmer and stock-raiser. In the spring of 1876 he sold his place and for five years farmed as a renter, after which, in 1881, he bought one hundred and twenty acres, seventy acres of which comprises his present farm. Fraternally he is a member of Centennial State Lodge No. 8, A. O. U. W., and Nathaniel Lyon Post No. 5, G. A. R. He and his wife became the parents of nine children, but have been bereaved by the loss of six, only three now living. Hilliard S., who was a student in the State University for two years, is engaged in mining in Eldora; Henry O., a graduate of the State University, is now studying law; and Ida M.is a student in the Boulder high school. The family are active in the work of the Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a member of the People's party.

HERMAN S. YOUTSEY, county treasurer of Larimer County, was born near Seymour, Jackson County, Ind., December 31, 1842, a son of Peter and Mary (Hays) Youtsey. His father, who was born near Circleville, Ohio, was a son of Peter Youtsey, a native of Pennsylvania, of German descent, and a pioneer of Ohio, later of Missouri, where he died. Purchasing an unimproved tract of land in Jackson County, Peter Youtsey, Jr., engaged in its cultivation until 1852, when he removed to Iowa and settled near Chariton, Lucas County, where he engaged in farm pursuits until his death. In the latter part of his life he spent some time in Colorado, but had no thought of permanently locating here, as his interests were elsewhere. In religion he was a consistent member of the Christian Church. His death occurred in 1888, when he was eighty-one years of age.

The mother of our subject was born near old Fort Bologna, on Driftwood Fork of the White River, in Indiana. Her father, a native of Kentucky, served in the war of 1812 and was killed in an Indian fight that took place near Fort Bologna in 1813. His father, who probably came from Virginia, was killed by Indians in Kentucky. Mrs. Mary Youtsey was reared on the frontier and had few advantages, but was a well-informed woman nevertheless. She died in Kansas in 1886, near Great Bend, when almost eighty years of age. In her family there were eight children, namely: Malinda C., Mrs. Stout, who died in Iowa; Melissa, Mrs. Scott, of Kansas; Cordelia, Mrs. Goltry, of Russell, Iowa; Columbus, who died in Carthage, Mo., in 1896; Farilla, Mrs. McGill, of Great Bend, Kan.; John J., of Loveland, Colo., a retired physician; Herman S.; and Sarah, who died in Iowa when a young lady.

When about ten years of age the subject of this sketch was taken by his parents to Iowa, traveling through Illinois in a "prairie schooner," and crossing the Illinois River at Peoria and the Mississippi at Burlington. He was reared on a farm at Chariton. His education, primarily acquired in public schools, was supplemented by an attendance of almost three years at Oskaloosa College. During the vacation months he engaged in teaching. Upon leaving college he embarked in the mercantile business, continuing thus engaged until 1871, when he came to Colorado and secured a position as teacher in the Boulder school. His brother, John J., had come to Colorado in 1864, and he was induced to come hither through favorable reports of the country. In 1877, after having taught for a time and engaged as deputy assessor of Boulder County for two years, he removed to the Big Thompson Valley, where he proved up a homestead, to which he added until he became the owner of two hundred and forty acres, devoted to general farming. In 1895 he sold this place, and has since given his attention entirely to official duties.

In 1881, on the Greenback ticket, Mr. Youtsey was elected county assessor and two years later he was re-elected, serving from January, 1882, to January, 1886, two terms, with office in the old courthouse. He was then continued as deputy assessor until January, 1892, and meantime, in 1888, took possession of the assessor's office in the new courthouse. In 1892 he was appointed deputy county treasurer, which he held under F. P. Stover and J. L. Thomas, two terms. In 1897, on the People's party ticket, he was elected by a good majority, being the only successful candidate on that ticket. He took the oath of office January 1, 1898, for two years. He has been connected with Larimer County offices for a

longer period than any other officer. His record is an excellent one, showing that he is faithful to every duty and energetic in his work. He is a firm believer in silver money and thinks that those who champion the cause of silver should unite, sinking other differences regarding tariff, etc., and making the money question the sole issue.

In November, 1875, in Boulder, Mr. Youtsey married Miss Alice Stephens, who was born in Ohio, and in 1870 accompanied her father, Robert Stephens, to Colorado, joining the Union colony at Greeley, but removing in 1874 to Boulder County and settling upon a farm near Longmont. The two children of Mr. and Mrs. Youtsey are Floyd S. and Otho E., nineteen and ten years of age respectively. The older son was in the draughting department of the Cambria Iron Works for two years, and is now a student in the State Agricultural College.

GEORGE A. ANDREWS is one of the honored citizens of Boulder, of which place he was one of the pioneers, as he came here during the Civil war. He has been a witness of great changes in the more than thirty-five years that have elapsed since his arrival here, and has done not a little toward the development of this town. He has himself put up buildings here on land where he has seen deer and other wild game roaming, and when it was proposed to locate the state university here, he was one of the most influential in securing the institution, and donated twenty acres of land for the purpose. All public improvements have always been warmly advocated by him, and his ballot is sure to be cast on the side of progress.

A son of Asa and Ruth (Kendrick) Andrews, our subject was born in Saco, Me., June 6, 1832, being one of their ten children. Albert served during the Civil war in the Union army. John William, another son, served in the United States navy in the conflict between the North and South. The Andrews family is of Scotch-English extraction. Asa Andrews was a native of Maine, and was occupied in conducting a merchant tailoring establishment in the town of Saco up to 1835, when he retired and spent his last years upon his farm in that vicinity. He died in 1843, when but fifty-five years of age. His wife, likewise a native of Maine, lived to be eighty-four years of age, her death occurring in 1878. Her father, Captain Kendrick, was master of his own vessel, which was engaged in the coasting trade in Atlantic waters, and her mother was a Miss Warren, of Massachusetts Quaker stock. She lived to be eighty-seven years old. Mr. and Mrs. Andrews were identified with the Presbyterian Church and were exemplary Christians, beloved by all who knew them.

George Andrews was reared in his native town, and received his education in the higher branches of learning in the Saco Academy. When in his eighteenth year he went to Lawrence, Mass., where he served a two-years' apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade. Then he worked at his calling in New York City up to 1853, and for the following four years engaged in contracting in Massachusetts. In 1857 he turned his face westward, and was a resident of Galva, Ill., for the next six years. May 1, 1863, he started for Colorado, reaching here after a journey of about two months. Coming across the plains he drove two yoke of oxen and two yoke of cows, and took the route up the Platte River, by way of Plattsmouth, Neb. July 2, 1863, he arrived in Boulder County, having made good time in his long trip. With Charles Hamblin he located on a ranch adjoining the present town on the southeast, and improved the property. The succeeding year they divided the land, Mr. Andrews becoming the owner of one hundred and twenty acres. He continued to cultivate this place and live thereon until 1869, when he changed his place of residence to the town. He rented his farm up to 1874 and then sold the place. The first flour-mill put up in Boulder was the Sternberg mill, built in 1872 on his land. In 1869 he established a general merchandise store here, but sold out two years later. He built and still owns a store at the corner of Pearl and Thirteenth streets, and erected his comfortable house at Walnut and Nineteenth streets. In his numerous business ventures he has been quite successful, as he has exercised good judgment and forethought and has been fair and just in all his dealings. He possesses the respect of a large circle of acquaintances and friends, and justly deserves their esteem.

April 13, 1857, Mr. Andrews married Miss Mary A. Ellsworth, of Massachusetts. Her father, James Ellsworth, was an officer in the

United States navy, before and during the Civil war. Of the four children born to our subject and wife two are living, and all were educated in the University of Colorado. Charles died when in his thirty-third year. Mina is Mrs. Maulford Whiteley, of Boulder; Susie May married Victor Gothe, of Denver, and died September 15, 1898; Frances R. is at home with her parents.

Mr. Andrews was initiated into the Masonic order when he was a resident of Galva, Ill., and is now a demitted member. He belonged to the Odd Fellows' society when he was a young man, in Massachusetts. He is connected with the Boulder Building and Loan Association. Since the days of Fremont he has been an ardent Republican.

GEORGE F. FONDA, one of the most enterprising and successful of Boulder's business men, is vice-president of the First National Bank of this place and is financially interested in many local concerns and industries which are of benefit to this community. He has been a resident of Boulder for nearly a quarter of a century, or his entire adult life, and his own career has been closely associated with the upbuilding and development of the town.

The Fonda family is of Holland-Dutch extraction. The founder of the American branch in this country settled here in 1654, and representatives of the family have been prominently connected with every war in which our government has since figured, except war with Spain. The name is found in the history of the war of the Revolution, the war of 1812, the Mexican war and the Civil war. Gen. John G. Fonda, after serving in the war with Mexico, became a general in the war of the Rebellion; he was a civil engineer by occupation.

The parents of our subject are Henry D. and Catherine (Farrell) Fonda, who were natives of the Mohawk Valley, N. Y., and of Pennsylvania, respectively. The father was a civil engineer, and for years in the early days of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad he was employed in that capacity by the company. Later he removed to Illinois, and settled on a farm in Hancock County, near the town of Augusta. He was county surveyor there for five terms and helped drive the Mormons out of Hancock County when they became obnoxious to the citizens. In 1874 Mr. Fonda came to Colorado, and taking up his abode in Boulder, practiced civil engineering and mineral surveying up to the time of his death, at sixty-nine years of age. He was married in Peoria, Ill., and his widow is now a resident of Denver. Of their ten children, all but one is living.

G. F. Fonda was born in Augusta, Ill., and passed the first thirteen years of his life in that state. In 1874 he came to Boulder, where his brother, Ghiles H., was in the drug business, his store being situated on the land now owned by our subject, and on which he has since built a substantial two-story and basement building, modern, heated by steam and lighted by electricity. Soon after his arrival here he began to work for his brother in the drug store, with a view to learning the business. He received $10 a month at first and gradually a larger salary. He was ambitious and enterprising, and when his brother determined to remove to Leadville in 1878, the youth, then but seventeen years old, bought the business on time. He studied pharmacy and by wisdom and judgment beyond his years gained the respect and confidence of the citizens and built up a lucrative trade. He now deals in wholesale drugs, his patrons being located in small towns of this county and adjoining territory, and it is safe to say that he controls the largest trade in northern Colorado. He also keeps a fine line of wall-paper, paints, oils, etc. For a time he was interested in the manufacture of soda-water and was a dealer in mineral waters, but his brother is now managing that business. For some years our subject has been vice-president and a director of the Boulder Milling and Elevator Company.

Politically Mr. Fonda is a Democrat, and was elected alderman from the first ward, but resigned before the completion of his term. He is past master of Columbia Lodge No. 14, A. F. & A. M.; belongs to Boulder Chapter No. 7, R. A. M. (of which he is past high priest); Mount Sinai Commandery No. 7, K. T., and El Jebel Temple, Mystic Shrine. He also is a member of the Uniform Rank of the Knights of Pythias and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In the Colorado Pharmaceutical Association he has been vice-president.

The marriage of Mr. Fonda and Miss Mary E. Jones was solemnized in Boulder November 26,

1879. Mrs. Fonda is a native of Michigan, and is a daughter of David Jones, one of the early settlers of Nederland, Boulder County. She received her higher education in the University of Colorado. To Mr. and Mrs. Fonda two daughters were born, Elizabeth and Catherine.

CORNELIUS H. BOND, sheriff of Larimer County, was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, across the river from Wheeling, W. Va., October 9, 1855, a son of Joshua H. and Susan (Huffman) Bond. His father, who was born near Baltimore, was a son of Joshua Bond, Sr., also a native of Maryland, and a pioneer farmer of Ohio. Two of his brothers were soldiers in the war of 1812. The family is of English descent, but has been identified with American history since an early period in the settlement of Maryland.

From Guernsey County, where he engaged in farming, Joshua H. Bond removed to Harrison County, Ohio, where he still resides, being now seventy-one years of age. His wife, who was born in Virginia, died in Ohio in 1880, when forty-nine years of age. She was a daughter of John Huffman, a circuit rider in the Methodist Episcopal Church and a pioneer missionary, who traveled on horseback with saddlebags from town to town and accomplished much good among the frontiersmen. He and his wife died within fifteen hours of each other and were buried in the same grave.

The subject of this sketch was the oldest of seven children who attained years of maturity. Of these three sons and three daughters are now living. He was educated in public schools and an academy, and at the age of twenty began to teach, in which work he was engaged for four years, being principal of a school for one year. March 7, 1879, he started for Colorado, and on reaching this state located in Loveland, where he secured employment on a ranch. Later he clerked in a store. In 1885, with a partner, he started in the grocery business in Loveland, but after two years closed out the business and resumed work as a clerk. For two years he was with Mr. Seaman in the general merchandise business as a partner, but then sold his interest and again embarked in the grocery business. On retiring from that business he represented the Deering Harvester Company.

On the Republican ticket, in 1895, Mr. Bond was elected sheriff of Larimer County. Two years later he was re-elected as the nominee of the silver Republicans, endorsed by the Democrats. He received a plurality of twelve hundred and thirty-four, which was the largest received by any of the candidates elected at that time. He held the office from January, 1896, to January, 1898, and his present term extends from January, 1898, to January, 1900. While in Loveland he was alderman for several terms. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias, U. R., in Fort Collins, the Woodmen of the World in Loveland, the Eastern Star, and was made a Mason in Loveland Lodge No. 53, A. F. & A. M.

In Loveland, in 1888, Mr. Bond married Miss Frona Sullivan, who was born in Iowa and died February 20, 1895, leaving a daughter, Doris. The second marriage of Mr. Bond united him with Miss Alma Sanborn, who was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, a daughter of George W. Sanborn, of Vermont. Mr. and Mrs. Bond are the parents of two children, twins, Frank and Florence.

WALTER A. CHAMBERLAIN is one of the most popular and enterprising young men of Boulder. He was born near Council Bluffs, Iowa, September 23, 1859, and is the son of William G. and Frances Rogers (Allen) Chamberlain. His father, whose history is given among the representative citizens of Denver, was for many years a resident of Peru, South America, where he was engaged in the manufacture of silk, and after returning to the states located in Colorado and established a large photograph gallery, and gave to the public the first views of Colorado scenery. He married Frances Rogers Allen, an English lady, living with her parents in Lima, Peru, and at present both reside in Denver. Six children were born to them, of whom four are living, two sons and two daughters.

The youngest of the family, our subject, was reared in Denver, and educated in the public and high schools until he reached his sixteenth year, when he entered his father's store on Larimer and Fifteenth streets and learned the business under him. He afterwards accepted a position with W. H. Jackson, in the same business, and remained with him eleven years. He there

finished some of the finest mountain sceneries ever printed. He was the first man in the west to make prints, and is credited with making the first and largest section, or panoramic pictures. In 1892 he resigned this position to take charge of the Chamberlain sampling works in Boulder. W. J. Chamberlain & Co. have branch works in Georgetown, Blackhawk and Denver, besides the one in Boulder. This is a steam plant, with a capacity of thirty tons and is the oldest of the kind in Boulder. The company do crushing and assaying, and purchase a large quantity of ore outright.

He was married in Denver to Miss Jennie Herrick, daughter of Samuel E. Herrick, a native of Indiana. Their union has been blessed with three children: Estes H., Hyla K. and Helena F. He is one of the officers of Columbia Lodge No. 14, A. F. & A. M.; a past officer in the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Woodmen of the World and the Knights of the Maccabees. He is treasurer in the Fraternal Aid and Woodman Circle, and holds the same office in the Select Knights of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He was a member of the old government guards, state milita for three years, and joined the Archer Hose Company of Denver as a torch boy. He is now a member of the Boulder Hose Company and is serving the third term as foreman. He is a Republican, but is not an active politician.

UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO. Adjoining the city of Boulder and overlooking it from the high ground on the south side of Boulder Creek stand the buildings that comprise the University of Colorado. The scenery is incomparable. To the west may be seen the highest foothills of the Rocky Mountains, and far in the distance gleam the snow-capped heights of Arapahoe Peak. As the eye turns to the south, there may be seen the beautiful mesas; while the entire expanse to the north shows fertile plains, where the summer sun falls on green fields and tiny lakes.

The history of the University of Colorado dates back to 1861, when the legislature enacted its establishment at Boulder. Nothing, however, was done toward opening the institution for some years. In 1871 fifty-two acres of land, valued at $5,000, were given for university grounds, and three years later the legislature of the then territory appropriated $15,000, which sum was doubled by the citizens of Boulder. In 1875 congress set apart seventy-two sections of land for the support of the university. The next year the territory became a state, and the constitution provided that the university should become a state institution, and thus be entitled to the lands appropriated by congress. The first general assembly of the state made provision for its permanent support by levying a tax of one-fifth of a mill upon the property of the state; also, for a fund to be secured by the sale of land granted by the United States.

In September, 1877, the university opened for the reception of students. There were two instructors and forty-four pupils. In 1878 the general assembly appropriated $7,000 for apparatus, furniture, etc. Five years later a special fund was created by a tax of one-fifth of a mill for 1883 and 1884, which yielded $40,000, and was expended for apparatus, additional buildings, etc. The university is maintained by a tax levy of one-fifth of a mill on the assessed valuation of the property of the state. In 1891 a special appropriation of $30,000 was made, which was used toward the erection of the Hale Scientific Building, a beautiful structure of modern style of architecture. Beginning with the general assembly of 1893, a large special appropriation in addition to the one-fifth mill has been made for each biennial period.

From time to time different departments have been added to the university, until it now comprises the following: College of Liberal Arts, Graduate Courses, Colorado School of Applied Science, Colorado School of Medicine, Colorado School of Law and Colorado State Preparatory School. In the College of Liberal Arts four bachelor degrees are conferred, A. B., Ph. B., B. L. and B. S. These courses have in common certain basic studies, but are differentiated by characteristic studies for each degree. Group election has recently become an important feature of the curriculum. The graduate degrees are: M. A., M. S. and Ph. D.

The School of Law was opened in September, 1892, and is conducted upon the most advanced methods of legal instruction. Special attention is given to mining and irrigation law, in which a Colorado attorney needs to be well grounded; as well as in the broader realm of national and international law. The student is grounded in the

principles of English and American law, while unusual phases of the law are presented in lectures by the most distinguished jurists of the Rocky Mountain region.

The School of Applied Science was established in 1893. Its advantages are apparent to all who are familiar with the requirements of a high citizenship in Colorado. The requirements for admission are the same as in the College of Liberal Arts. The principle is carried into practice here that thorough training on theory, followed by the application of theory to practice, is the only rational preparation for engineering.

The School of Medicine was the first professional department established in the university. Since the reorganization of the school in 1892, its growth has been rapid. A hospital has been erected near the university grounds. The school has a large corps of professors, lecturers and assistants. The medical course extends over four years, of nine months each. A very high standard of training is maintained in the school.

The State Preparatory School, conducted by the university, has for its object the attainment of a high standard of college preparatory education. This school occupies a substantial building in the center of Boulder, and is furnished with laboratories, library and other facilities.

The School of Music, technically, is not a department of the university, but was organized to promote musical culture throughout the state.

It is the pride of the Colorado people that nowhere in the United States can a classical education be secured at less cost than in the State University. The tuition is as free as the Colorado sunshine and pure air. Here the young men and women of the state may obtain an education equal to that to be obtained in the best universities of the land. That the people appreciate the advantages offered is shown by the enrollment, including the Preparatory School, of more than seven hundred students.

There are now twelve university buildings on the campus. The Medical, Chemical, Engineering buildings and the gymnasium were dedicated in 1898, three years after the dedication of the Hale Scientific building. The engineering building, as thus completed, contains twelve rooms, besides well-equipped shops, and is a model of its kind. The gymnasium, which is 80x40, adjoins the athletic field, and its entire space is thrown into one hall, provided with a platform at one end and a gallery at the other.

Having existed as a university for twenty-one years, the Colorado State University may now be said to have attained its majority, and what it has already accomplished may be taken as an index of what it will accomplish in the future. Its work has been definite and far reaching. It has awakened in young men and women a desire for knowledge and an ambition to broaden their mental horizons. It has developed their mind, enlarged their aspirations and uplifted their thoughts. What it has done in the past it will do in a larger measure in the future. In the enlightened citizenship of the state, in the refinement of its daughters and the statesmanship of its sons, the good accomplished by the university will live through countless years to come.

JAMES H. BAKER, A. M., LL. D., president of the University of Colorado, was born in Harmony, Me., October 13, 1848, a son of Wesley and Lucy (Hutchins) Baker, natives of Harmony and New Portland, Me., respectively. His grandfather, Lemuel, was a son of Joseph Baker, a native of Massachusetts. Agriculture has been the principal occupation of the family and longevity noticeable among its members. James Hutchins, the father of Mrs. Lucy Baker, was a member of the Maine legislature. Josiah Parker, her grandfather, was a member of General Washington's bodyguard.

In 1869 the subject of this sketch entered Bates College at Lewiston, Me., from which he graduated in 1873, and afterward he was employed as principal of the Yarmouth (Me.) high school. Resigning that position in 1875, he came west to take charge of the Denver high school. His influence in that city was felt from the first. He kept abreast with the most advanced educational methods of the times and was quick to adopt their most desirable features, applying them, with such modifications as he thought best, in his own field of labor. During the seventeen years of his service in Denver, the attendance increased from fifty pupils to seven hundred and one of the finest high school buildings in the country was erected.

While at the head of the Denver high school, Mr. Baker took an active part in the educational work of the state. He became active in the work

of the State Teachers' Association, and in 1880 served as its president, while five years later he was made president of the high school and college section. In 1886 he was elected a member of the National Council of Education, and in 1890 he served as its chairman on the relation of high schools to colleges. In 1891 he was elected as president of the highest educational council in the United States.

In January, 1892, Mr. Baker accepted the presidency of the State University of Colorado. His influence has been wonderfully apparent in the increased usefulness of the university and its enlarged attendance. Under his leadership, the school has attained an enviable reputation abroad and in every town of the state, and the university has become the pride of every educator in the state as well as of every citizen in Boulder. Although the growth in the number of students has been remarkably rapid, the standards and efficiency of the various departments at the same time have been constantly improved. That the character of the work done in the University of Colorado is widely recognized appears in many ways, but in none more notably than in an editorial recently published in *Minerva*, the German yearbook of the educational world. This ranks the University of Colorado amongst the first eleven American universities and the first five state universities. This estimate is based upon faculties, facilities, standards and character of graduate work.

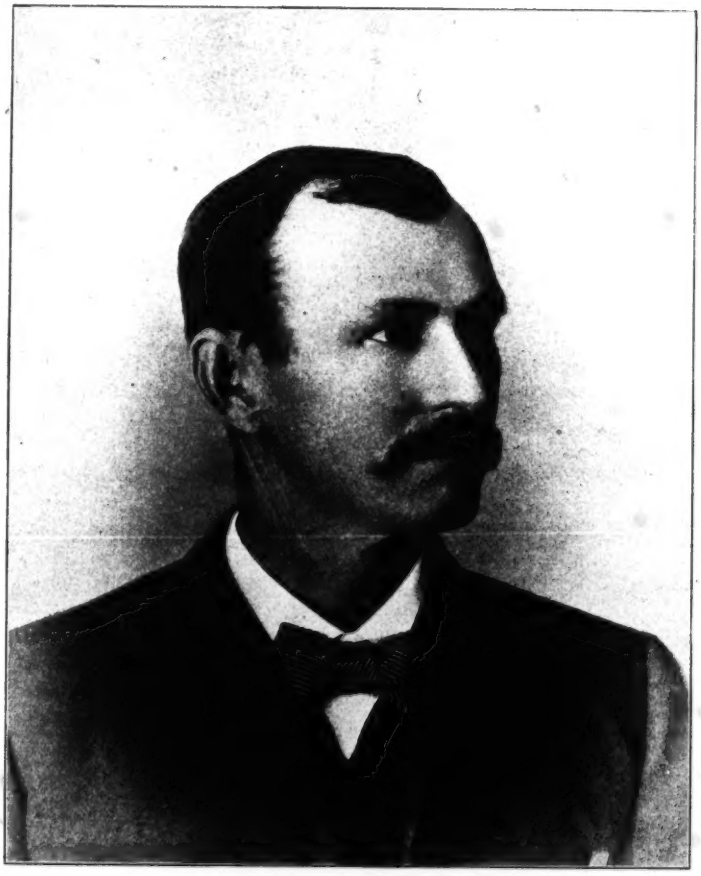
In 1883 President Baker was the orator of the day before the Alumni Association of his alma mater, and that institution in 1892 conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. He was a member of the committee of ten that made the famous report on secondary education in the United States and was the one who originated the scheme of such an investigation. His "Elementary Psychology" was published in 1890, besides which he has written many valuable papers and delivered many important addresses. His psychology has been extensively used as a text book, both in high school and academies. Besides his regular work he has been a constant student of psychology and philosophy and has also kept in touch with developments made in other lines of scientific thought.

The marriage of Mr. Baker took place in Denver, his wife being Miss Jennie V. Hilton, who was born in New York state. She is a daughter of Rev. John V. Hilton, who was a Congregational clergyman in Boston, and later in Denver. Mr. and Mrs. Baker have two children, Hilton and Helen.

REVILO LOVELAND, who came to Colorado in the government employ in 1857, has made his home in Fort Collins since 1895. He was born in Durham, Middlesex County, Conn., in March, 1838, and was the oldest of three children, his sister being Mrs. Ellen Isbell, of New Haven, Conn., while his brother, Elbridge, was a sailor. His father, Isaac Loveland, was born in Durham, and was a descendant of one of the first settlers at Saybrook, Middlesex County. For years he engaged in farming at Durham, but in 1866 he came to Colorado and settled on the Cache la Poudre River, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, in 1890, at seventy-eight years. His wife, Susan Hall, was born in Killingworth, Middlesex County, member of an old Connecticut family; she died at Durham when her children were young.

It was in the summer of 1857 that our subject joined a government expedition that started from Fort Leavenworth and afterward divided, part going up the Platte under Colonel Sumner and the remainder going up the Arkansas to a point below the mouth of the Cache la Poudre. The latter expedition our subject accompanied, under Major Sedgwick, traveling with mule-train up the Arkansas and meeting the other expedition at a point previously arranged, after which Colonel Sumner took command of the entire force. They encountered the Indians and had a fight with them on Solomon's Fork. In the fall of the same year the train returned to Leavenworth. From that time until 1861 Mr. Loveland continued in the government service every summer on the plains. In 1858 he went to Utah on a Mormon expedition. The next year he drove the team of the Smoky Hill Express, owned by Jones & Russell, between Leavenworth and Denver, and later he was employed by the same firm in herding mules. In 1860 he went to New Mexico for the government.

During the war Mr. Loveland was wagon master, also inspector and receiver of horses, in the west and southwest. In the siege of Vicks-



GEORGE K. PEASLEY.

burg he was taken sick and afterward spent a year in Rolla and Springfield, Mo. In the spring of 1864 he was discharged at Springfield, Mo., and in the summer of the same year he again came to Colorado. This time he settled in Larimer County, twelve miles southeast of the present site of Fort Collins, on the Cache la Poudre, where he took a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, and, with two others, made a private ditch. He continued raising stock and farm products on that place until 1895, when he sold out and bought a home in Fort Collins.

Politically Mr. Loveland is a pronounced Republican. He was made a Mason in Collins Lodge No. 19, A. F. & A. M. In 1876 he was elected county commissioner and served in that capacity for one term of three years. In Greeley he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Carpenter, a native of Ohio, and daughter of Daniel Carpenter, a member of the Union colony, coming to Greeley in 1871.

GEORGE K. PEASLEY, deceased, was a leading representative of the business interests of Greeley, where he was extensively engaged in buying and shipping stock, and also conducted a hardware business, and was a director in the First National Bank. Of excellent business ability and broad resources, he attained a prominent place among the substantial citizens of Weld County, and was a recognized leader in public affairs. He won success by his well-directed, energetic efforts, and the prosperity that came to him was certainly well deserved.

Mr. Peasley was born in Burlington, Iowa, August 15, 1847, and was a son of John F. and Lucretia Peasley, representative of a well-known and highly respected family of Illinois. Our subject was successfully engaged in farming in Henderson County until 1880, when he came to Colorado and located at Evans, where he was engaged in business for about three years with Capt. B. D. Harper, under the firm name of Harper, Peasley & Co. He then came to Greeley, where the company was later re-organized under the name of the Illinois Live Stock Company, with Mr. Peasley as general manager. He and his brother-in-law, Nat. Bruen, of Henderson County, Ill., probably did more to raise the quality and standard of roadsters and track horses in that and adjoining counties than any other two individuals. They owned the noted horses Egmont and Fame, brought from Kentucky, and many of Egmont's colts have won a world-wide reputation. Mr. Peasley became one of the most energetic and active business men of Greeley; was a member of the hardware firm of Robie & Peasley; was a director of the First National Bank; owned an excellent farm of three hundred and twenty acres of land under ditch in Weld County, and was also interested in real estate in Salt Lake, Utah.

On the 7th of January, 1874, Mr. Peasley was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. King, of La Harpe, Ill., a daughter of Calvin and Jane (Austin) King. She grew to womanhood in her native town, living there until her marriage, when she and her husband located on the old Peasley homestead in Henderson County, near the town of Decorra. To them were born four children, namely: George S., who died in infancy; Leroy, Maude and Mabel. Mr. Peasley had one sister, Mrs. Nat. Bruen, of Iowa, and two brothers, Frank and Charles.

While shipping cattle to Omaha, Mr. Peasley was killed by falling between the cars at Julesburg September 17, 1895. He was a prominent member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Knights of Pythias, and was buried under the auspices of both fraternities, the funeral services being conducted by Rev. O. J. Moore, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His genial, pleasant manner made him popular in social as well as business circles, and he was recognized as one of the foremost citizens in northern Colorado, honored and respected by all who knew him.

CHARLES B. ANDREWS, of Fort Collins, is the owner of large landed tracts in Larimer County. His home farm, known as Shadeland, is named from the fact of the fine grove of trees on the place, which comprises one hundred and twenty well-improved acres, within the city limits. His ranch, which is called Shetland, takes its name from the fact that he long raised Shetland ponies on the place, having brought the first herd ever in the state, and making from time to time several importations of ponies. Now, however, he gives his attention largely to raising full-blooded registered Herefords, of which

he has a large number. Adjoining Fort Collins to the west he has two hundred and forty acres, much of which is laid out in cherry and apple orchards. All of his land is under irrigation, and he is interested in and a director of most of the ditches on the south side of the Cache la Poudre.

John Andrews, who was an old laird of Scotland, and owned the town of Ingleston, brought his family to America and settled in Allegheny City, Pa., where he lived retired. Like his forefathers, he was a strict Presbyterian. His son, Col. James Andrews, was born in Dumfries-shire, Scotland, and engaged in contracting, having contracts for bridges at Pittsburg and along the Pennsylvania Railroad at different places. With Captain Eades he became interested in the building of the famous Eades' bridge at St. Louis, and contracted for the tunnel through that city to the Union depot. Next, with Captain Eades, he assisted in building the jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi, doing the most of the work on money advanced by himself, not receiving any money from the government until the completion of the work. He was engaged in building a railroad across the isthmus at Tehauntepec when Captain Eades died and the work was abandoned. The two, Captain Eades and Colonel Andrews, worked together harmoniously and successfully, the former influencing and working with politicians, the latter carrying out practical plans. But when Captain Eades died, Colonel Andrews gave up the work, as he had no taste for working with politicians. He embarked in the iron manufacturing business at Pittsburg, where he bought the Moorehead and McLean foundries, and operated it as long as he lived. In the rolling mills he manufactured a fine grade of steel rails. He was a director in many banks, street railway and bridge companies, and took an active part in many local enterprises. He owned a beautiful home, known as Ingleside, which was situated in Allegheny City on Nunnery Hill. There his death occurred in July, 1897, when he was seventy-two years of age. His wife, who was Maria Carson, a native of the north of Ireland, accompanied her parents to Allegheny, Pa., and is still living at Ingleside. They were the parents of eight children, namely: Mary, wife of Alexander Cochran, of St. Louis, Mo.; Ella, of Allegheny; Charles B.; Sidney, who is assistant solicitor for the Illinois Central Railroad and resides in Chicago; Rie, of Allegheny; Robert, a stockman owning a large ranch in Larimer County; Walter and Eades, who live in Pittsburg.

In Allegheny, Pa., where he was born August 6, 1854, Mr. Andrews laid the foundation of his education, which was subsequently enlarged by attendance at the Western University of Pittsburg. On account of ill health he was obliged to leave college prior to the completion of the regular course. Hoping that a change might be beneficial, he traveled through Florida and California. In 1871 he passed through Denver, en route to California, and the next year returned, settling in Fort Collins, where he embarked in the stock business, becoming one of the most extensive cattle dealers here. For some time he was interested with Abner Loomis in the purchase and sale of cattle. He had his range first at Fort Casper, Wyo., later near the Black Hills, and owns several thousand acres of land, all fenced, in Larimer County, at the headwaters of the Cache la Poudre. Besides other interests, he was a charter member of the company that organized the State Bank and is now a director in the Poudre Valley Bank.

In Fort Collins Mr. Andrews married Miss Julia Henderson, in March, 1881, who was born in La Grange, Mo., a daughter of John W. Henderson, a native of old Virginia. Her paternal grandfather removed with the family to Lewis County, Mo., where he and later his son engaged in farming. In 1880 the latter came to Leadville, but after two years there, settled in Fort Collins, where he is now superintendent of two ditches. He married Henrietta Durkee, a native of Missouri, and daughter of Lucien Durkee, whose wife was a Miss Bourne, of Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Henderson had three children, but one, a son, Lucien, died in Silverton, where he was mining; the other son, Joseph, is living in Fort Collins. Mrs. Andrews was educated in La Grange College. Mr. and Mrs. Andrews have one son, James Henderson, now a student at the State Agricultural College.

Politically Mr. Andrews is a Republican. He was made a Mason in Collins Lodge No. 19, A. F. & A. M., to which he belongs, as he also does to Collins Chapter No. 11, R. A. M., DeMolay Commandery No. 13, K. T., Colorado Consistory of Denver, and El Jebel Temple,

N. M. S. He and his wife are Presbyterians in religious belief. In 1898 he represented the Wyoming Cattle Growers' Association, of which he is a member, in the National Stock Growers' Convention in Denver. In earlier days, when game was plentiful, he heartily enjoyed a hunt on the plains, where he frequently saw thousands of elks and as many buffaloes in a herd. The advance of civilization, however, has had its effect upon wild animals and there are now few to be found by even the most ardent hunter.

REV. JOHN BAPTIST RAVERDY was born in Rheims, France, June 24, 1831, and was ordained a sub-deacon in 1850. After nine years, hearing of the thousands who were crossing the plains to the mines of the Rocky Mountains, he felt there would be need of a spiritual adviser here, and he therefore crossed the ocean. Soon afterward Bishop Lamy ordered him to go to the mountain region with Father Machebeuf. He arrived in Denver October 29, 1860, where he found between thirty and forty Catholics. Though the outlook was not encouraging he urged his associate to build a church and this was done. On a foundation so unhopeful was built what is now known as St. Mary's Cathedral, on Stout and Fifteenth streets, then out on the prairie.

While Bishop Machebeuf was building the church, Father Raverdy made a horseback tour of the southern part of the state. He arrived at Huerfano November 15, 1860, and remained there for some days, engaged in the sacred duties of his profession. He journeyed to and fro, enduring all the hardships of pioneer life, suffering exposure, and sometimes almost fainting from weariness, but never growing discouraged. Many a time he slept with no canopy save the arched vault of heaven, and his fare was poor and plain, but no one ever heard a word of complaint from his lips. On the other hand, he rejoiced that it was his privilege to engage in the holy calling of a priest. In 1864 he visited Utah and spent some weeks with the Catholics at Salt Lake. He then pushed his way on to Montana, where he found thousands of men engaged in a search for gold, and the month he spent among those ofttimes discouraged miners was fruitful of much good.

In 1866 he accepted the pastorate at Central City, with the spiritual oversight also of Empire, Idaho Springs, Georgetown, Boulder and other small settlements, and continued at the head of this work until 1871. Three years previous to this his old friend and loved associate appointed him his vicar-general. The tie between these two men was peculiarly strong and affectionate, and continued until death separated them. Father Raverdy returned home from France to learn that Bishop Machebeuf had passed away, and the shock undoubtedly hastened his own death, which occurred in Denver November 18, 1889.

HON. HENRY P. H. BROMWELL was born in Baltimore, Md., August 26, 1823, the descendant of English ancestors who adhered to the Quaker faith. His grandfather, William, was born in 1751, in Maryland; but the father, Henry, was a native of Richmond, Va. For some years the latter was a lumber merchant of Baltimore, thence went to Cincinnati, and later settled in Clark County, Ill., and finally removed to Charleston, Coles County, where he died at seventy-four years. When a boy of seventeen years he took part in the war of 1812 and was present at the defense of North Point. He married Henrietta Holmes, daughter of Lemuel and granddaughter of Joseph Holmes, whose ancestors came to this country in the "Mayflower" and was for years a wealthy shipping merchant of Boston and New York. Mrs. Bromwell died in Denver, in January, 1882, aged eighty-six years. Of her six children, only one survives.

When the family left Cincinnati our subject was five years of age. He was admitted to the bar at Vandalia, Ill., in 1853, and while practicing law, published a paper called the *Age of Steam and Fire*. For four years he was county judge, and after removing to Charleston, he was elected, on the Republican ticket, a member of congress from the seventh district and re-elected after two years, serving from 1865 to 1869, and taking an active part in all the stormy legislation that culminated in the attempted impeachment of President Johnson. He was a member of the constitutional convention of Illinois in 1869. In 1865–66 he was grand master of the grand lodge of Masons in Illinois.

Coming to Denver in 1870, Judge Bromwell engaged in the practice of law. He was a mem-

ber of the territorial council of 1874, the constitutional convention of 1875–76 and the legislature of 1879, and while in the latter position he introduced and secured the passage of the bill to establish the irrigation system of Colorado. In 1881, under appointment by Governor Pitkin, he made the revision of the statutes of the state, which on completion were published in one large volume. Ill health led him to retire from the practice of the law and from public life in 1889; but, though retired, he still takes a warm interest in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the people and the prosperity of the nation. Formerly a Republican, after a careful study of the needs of our country he was led to change his views in 1884 and has since been a Democrat. At one time he was connected with the Odd Fellows. He is a member of the lodge, chapter and commandery of Masons, and is past grand master of the grand lodge of Colorado. In Marshall, Ill., he married Emily F. Payne, daughter of John W. Payne, an attorney in Indiana, where she died during a visit to her old home. She was the mother of three children: Henrietta E.; Henry P., who died while a student of law, at nineteen years of age; and Emily, who died in girlhood.

CHARLES P. MILLER, M. D., is in point of years of active professional practice the oldest resident physician and surgeon of Fort Collins, where he has resided since September of 1878. In 1880 he built the residence he now occupies, a commodious and comfortable home, around which are large grounds with fruit and shade trees. He owns a forty-acre farm near Fort Collins, on which is a cherry orchard with five hundred early Richmond cherry trees.

The Miller family was identified with the early history of Vermont. From Bridgewater, that state, Lewis Miller came to Akron, Ohio, where he was employed as a contractor. Later he settled at Three Rivers, St. Joseph County, Mich., where he engaged in farming. When he located there, in 1845, the land was heavily timbered and wholly destitute of improvements, but he succeeded in grubbing and clearing it, and placed it under good cultivation. A stanch Republican from the organization of the party, he was also a pronounced Abolitionist, and was the only man in the town of Lockport, St. Joseph County, who voted for abolition and its supporters. He died in August, 1878, when he was seventy-six years of age. By his first marriage he had six children, four of whom are living. His second marriage united him with Mary Vincent, by whom he had one son, born at Lockport, Mich., April 26, 1853, and the subject of this sketch.

From an early age Dr. Miller was self-supporting. He taught much of the time when a youth, in order to pay his way through college. Having chosen medicine as his profession, he began to study under Dr. E. B. Graham, of Three Rivers, Mich. In 1874 he entered the homeopathic Medical College connected with the University of Michigan, and graduated in 1877, with the first class of thirteen that completed the course in that institution. When he received the degree of M. D., after having supported himself through the entire course and paid all of his expenses, he found himself only $15 in debt. While this showed that he had been persevering and economical, yet it required some courage for a young practitioner, without experience, to start out for himself, without money or influence. He went to Kent, Portage County, Ohio, where he commenced to practice. In September, 1878, he came to Fort Collins, where he soon built up an enviable reputation for skill in his profession.

The first wife of Dr. Miller was Lillian Minnick, who was born in Ohio, married in Cheyenne, Wyo., and died in Fort Collins. The only child of this union, Eva, died at nine years. The doctor's second wife, whom he married in Fort Collins, was Nora Rice, of Charleston, Ill. They have two children, Zareefa and Mary J.

Dr. Miller was made a Mason in Collins Lodge No. 19, A. F. & A. M. He is connected with it, also with Cache la Poudre Chapter No. 11, R. A. M., DeMolay Commandery No. 13, K. T., Scottish Rite, Colorado Consistory No. 1, El Jebel Tempel N. M. S., he having attained the thirty-second degree in Masonry; also the Odd Fellows' Lodge No. 19, the Knights of Pythias, being a charter member of the Uniform Rank. For some years he advocated Republican principles, but in 1896, when that party declared for the gold standard, he came out firmly and decidedly for the People's party, believing that the safety of the money problem depends upon raising silver to its original and proper standard. He is a member of the Alumni Association of Three

Rivers Union School, from which he graduated. He is a well-educated man, with a broad knowledge of history, mediæval and modern, and with a desire to aid in the development of his town and county by the support of educational and philanthropic institutions.

MARTIN LUTHER LANDES, of LaPorte, Larimer County, is a man of prominence, and is known throughout the county as a progressive farmer, one who brought skill to the aid of the agricultural art. He was born in Circleville, Pickaway County, Ohio, March 3, 1844. His father, Joseph Landes, was of German stock and was born in Bucks County, Pa., but went to Ohio when young; there he married Miss Eve Weaver, also a native of Pennsylvania, but a resident of Circleville, Ohio, from her fourth year, when that city was nothing but a fort. Her father was a farmer. Joseph Landes was a hatter by trade and manufactured hats in Circleville for several years, but afterwards started a bakery and in 1851 located in Lucas County, Iowa, near Chariton, and there engaged in farming. He died in 1864, during the war; his wife reached her seventieth year. Four sons are still living: Henry, a resident of Keokuk, Iowa; John, of Battle Creek, Mich.; Joseph, of Chariton, Iowa; and Martin Luther, of LaPorte, Colo.

When a child of seven Mr. Landes went with his parents to Iowa, traveling by boat down the Ohio and up the Mississippi to Chariton, where he attended the public schools. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company F, Thirty-sixth Iowa Infantry, and was mustered in at Keokuk. He was in the engagements at Helena, Ark., July 4, 1863, the taking of Little Rock, in October, 1863, and the battle of Little Missouri, in April, 1864. The same month they were sent to re-inforce Banks, and at Marks Mills the entire brigade, except six or eight men, were captured, and sent to Tyler, Tex., where they were kept in the stockade ten months and then exchanged. Mr. Landes, with several others, escaped capture in the rush through the closing lines. He went to Pine Bluff, Ark., thence to Little Rock, where he remained a year and did city provost duty until the close of the war. After his regiment was exchanged he joined them at Duvall's Bluff and was mustered out in October, 1865. He then returned to Iowa and engaged in farming until 1873, when he moved to Colorado and engaged in farming in the vicinity of LaPorte for three years. Going back to Iowa he bought a farm near Red Oak, Montgomery County, that state. In 1882 he sold this and bought a ranch of four hundred acres in Livermore, where he raised stock and hay until his wife's failing health necessitated a change, and he moved farther down the valley. In 1893 he went to California and spent a year. In the fall of the following year he returned to Colorado and bought his present farm of eighty acres, three and one-half miles from Fort Collins. Here he raises grain and hay and is an extensive cattle feeder.

Mr. Landes married Miss Frances J. Riddle, a native of Iowa, born in Marion County, that state. She was a daughter of John Riddle, who moved to Colorado in 1870. They have one child living, Pierce J. Landes, aged fourteen, now a student in the LaPorte public school. Their eldest child, Frances Eve, born in 1870, died at the age of one year. The home farm is a model of comfort. It is irrigated by a private ditch, and ornamented with a grove, while the house and other improvements leave little to wish for. Mrs. Landes is a lady of pleasing manners, and is a power for good in the community. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, always ready to reach out a helping hand to a needy brother; and consequently very popular in the community. Mr. Landes was a member of the school board for nine years at Livermore, acting as president and treasurer a part of the time. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was demitted by the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In politics he stands a stalwart Republican, and in the last election Mrs. Landes voted for William McKinley, although she is somewhat independent in politics.

EDWARD MONASH. Among the well-known establishments of Denver is The Fair, of which Mr. Monash is proprietor, and which has the distinction of being the original department store in the city. Through his energy and excellent judgment a profitable local business has been built up and a mail-order trade that extends throughout the entire state. A

visitor to the city finds the store upon one of the best corners in the business center of town; within are floor walkers and clerks, who are studious of the customers' desires and attentive to every want. A large trade, both wholesale and retail, is carried on in the articles usually found in a department store, and the business is among the most substantial in the city.

Mr. Monash is a German by nativity, having been born in the province of Posen, where his ancestors had long resided and where his father, Marcus, was a lithographer. Edward, who was next to the youngest among four children, received his education and afterward served an apprenticeship in a mercantile establishment in the province of Silesia. When sixteen years of age, in 1865, he came to America and settled in St. Louis, where he secured employment as a clerk. In 1868 he moved to Leota Landing, in Mississippi, and there started in the mercantile business for himself, later also carried on a cotton plantation. Selling out in 1880, he married in Peoria, Ill., Miss Jennie Schradzki, whose father, Joseph, was a pioneer merchant of that city. On his bridal tour he visited his old home in Posen, and traveled through England, Ireland, France, Austria and Switzerland.

Returning to the United States in 1881, Mr. Monash settled in Denver and for one year had a mercantile store on Larimer, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets. Afterward for five years he was in the Union building on Sixteenth street, where he inaugurated the department system, starting the first store of that kind in Denver. The name of The Fair was given to the store in 1882. Since 1887 he has been located on Sixteenth and Champa streets, where he occupies a large ground space and four floors. For years he has been a member of the chamber of commerce and board of trade, of which in 1890-92 he was a director, then was chosen first vice-president; in 1897 he was again elected a member of the board of directors and the same year became president of the board. His service of one year was most satisfactory in every respect, but at the expiration of the term he refused re-election, as the duties of the position took his time too much from business. June 1, 1895, under appointment by Governor McIntire, he became president of the board of public works, and served in that capacity until June 1, 1897. He also served two years as park commissioner, having been appointed to the position by Mayor Van Horn in 1893. While president of the chamber of commerce, the convention of January, 1898, was originated in that body, who invited the Colorado Cattle Growers' Association to meet in Denver, and out of that convention grew the national association, Mr. Monash appointing the committee that presented it for adoption. He also appointed the committee that went to Philadelphia and urged, successfully, the American Medical Association to meet in Denver in June, 1898. Since the starting of the festival of the mountain and plain, he has been a member of the board of directors and for two years was chairman of the third day, and is now first vice-president, also chairman of the finance committee of the association and a member of numerous committees. He has never identified himself with politics, his interest in the progress of Denver having been solely that of a public-spirited citizen. However, he is well informed regarding the issues before the people of this age. He favors protection of home industries and the placing of silver upon a proper basis, by which two things he believes the advancement of the city and state and the welfare of the citizens can be most fully conserved.

JOSEPH EDWARD PAINTER. Faithfulness to duty and strict adherence to a fixed purpose in life will do more to advance a man's interests than wealth or adventitious circumstances. The successful men of the day are those who have planned their own advancement and have accomplished it in spite of many obstacles and with a certainty that could have been attained only through their own efforts. This class of men has a worthy representative in Mr. Painter, the present efficient chairman of the board of county commissioners of Weld County, who began life amid rather unfavorable circumstances. Although yet a young man he has left the impress of his individuality on the policy of the county, and is regarded as one of its most prominent and influential citizens.

Mr. Painter was born in Stafford, England, January 6, 1862, and was educated at King Edward VI grammar school of that place. At the age of fifteen he entered the cashier's office of

Barbour Brothers' cotton and silk establishment at Manchester, and later was employed in the government postal service, with which he was connected until coming to America at the age of nineteen. He and his brother arrived in New York City October 1, 1881, and he came direct to Denver, Colo., reaching there on the 4th of the same month. He found employment in the large grocery of Briks Cornforth on Fifteenth street, where he remained until the following May. He then went by wagon on a prospecting tour through the southern part of the state. In July he went to the Blue Range to do some work on property for Denver parties, but soon returned to the Atlantic district, where he remained until fall. He looked for a location for a cattle ranch on the Muddy and Troublesome Rivers, but failed to find a suitable one. After spending the winter at Rico, he returned to Denver, but almost immediately went to Idaho Springs, where he did some contract work for Brick Pomeroy on the Idalia tunnel, remaining there all winter. He was told that he did more than any one else for the same money. He next went to Middle Park on a gold hunting trip, and then over the range, locating mines in the Atlantic district. He and his brother visited several places and decided to embark in the cattle business on what was then known as Blair, now Roggen, Weld County, where they took up government land and also leased some from the state. This they improved, and started in business with two hundred head of stock, which they increased to six hundred, and also raised on shares hundreds for other parties. During this time, however, our subject returned to Denver, where he engaged in the wholesale coal, grain and feed business with success, but ill health finally compelled him to abandon that business, and early in the year of 1893 he again came to Weld County and embarked in farming, in which he has also been successful, although the hail in 1898 destroyed his crops and killed some of his hogs and fruit trees. He owns a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres under an excellent state of cultivation, and his cattle graze on six hundred and forty acres adjoining. He expects in the future to give more attention to cattle raising.

On the 13th of March, 1889, Mr. Painter married Miss Florence Mary, daughter of Thomas Musgrave, of Pittsburg, Pa., and to them have been born two children, Alice Musgrave and Joseph Edward. They attend the Episcopal Church and are widely and favorably known. Taking a deep interest in educational affairs, Mr. Painter organized School District No. 88, at Roggen and served as trustee there until his removal to Denver, and was also postmaster. In the fall of 1895 he was elected county commissioner on the Republican ticket and when the board assembled was chosen chairman. He always attends the state conventions of his party, and takes a prominent part in political affairs. He is a good financier and excellent business man, and is therefore well qualified for his present responsible positions, the duties of which he is most ably discharging, paying particular attention the preservation of county roads.

THOMAS H. ROBERTSON, of Fort Collins, was born in Culpeper County, Va., April 20, 1856. His father, William A., also a native of Culpeper County, born May 28, 1820, was a son of William Robertson, a planter, and became the owner of Clairmont, a fine farm, where he has resided for many years. During the late war he was a member of the Virginia cavalry. His wife, Sarah T., was born September 14, 1814, in Orange County, Va., where her father, John Farish, was long a resident. She died July 29, 1897. Of her seven children all but one are living. William R., a farmer, resides in Culpeper, Va.; James F. is a druggist in Charlotte, N. C.; Katherine, wife of Edmund P. Nalle, lives in Washington, D. C.; Alexander F. is an attorney in Staunton, Va.; and Benjamin T. is a physician at Sulphur Springs, Tex.

The education of our subject was obtained in private schools. In 1873 he embarked in the dry-goods business in Culpeper, and continued in that way until 1878, when he became connected with a wholesale dry-goods house in Baltimore, Md. In 1879 he went to Chicago, Ill., where he was employed in a wholesale hat and fur house. January, 1882, found him in Colorado, and here he has since resided. He started the firm of T. H. Robertson & Co., on Jefferson street, Fort Collins, where he began with a stock of boots and shoes, and later added a stock of clothing and furnishing goods. In 1885 he sold out and settled on a ranch eight miles northwest of the

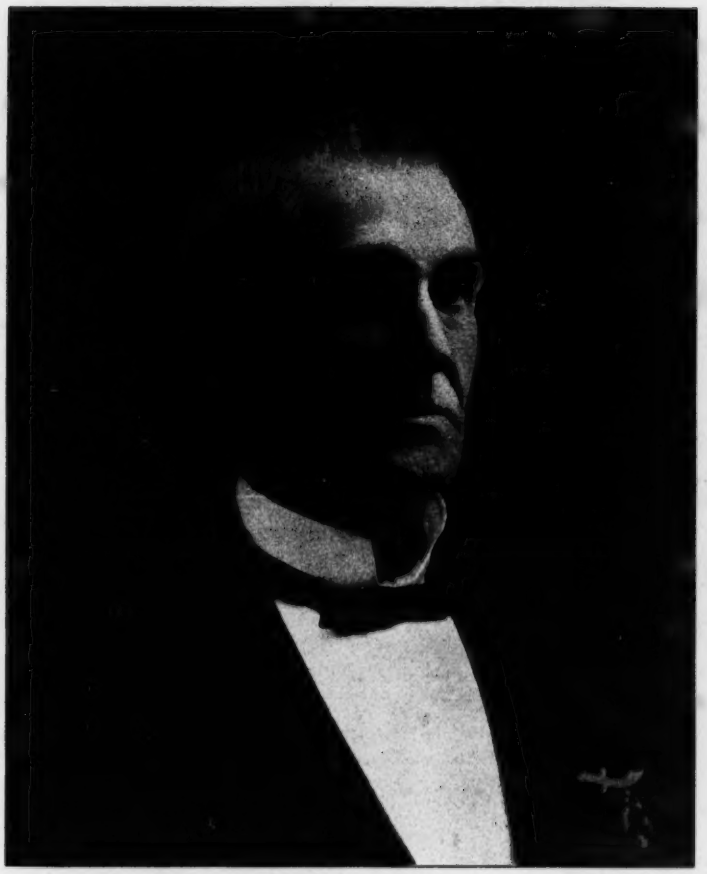
town, where he pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres and remained for two years. Returning to Fort Collins in 1887, he embarked in business on Linden street, where he carried a full line of shoes, clothing and furnishing goods. July 1, 1896, he sold out his business, since which time he has given his attention principally to feeding and selling cattle.

The marriage of Mr. Robertson took place in Fort Collins June 14, 1888, and united him with Miss Lelia, daughter of Abner Loomis. She was born in Larimer County October 6, 1865, and here her entire life, thus far, has been passed. She is a graduate of the State Agricultural College. The family home is situated on Mountain avenue and is brightened by two children, Scott Loomis, born August 8, 1891, and Helen Farish, born January 31, 1897. In addition to this property Mr. Robertson owns other valuable real estate. Politically he is a Democrat, and is chairman of the Democratic county central committee. For a time he served as councilman. He is one of the directors in the Poudre Valley Bank and has other connections with local enterprises. Fraternally a Mason, he belongs to Collins Lodge No. 19, A. F. & A. M., Collins Chapter No. 11, R. A. M., and DeMolay Commandery No. 13, K. T., besides which he is identified with the Woodmen of the World.

JOHN D. JONES, assistant state inspector of coal mines for Colorado and a resident of this state since 1882, was born in Ystradgynlais, Breconshire, Wales, the son of David and Margaret Jones. His father, who was born in Carmarthaenshire, removed to Brecon in early manhood and there married and engaged in working for the Yniscedwyn Coal and Iron Company until he was fatally injured by the fall of coal and slate in the mine. After a few months of suffering he passed away, aged forty-six years. His father-in-law, whose name was the same as his own and who came from the same shire, was, however, no relation; he was for years employed as superintendent of the coal department of the Yniscedwyn Coal and Iron Company, but retired in old age and died when past seventy years. Mrs. Margaret Jones, who still lives in Wales, had six children, namely: Mrs. Mary Griffith, of Wales; Mrs. Catherine Hoskins, who died in Wales in 1894; David, who is engaged in operating gold mines in Anaconda; John D.; Mrs. Ann Watkins, of Wales; and Mrs. Gwen Thomas, who died in her native land.

At the age of about ten our subject went into the mines with his father, under whom he learned to mine coal and became familiar with the other departments of the work. He was with his father when the latter was fatally injured in the mine. After his father's death he remained a workman in the mine for some time, but believing that America offered better opportunities he resolved to come hither, and in 1882, with his brother, arrived in Colorado, where he secured work at Coal Creek with the Colorado Coal and Iron Company. In 1885 he resigned his position there and went to Leadville, where he engaged in metalliferous mining in Iowa Gulch, but in the fall of the same year went back to Coal Creek. In 1887 he entered the University of Denver, where he studied bookkeeping and other studies connected with the commercial course. Afterward he worked in the Blossburg mines a short time, but in the fall of 1888 took up the study of mathematics in the University of Denver. In the spring of 1889 he went to Idaho Springs, where he worked in the Salisbury mines.

Taking a vacation from his work, after almost ten years in America, in the fall of 1891 Mr. Jones returned to his native land on a visit, going from New York by steamer to Liverpool and thence to Swansea. He spent three months in the old home shire, and in February, 1892, returned to the United States, encountering much unpleasant weather between Liverpool and New York. On going home his brother was with him, but he returned to this country alone. For some months he was employed in the Maid of Erin mine at Leadville, but an attack of grippe left him in delicate health and he was obliged to seek a lower altitude. He then went to Canon City. In 1893 he engaged with the Santa Fe Company at Rockville, and remained in their employ until February 18, 1895, when he was appointed assistant state inspector of coal mines by David Griffith. In 1894 he began a course with the International Correspondence School of Scranton, from which he received a diploma September 8, 1897, having a standing of over ninety-nine per cent. Fraternally he is connected with the Odd Fellows at Idaho Springs. He is not a member of



A. Mackey

any denomination, but inclines to the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which his parents belonged. He has a son, David L., by his marriage to Sarah Rees, who was born in Streator, Ill., but spent her girlhood principally in Colorado, where she was married. Her father, Thomas Rees, was born in South Wales, emigrated to Illinois, thence to Colorado, and engaged in mining at Rockville, but died of heart disease while working in the mine.

ANDREW J. MACKY, president of the First National Bank of Boulder, has been intimately identified with this institution from its start. He was one of its organizers in 1877 and was made a director at that time, but two years later was elected vice-president, and about 1885 was chosen president, which position he has filled with efficiency. The other officers are: George F. Fonda, vice-president; W. H. Allerson, cashier; Charles H. Wise, assistant cashier. The second charter of the bank, secured in 1897, showed an increase of capitalization from $50,000, to $100,000, a surplus of $20,000 and paid-in dividends of $260,000, since its organization.

The subject of this sketch is a member of an old family of New York. His grandfather, who was a soldier in the war of 1812, engaged in farming and general business pursuits, and died at ninety-five years of age; his wife passed away at the age of ninety-four. The father, Abraham Macky, a native of New York, removed to Wayne County and engaged in farming near Savannah, where he remained until his death. He was accidentally killed in a railroad accident, when forty-five years of age. His wife, Elizabeth Wormuth, was of Holland-Dutch descent, her ancestors having located in the Mohawk Valley at an early day. She died at seventy-seven years. Her father was ninety-five and her mother ninety-four at the time of death.

The family of which Mr. Macky was the oldest consisted of four sons and three daughters, all of whom, but one daughter, attained mature years and are still living. Two brothers, Jerome and Alonzo, were members of a New York regiment during the Civil war, and they, as well as the third brother, Chauncey, reside in Michigan. The subject of this sketch was born in Herkimer County, N. Y., November 11, 1834, and was reared in Wayne County, where he attended public school. He learned the trade of a carpenter and joiner, which he followed in Wayne County until 1857, and then went to Grant County, Wis., where he was similarly occupied. During the Pike's Peak gold excitement of 1859 he started for the mountains, going with team and cows to Omaha, and from there three weeks later he started across the plains with an ox-train. After a journey of six weeks he reached Colorado, in July, and spent the remainder of the summer in Boulder and Gilpin Counties. In 1860 he went to California Gulch, where he engaged in mining, but in the fall returned to Boulder, where he worked at his trade. On coming to this now beautiful city he found it a town of log huts and tents, and in the fall of 1860 he built the first frame house here. It then stood on the corner of Pearl and Fourteenth streets, but has since been removed two blocks east. Being a fine building for those days, it was used for special occasions, such as court sessions, public meetings and dances. Later he erected the first brick residence in Boulder, a portion of which is still standing; also the first brick business house, which still stands; and the first building with plate glass front and iron posts.

The first public position held by Mr. Macky was that of deputy to Mr. Chambers, the county treasurer. Afterward he was elected to the office and became the second treasurer of Boulder County, holding the position nine years, a longer period than it has been held by any other incumbent. He was postmaster for more than nine years and the postoffice was kept in his building. As deputy internal revenue collector for Boulder, Weld and Larimer Counties, it was his duty to collect income, profession and property tax, placed on account of the Civil war. This position of deputy he held until the office was moved to Denver. For some time he was city clerk, also served as postmaster and city treasurer over nine years; and as clerk of the district court under James A. Belford, and deputy clerk for Boulder County under John A. Cleveland. As justice of the peace he also rendered efficient service to his community. For many years he served as secretar, of the Boulder County Agricultural Society, accepting the position when the organization had a debt of $4,000 and through his personal efforts reducing the in-

debtedness to $75. He had almost the whole burden of the management of the society and succeeded in increasing its usefulness and popularity, but after his resignation as secretary the society fell to pieces.

In addition to the presidency of the bank, Mr. Macky has other valuable business interests. He was one of the organizers of the Boulder Milling and Elevator Company, with which he is still connected. During all this time he has been interested in mining. Among the tracts of real estate that he owns are the lands included in the Mapleton addition to the city of Boulder, and he is secretary and treasurer of the company that has platted and sold the lots. In the association of Boulder County Pioneers, of which he is an active member, he has for years held the office of secretary and is also a member of the Association of Colorado Pioneers. His marriage, which took place in Boulder March 8, 1870, united him with Adelaide B. Dickerson, who was born in Massachusetts and died in Colorado in 1895. Fraternally he is identified with Columbia Lodge No. 14, A. F. & A. M.; Boulder Chapter No. 7, R. A. M.; Mount Sinai Commandery No. 7, K. T.; El Jebel Temple, N. M. S., and the Eastern Star Lodge. Politically he is a Republican and has been a member of the state central committee of the party.

JEROME MATHEWS, who is engaged in the cattle business in Elbert County, was born in Kenton, Hardin County, Ohio, and is the son of Bernard and Ellen (Clinton) Mathews, both natives of Dublin, Ireland. His mother, who was of English ancestry, was a lineal descendant of Lord Clinton, who was a British general during the Revolutionary war. Bernard Mathews grew to manhood in his native land, where he married and where two of his children were born. On emigrating to America he settled in Ohio and engaged in farming in Hardin County, where he died at ninety-one years of age. His wife was seventy-two at the time of her death.

The parental family consisted of ten children, of whom we note the following: Mrs. Mary Garrity lives in Des Moines, Iowa; John, one of the pioneer cattlemen of Elbert County, owns and carries on a ranch at North Park; James C., also a cattleman, resides in Denver; Matthew R. is in North Park; Cornelius M. is ranching in Elbert County; Lucy P., a sister of charity, is connected with the Good Samaritan Hospital of Cincinnati; Joseph C. resides on the old Ohio homestead; Clotilda was the wife of D. Flannigan, of Kenton, Ohio, where she died in 1897; Alfred is the editor of the Kenton *Democrat*, published in Kenton, Ohio; and Jerome is the youngest of the family.

The first members of the family to locate in Colorado were John and Cornelius M., who crossed the plains with freight teams in 1862 and for a period continued in that then very lucrative business. In 1869 they established a ranch upon the present site of Elizabeth, Elbert County, and continued in the cattle business until their cattle were numbered by the thousands. In 1872 they were joined by James C., who had gone from Ohio to Des Moines, Iowa. There, in 1869, he married Teresa Kennedy, a beautiful and accomplished lady, who comes from a fine family numbering among their ancestors the eminent scholar, Dr. Cahil, and Bishop Butler, of Limerick. Coming from a family of orators, she inherited a great talent for this art, and in early life became a pupil of the late Walter C. Lyman. On arriving in Colorado she became a pioneer ranchwoman, but later made her home in Denver, where she has devoted her time to her art and established The Kennedy College of Oratory.

Jerome, of this sketch, was educated in Notre Dame University at South Bend, Ind., from which he received his diploma in 1874. Being the seventh son of the seventh son, it was decided by the family that he should be a physician, but, his health having failed during his studies, he was advised by his doctor to give up school and seek an open air life in Colorado, where he arrived in 1877, joining his older brothers in the cattle business. In 1886 he and his brother, James C., established a large hay ranch at Walden in North Park. They fenced the entire ranch and carried on cattle-raising extensively, raising a fine grade of cattle and making shipments to the east. The climate of North Park being severe and the locality too far away from their Denver home, they sold their property there and returned to Elbert County, where they now are engaged in cattle-raising.

Politically Mr. Mathews is in sympathy with the principles of the Democratic party and he

votes that ticket at elections, but the duties of business have engrossed his attention and prevented him from identifying himself with public affairs. He is a member of the Colorado Cattle Growers' Association. In everything pertaining to the cattle business he takes a warm interest. He believes Colorado to be one of the best of our states for stock-raising purposes, the abundance of water, excellence of the pasturage and extent of range making it especially adapted for that department of agriculture.

WILLIAM P. ALLEN, M. D., a practicing physician of Eaton, Weld County, is one of the rising young professional men of his locality. He is a son of Levi E. Allen, president of the Weld County Abstract Company, at Greeley, and a native of New York state, born January 25, 1840, to John and Mary (Butterick) Allen, natives respectively of Hartford, Conn., and Massachusetts. John Allen, who was one of eleven children that attained mature years, engaged in farm pursuits during his active life. His son, Levi E., was educated in a log school house in Wisconsin, the family having moved to that state when he was five years of age. When twenty-one he enlisted in Company C, Thirteenth Wisconsin Infantry, and later, until May, 1866, served as quartermaster of the Sixty-fifth United States colored troops. On his return to Wisconsin he engaged in farming near Sharon, but after some years, in 1872, he opened a hardware store. Five years later he was elected circuit clerk, which office he filled for seven years, then resumed farming. In 1893 he came to Colorado and has since carried on an abstract business. He is a member of U. S. Grant Post No. 13, G. A. R., and its present commander. In religion he is a Congregationalist. In 1864 he married Carrie, daughter of Joseph R. and Celestial (Johnson) Wilkins, and they are the parents of five children, namely: Pliny W., who is associated with his father in business; William P.; Albert J., a notary public, and also in the abstract business; Mary C., a teacher in the Fort Collins public schools; and Maud Alice. Calver Allen, the doctor's great-grandfather, was a brigadier-general in the war of 1812, and fought in the battle of Sacket's Harbor.

In Sharon, Wis., where he was born May 27, 1870, the subject of this sketch received his education, first attending public schools and later taking a special course under a professor, after which he matriculated at the Chicago Homeopathic College. He continued in that institution until he graduated with the class of 1894, and afterward spent eighteen months in hospital work, in order that he might obtain the practical experience so essential to the highest success. Coming west, he opened an office at Greeley, but a few months later located at Eaton, where he has since built up an excellent practice. At this writing he holds office as health physician of Eaton. His practice takes him on drives through the surrounding country, as well as in the village itself. He is a student of the profession, and keeps in touch with every advance made in the science, thereby heightening his skill as a physician. Fraternally he is connected with Occidental Lodge No. 20, A. F. & A. M., of Greeley, Eaton Lodge No. 130, Woodmen of the World, and Elkhorn (Wis.) Lodge No. 89, K. of P. In politics he is a Republican.

WILLIAM NICHOLSON, president of the Long's Peak Coal Company and mayor of Erie, Weld County, was born in County Durham, England, July 21, 1850, a son of Henry and Jane (Atkinson) Nicholson. He was the youngest of thirteen children, five of whom are still living. Those besides himself are sisters: Mrs. Mary Robinson, a widow; Elizabeth, wife of John Warhurst; Esther, wife of John Lawson; and Jane, Mrs. Thomas Johnson, all living in England. The father, who spent his entire life in England, followed coal mining until his death.

When a small child our subject was deprived of a mother's care by death. He was thirty when his father died. From the time he was eighteen he was thrown upon his own resources. Going to work in the mines, he devoted himself to coal mining, and at twenty years of age had charge of some ninety men in the Dickinson mine, which important position he held about ten years. In 1881 he determined to come to America and landed in Philadelphia after a thirteen days' voyage on the steamer "British Crown," which anchored in harbor July 28 of that year. From Philadelphia he went direct to Steubenville, Ohio, where he worked in the mines for two years. In

1883 he came to Colorado and took charge of the Garfield mine at Erie, which he managed some four years. He was then made manager of the Stewart mine here, and for five years continued in this position.

Resigning that position in 1892, Mr. Nicholson formed a partnership with Joseph R. Powell and leased their present property, and sinking their mine, began business for themselves as the Long's Peak Coal Mining Company, with Mr. Nicholson as president and Mr. Powell as vice-president and secretary. In 1893 they sold a half-interest in the mine to the United Coal Company, when that company was incorporated and Edward P. Phelps, of Denver, became treasurer of the consolidated company.

In Denver, in 1883, Mr. Nicholson was united in marriage with Miss Alice V. Pallatt, a native of Philadelphia. No children were born to their marriage.

In April of 1898 Mr. Nicholson was elected mayor of Erie. Four years prior to this he served as a member of the board of aldermen. He is interested in all matters pertaining to the welfare of his fellow-citizens and the development of local resources. Fraternally he is connected with Garfield Lodge No. 50, A. F. & A. M., Long's Peak Commandery No. 12, K. T., of Longmont, and Eureka Lodge No. 1, A. O. U. W. His residence is one of the most handsome in this section. He is held in high esteem by all with whom he comes in contact.

HON. HENRY GEBHARD. In the list of industries contributing to the development of Colorado the Colorado Packing and Provision Company should receive prominent mention. This company was organized in 1890 by Mr. Gebhard, who the following year built a large packing house, equipped with refrigerator and ice machine and furnished with steam power. From the first he has been the president of the company as well as its manager, and it is largely due to his enterprise and sagacious judgment that the house does the largest business of any of its kind in the state.

As the name indicates, the Gebhard family is of German origin. The subject of this sketch was born in Baden February 12, 1846, and that city was also the birthplace of his parents, Adam and Susan (Geiger) Gebhard, and of his grandfathers, Henry Gebhard and Conrad Geiger, both farmers by occupation. Of the family of five children he was next to the eldest; he has with him a younger brother, Paul, who is interested in the packing company. When seventeen years of age Henry began to learn the builder's trade, which he followed for some years in his native land. In 1868 he took passage on a vessel at Hamburg and after landing in New York he proceeded direct to Chicago, from there going to the Lake Superior region and working at his trade in Hancock, Mich. In 1869 he came to Colorado and located in Central City, where he secured employment at his trade.

In company with another gentleman, in 1872 Mr. Gebhard started in business for himself, and the firm of Huber & Gebhard became well known as wholesale and retail dealers in meat. Two years later he started a ranch in Elbert County and embarked in the cattle business, buying and selling, and shipping to Denver and other points. The ranch was sold in 1884 and the partnership dissolved the next year. Coming to make his home in Denver in 1884, Mr. Gebhard has since resided in this city, where, in 1887, he laid the plans for his packing house. He was first a member of the Burkhardt Packing Company, which conducted business in an old packing house built by Mr. Huffers, but this building soon became too small for the increasing trade. In 1890 he organized the Colorado Packing and Provision Company, the largest packers of pork and beef in the state. The packing house contains every modern equipment. The meat is cut up on the second floor and dropped to the cellar, where it is cured and hams are smoked. On the third floor is the cooling or chilling room, and on the fourth floor is the sausage factory. The meat is distributed in Denver and shipped to the mountain towns of Colorado; also to New Mexico, Arizona, Texas, Idaho, California, Nevada, Oregon and Washington.

Mr. Gebhard is a member of the Colorado Cattle Growers' Association and has served on a number of its committees. In politics he is a Republican. For two terms (from 1878 to 1882) he was a member of the state legislature, and served with marked ability and satisfaction to his constituents. He also served on the board of county commissioners of Elbert County, and for one

term was its chairman. He is a director in the Denver National Bank. He has a comfortable home in Denver, presided over by his wife, who was Miss Emily Ehorst, a native of Hanover. They are the parents of six children, namely: Charles, who is foreman of the shipping department of the packing house; Harry, who is employed on the delivery force; Mina; Paul and Otto, twins; and Margaret.

The business interests of Colorado are indebted to such men as Mr. Gebhard for developing the resources of the country and giving employment to many hands and thus sending happiness to many homes. He worked his way to success by the use of good business methods, and built up an enviable reputation among the business men of the state, who prize his friendship and acknowledge him as a leader among men.

GEORGE RICHARD WILLIAMSON is one of the pioneers of Colorado, as he arrived here in December, 1858, and in the following spring assisted in laying out the town of Boulder, and built one of the first houses in the place, it being made of logs. For the past forty years he has been actively interested in farming and mining operations and has done all within his power to advance the material welfare of this locality. He constructed the wagon road between Boulder and Rawlins, along Bear Canon; was one of the organizers of the Boulder National Bank, and since the expiration of its second year has been the president and chief stockholder. He was one of the early members of the Boulder Electric Light Company, and has been a director and treasurer of the same; and is financially interested in the Boulder Elevator and Milling Company.

The birth of G. R. Williamson occurred near Mercer, Mercer County, Pa., July 14, 1824. His parents, Thomas and Elizabeth (Fruit) Williamson, were natives of the same county, Mercer. The father was a soldier of the war of 1812, enlisting when but eighteen years of age, and was in the lake region service. His three brothers were also participants in the war, and one of them, Samuel, rose to the rank of colonel. Thomas Williamson was occupied in farming in his native county until he was well along in years. His death took place when he had reached his seventy-first year. His wife, who was a daughter of Richard Fruit, died at the age of fifty years. Her mother was related to Governor Curtin of Pennsylvania. The marriage of Thomas and Elizabeth Williamson was blessed with eight children, four of whom survive. Samuel, a brother of our subject, died in Colorado.

An ancestor of our subject, Thomas Williamson, was created a baronet June 3, 1642, by Charles I. of England. The family coat-of-arms is a shield or a chevron gules, between three trefoils, stipped sable. The crest: issuing from a mural crown, gules a drui-wyvern, and the motto is "Et patribus et posteritate." ("Both for forefathers and for posterity.") The great-grandfather of our subject was a native of Scotland. He married Mollie Cochran, and emigrated to the United States, settling in eastern Pennsylvania. His forefather's history and lineage can be traced back as far as 1381. Grandfather George Williamson was born in Pennsylvania and with his six brothers fought in the war of the Revolution. Subsequently he went to the neighborhood of Lexington, Ky., where he located on a land claim, but the Indians were so troublesome that he returned to his native state, and in 1798 engaged in farming in Mercer County, where he continued to dwell until his death, at the age of fourscore years.

Reared on a farm and educated in the district schools, such was the history of George R. Williamson prior to his eighteenth year, when he obtained a teacher's certificate and had charge of a school for a term or more. He went to Wisconsin and spent the winter of 1852-53, and in the following year crossed the state of Iowa with a team, and settling in Nebraska, engaged in farming in Dakota County. He was the first sheriff of that county, in which region he remained until the Pike's Peak excitement led him to start for Colorado. He joined a wagon train fitted out in Sioux City, and journeyed up the Platte as far as Julesburg, thence to the present site of Cheyenne, and southward to Boulder, the trip taking about two months. Stopping in the hamlet of Big Thompson, they put up some shanties and in the January following went to Boulder. Mr. Williamson engaged in gulch-mining at South Boulder, Spring Gulch, California Gulch, etc., for some time, having John Rothrick for his partner. In the fall of 1860 our subject returned to this town and has

since been interested in several mines which he opened, known as the Yellow Pine Group. He personally superintends the mines, and made the locations under the new law of fifteen hundred feet to the claim. He also is concerned in the extension of the Utica mine east (the Oklahoma), near Ward, and in other mining property of value. He has made a study of mineralogy and is thoroughly posted upon everything pertaining to ores and mining. His fine farm of three hundred acres is well improved, and lies about a mile and a-half east of Boulder. A well-built brick block, called in his honor, was erected by him in this place, as well as other structures. For years he made his home near Sugar Loaf, in this county, in order to be in the vicinity of his mines, but for about nine years he has been a resident of Boulder. Until recently, and from its organization, he was a member of the Association of Colorado Pioneers, and he still belongs to the Boulder County Pioneer Society

May 13, 1875, Mr. Williamson married in Denver Mrs. Erie (Kuester) Graves, daughter of James M. Kuester, who was a noted editor and journalist. He was one of the first editors of the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, later published the Mercer *Dispatch;* the Erie *Observer;* the Lawrence *Journal*, of Newcatle. He came to Denver in 1875, and died at the age of seventy-two years. His father, Mordecai, was a native of Germany, and after his settlement in the Keystone state, married a Quaker maiden, and lived in Philadelphia. The mother of Mrs. Williamson was Catherine, daughter of Daniel Deutler and wife, who was a Miss Gottschalk, a descendant of a Revolutionary war hero. Mrs. Williamson was born near Erie, Pa.; was educated in the high school and seminary of Newcastle, and upon reaching maturity married Daniel Graves, a farmer, who died in 1876, in Pennsylvania. Some time afterward she came west, and lived in Denver until her marriage to Mr. Williamson. Her only sister, Mary E., is Mrs. M. Bliss, of Denver, and her only brother, Gilbert, died in Pittsburg. She is president of the Ladies' Union of the Boulder Congregational Church.

In early life Mr. Williamson was a Whig in politics, and cast his first vote for Henry Clay. After the dissolution of the Whig party, he became somewhat independent in politics, voting for what he considered to be the best interests of the people and the country. In 1874 he was appointed by Governor Grant one of the county commissioners of Boulder County and served about one year. He was one of the prime factors in the organization of the silver party in the state, and has ever since been a strong advocate of the same, believing that the principles and policy of that party would best insure the development of the state and country. He was one of the men who determined to make the ratio sixteen to one in the platform of the party.

For many years Mr. Williamson has been recognized as one of the most intelligent and able men of Boulder County and this portion of Colorado. He is one of those who, in the pioneer era, laid the foundation, broad and deep, which has enabled the state to move forward in its splendid development. As one of the pioneers and as a citizen possessing sterling qualities of manhood, he will long be remembered. He is now the oldest bank president living in the county.

PROF. L. G. CARPENTER, professor of civil and irrigation engineering in the State Agricultural College at Fort Collins, was born near Orion, Oakland County, Mich., and is a descendant of a family that came from England to Massachusetts, thence spreading out, through different branches, into Connecticut, Rhode Island and Long Island. The first of the name in this country came in 1636 to Plymouth and one of the family became the wife of Governor Bradford. Daniel P. Carpenter, the professor's grandfather, was born in Queens County, N. Y., and became a pioneer of New York, one of his daughters being the first white child born at Hornellsville, that state. In 1836 he took his family to Michigan and settled near Orion, where he engaged in farming until his death. He was succeeded in the ownership of the homestead by his son, C. K., a native of Steuben County, N. Y., but during most of his life a resident of Michigan, where he was a very prominent man. In many enterprises he took an active part, all of them of a responsible nature. He was instrumental in the organization of the Farmers' (or Monitor) Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of which he remained president until his death and which became remarkably successful. Prior to the Civil war he was a Democrat, and was elected to the state

legislature on his party's ticket. During the war he was a stanch Union man, and called the first Union mass meeting in Oakland County, irrespective of party lines. Largely through his efforts was built the Detroit and Bay City Railroad, the right of way for which he secured, as well as raising a large part of the money required. He was vice-president and a director of the road until his death. In the Grange he served as a state officer. A stanch friend of the Prohibition movement, and by principle a total abstainer, he finally identified himself with the Prohibition party, and upon that ticket was nominated for governor of Michigan. At one time he was also the Greenback nominee for governor, but refused to accept the nomination, having never acted with that party. He died in 1884, at the age of fifty-eight years.

The mother of Professor Carpenter was born in Livingston County, N. Y., and was Jennette, daughter of George Coryell, a native of New York, but from 1843 a farmer in Lapeer County, Mich. The Coryells are of French-Huguenot extraction, and he inherited the courage and determination of character so noticeable in people of that descent. In early days he went to New Orleans on a flatboat and from that city crossed the country into Texas, where a brother-in-law was surveyor-general. He remained for two years and one of the counties of the state was named in his honor. Mrs. Carpenter is still living in Orion. Of her eight children all but two are living. Prof. R. C., the eldest of the six, is a graduate of the University of Michigan and the Agricultural College, and is now professor of experimental engineering at Cornell. Judge W. L., the second son, is an attorney of Detroit and a jurist of Wayne County, Mich. Blanche is the wife of C. H. Seeley, of Aberdeen, S. Dak.; Mary L. is the wife of N. S. Mayo, a professor in the Agricultural College of Connecticut; and Jennette, a member of the class of '98, Agricultural College of Michigan.

In Orion, where he was born March 28, 1861, the subject of this sketch gained the rudiments of his education. From 1876 to 1879 he attended the Michigan Agricultural College, from which he graduated with the degree of B. S. Afterward he engaged in teaching French in the college. In 1881 he was made assistant professor of mathematics and engineering, which he held until resigning to accept his present position. He was practically the organizer of the department of irrigation engineering in the Agricultural College of Colorado, the former professor having resigned the position six weeks after he opened the department. He spent the winters of 1881-82 and 1883-84 in graduate work in the University of Michigan, making a specialty of mathematics and physics. In the winters of 1885-86 and 1887-88 he engaged in post-graduate work in Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore, where he had all the privileges of a Fellow and made a specialty of mathematics, physics and astronomy. In June, 1888, he accepted the position with the Colorado State Agricultural College, and in September took up the professorship, beginning experimental work in one room, then branching out to the main building. In 1893 he took possession of the engineering building, which had been remodeled for this department, with a main class room upstairs, an office and drafting room on the first floor, and a laboratory in the basement. At first he had but four classes, now he has nearly thirty, some of them in two and three divisions. An engineering course, which is complete, has been introduced. He also has charge of the meteorology and irrigation engineering section of the United States Agricultural Experiment station, the line of experiments stretching out over a large part of the state. A number of years ago he was appointed an United States artesian well investigator, having charge of Colorado and New Mexico.

In Jackson, Mich,, Professor Carpenter married Miss Mary J. Merrill, who was born in Canada and was reared in Michigan, graduating from the Michigan Agricultural College in 1881 with the degree of B. S., and later receiving the degree of M. S. They have two children, Charles Louis and Jennette.

Some years ago Professor Carpenter was made a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of which he is a member. He is also a member of the British Association for the Advancement of Science and attended the meeting of the society at Montreal in 1884. He was one of the incorporators of the Michigan Engineering Society and is an active member of the Denver Engineering Society, of which he has served as vice-president. In 1891 he assisted in the organization, at Salt Lake City,

of the American Society of Irrigation Engineers, of which he held the office of president for two years and which has members from many of the countries of the world. He takes an active interest in the work of the American Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, and serves as a member of its board of directors. In 1895 the French government conferred on him the order, Chevalier du Merite Agricole, in recognition of important services rendered in the department of agriculture. He is probably the only American on whom this honor has been bestowed.

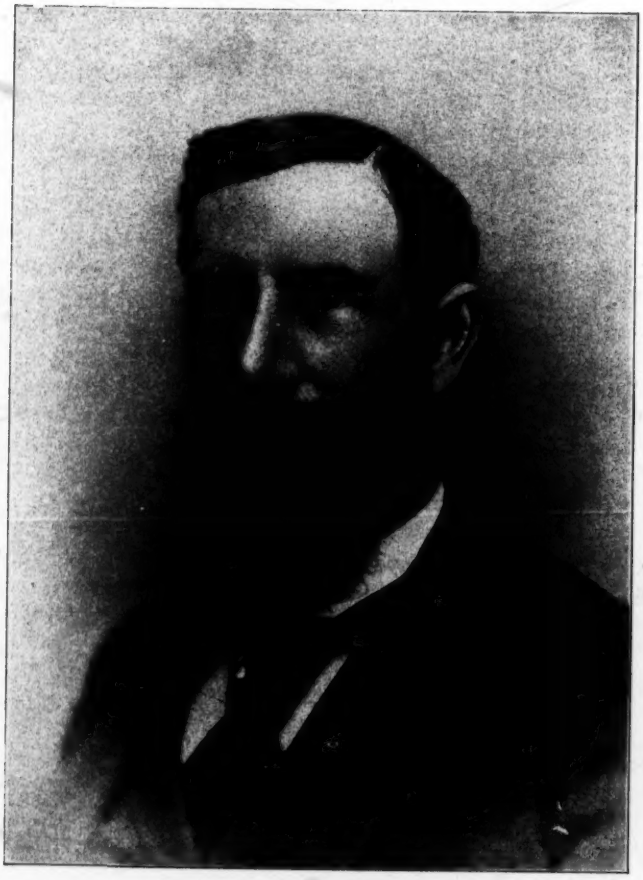
In 1892 he visited Europe, and spent some time in investigating the irrigation methods and enterprises of France, Italy and Algeria. The work of this department has been generally recognized by the different countries in their leading papers, viz.: Germany, France, Russia, India, Australia and England, also throughout the United States. This recognition of his work is naturally quite gratifying to him. It is solely due to his personal efforts that his department is foremost among all in the entire country, while he has without doubt the best and most complete library on irrigation in existence. He is frequently called upon to deliver lectures along the line of his specialties. In 1898 he gave the state address for the League of American Wheelmen at Rocky Mountain Chautauqua, Glen Park. In 1884 he received the degree of M. S. from his alma mater. In religion he is connected with the Presbyterian Church.

ALFRED A. FALKENBURG, head consul Pacific jurisdiction of Woodmen of the World, was born in southern Indiana, January 31, 1857, and is a son of Rev. S. B. and A. Jane (Gardiner) Falkenburg, the father a minister in the Methodist Episcopal denomination. Fred A. (he is known by this name) was educated primarily in the public schools of Indiana, and afterward entered the preparatory department of Moore's Hill College, where he remained a student for six years. At the end of the junior year he entered Bryant & Stratton's Business College in Indianapolis, where he took a business and law course. He engaged in law practice in Indiana from 1876 to 1881. In the latter year he became auditor for the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, then in process of construction, also auditor for the construction company in charge of the building of the road.

The next position secured by Mr. Falkenburg was with the Royal Fire Insurance Company of Chicago, where he had charge of sub-agency accounts for thirteen northwestern states. Afterward he became secretary and treasurer of a large publishing firm in Chicago, and later, going to Lincoln, Neb., he entered the wholesale book and stationery business. It was while in that city he became interested in Woodcraft, and there he held the position of presiding officer of the local camp, Modern Woodmen of America. In May, 1889, he moved to Colorado, at which time William Jennings Bryant succeeded him in the position of presidingofficer at Lincoln. June 6, 1890, with Joseph Cullen Root, he organized the Woodmen of the World, which had a membership, May 1, 1898, of one hundred and twenty-eight thousand, and has paid over $3,000,000 in benefits to widows and orphans. At the convention where the Woodmen of the World was organized he served as secretary and now holds benefit certificate No. 1, in that order. At this writing he is sovereign adviser of the eastern jurisdiction and head consul, or chief executive, of the Pacific jurisdiction, in which are thirty-five thousand members and in which $1,000,000 has been paid to beneficiaries.

Outside of his executive duties and the management of a correspondence that averages three thousand letters per month, Mr. Falkenburg has been engaged considerably in platform work, and during the past year (1897) delivered two hundred and forty-seven addresses, traveling over thirty thousand miles. He is serving his fourth biennial term as head consul in the Woodmen of the World. Three times he has been selected as a representative of the order to the National Fraternal Congress. On the breaking out of the war with Spain in 1898 he was the first supreme officer of any fraternal order who officially requested all of the local organizations to keep all soldier Woodmen in good standing during their term of service under the stars and stripes; also to provide a large hospital fund for wounded and sick members of the order. His request was unanimously adopted by the camps of the nine states under his supervision.

The marriage of Mr. Falkenburg took place in Indianapolis in 1879 and united him with Miss



HON. HIRAM R. BROWN.

Ida May Baty. Three children were born of their union, but only one survives, Jessie May, who was born in Chicago.

While in Indianapolis, Mr. Falkenburg took an active part in politics, favoring the Republican party. He is not an office-seeker and has declined many opportunities to become a candidate for office. His membership is in the Cameron Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, which he serves as a trustee. Fraternally he is connected with the Masonic fraternity, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Ancient Order of United Workmen, besides the Woodmen of the World and Fraternal Union of America, already alluded to.

HON. HIRAM R. BROWN. In 1874 Mr. Brown settled upon his present farm, two and one-quarter miles northeast of Arvada, Jefferson County, where he had purchased one hundred and sixty acres of railroad land some two years before. Here he has since resided, having in the meantime added to his landed possessions until his farm now comprises two hundred and thirty-five acres. As a Republican he has been closely identified with public affairs of his county. In 1889 he was elected to represent his district in the state legislature; two years later he was elected to the state senate and served in the eighth, ninth and tenth general assemblies. During his term in the senate the Australian ballot system was introduced, the police system of Denver was enacted and the woman suffrage was carried.

In Bedford, Lawrence County, Ind., the subject of this sketch was born December 13, 1836. He was one of nine children, five of whom are still living: Caroline P., widow of Elisha McMillan, and residing in Berkeley, Arapahoe County; William B., also of Berkeley; Hiram R.; Richard T., who lives in Lincoln, Neb.; and Sarah E., wife of T. W. H. Miller, a retired farmer living in Tecumseh, Neb. The father of this family was John Brown, a native of Virginia, but reared in Kentucky, and after his marriage to Mathilda Board he moved to Indiana, settling in Bedford, where he secured employment as clerk in a bank. After filling this position for twenty-two years he removed to Lee County, Iowa, where he purchased an extensive tract of land and laid out the town of Franklin, now a flourishing village. After a number of years he removed to Mount Pleasant and there died. In political life he was prominent and served for one term as a member of the legislature. He was a member of the committee chosen to locate the state capitol when it was changed from Iowa City to Des Moines. He was a stanch advocate of Republican principles and contributed largely to his party's success in his locality. He was well situated financially, being the owner of large tracts of land. By observation and reading he became the possessor of a broad education that made him an entertaining companion.

After having completed the studies of the common schools, our subject entered the Iowa University at Mount Pleasant, and there completed his education. Afterward he taught one term of school in Pike County, Mo., and two terms in Mount Pleasant, Iowa. In 1862 he came to Colorado, making the journey down the river in company with another man, and landing at Louisiana, where he took a steamer up the Missouri to Leavenworth. There he hired out to some parties to drive ox-teams across the plains. On the 4th of July he arrived in Denver, with fifty cents in his pocket. With a desire to mine, he went to Tarryall Gulch, South Park, where he worked in the mines, and from there he went to Montgomery and worked in a lead mine. In the fall of the same year he went to Colorado City, where he was appointed deputy county clerk and deputy postmaster. While there he organized the Colorado Town Company and secured from the government the title for the town site. During this time the Indian troubles came up and a company was organized for service, but the government refused to permit them to act as an independent regiment, and they were mustered in as United States troops, our subject being quartermaster-sergeant of Company F, Third Colorado Cavalry. When the quartermaster-sergeant of the regiment was taken ill shortly afterward, Mr. Brown was detailed to fill his position, in which he afterward served. He took part in the battle of Sand Creek.

Shortly after his return from the Indian fights, Mr. Brown was appointed provost-marshal and assigned to Park County, where he served for nine months. In 1866 he came to Denver, where he engaged in the mercantile business with a brother-in-law for two years. When the Union Pacific Railroad was in process of construction to

Cheyenne, he decided to go to the latter city, and during the building boom there he found employment at large wages. After eighteen months he came back to Denver and with a Mr. McCune engaged in the painting business, having large and important contracts. After four years of successful business, in 1874 he came to his present farm, where he has since engaged in farming. He is a member of the Clear Creek Valley Grange and the Grand Armyof the Republic and is junior vice of the post. In the fall of 1863 he married Miss Mary A. Boyd, and four children were born to them, viz.: Edgar A., deceased; Maud J., who is a student at Wolfe Hall; Hiram A., who is attending the Agricultural College at Fort Collins; and Carrie B., who graduated from the East Denver high school in June, 1898.

HARRY NEIL HAYNES. In the early settlement of the New England states the Puritans who landed on these shores had much to do with giving that section of the country the reputation for sagacity and piety that it has since enjoyed. From such stock the subject of this sketch descends. One of his ancestors came over with Governor Winthrop, and, though he is many generations removed, he inherits many traits of character that were dominant in the lives of those pioneers. However, he is indebted, not only to his ancestors for his success, but as well to his native ability and the attention given to all cases entrusted to his charge as attorney. Among the members of the bar of Weld County he stands high, ranking with the ablest in Greeley.

The maternal grandfather of Mr. Haynes, Col. E. H. Neil, of Skowhegan, Me., was one of the prominent citizens of that state, and stood high in the respect of all. He was engaged in mercantile pursuits, and also held many positions of trust. About 1820 he was colonel of the militia of his locality. By his marriage to Mary Fletcher four children were born, who attained maturity. The paternal grandfather of our subject was Francis F. Haynes, of East Farmington, Me.; one of his daughters married Timothy O. Howe, who was a member of the United States senate for eighteen years, and who died while serving as postmaster-general.

Silas B. A. Haynes, the father of our subject, was a man of prominence. He was educated in Maine, and read law under one of the most prominent attorneys there, Mr. Abbott, afterward a leader of the Boston bar. At the outbreak of the Civil war, in 1861, he was appointed paymaster with the rank of major, and served until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged with the brevet commission of lieutenant-colonel. For many years afterward he was clerk of the United States senate committee on claims. In 1872 he came to Colorado, where his ability was soon recognized. He served as county judge of Weld County, and was state senator in the first and second general assemblies. By his marriage to Harriet C. Neil five children were born, of whom the oldest living son is Harry Neil.

Born at Green Bay, Wis., November 29, 1855, the subject of this sketch, when in his teens, went to Skowhegan, Me., and made his home with his grandfather during his father's sojourn in Washington. In 1872 he graduated from the high school, and the next year entered Colby University at Waterville, Me., where, as a junior, he received the first prize for composition and delivery, and in 1877 graduated as an A. B. with honors. In the catalogue he was given special mention for general work outside of the regular course, and received special honors for scholarship. His interest in college societies he has maintained, having held the highest office in Chi Chapter of the Zeta Psi Fraternity, from which he was a delegate to the Grand Chapter in Philadelphia in 1876. Since his graduation he has joined the noted alumni society, to which only graduates of high scholarship are admitted, the Phi Beta Kappa. Prior to entering college he had read law with Hon. Stephen Coburn, of Skowhegan, who was a member of congress in 1859-60. After graduating he came to Greeley, where he read with Haynes & Dunning, later with Symes & Decker in Denver.

Immediately after his admission to the bar in May, 1879, Mr. Haynes located at Fort Collins, where he resided for four years. In 1880 he entered his father's firm, the name of which was changed to Haynes, Dunning & Haynes, with offices in Fort Collins and Greeley. From Judge Elliott he received appointment as referee for irrigation district No. 3, the oldest and most thorough irrigation district in the state. His atten-

tion to that trust was generally commended. In 1882 he removed to Greeley, and upon the retirement of his father in 1883, the firm took in Frank J. Annis, and was afterward known as Haynes, Dunning & Annis. Since 1887, when this partnership was dissolved, Mr. Haynes has practiced alone. The success attendant upon his conduct of many important cases has given him the prestige that assures him of all the business he can attend to. While engaged in general practice he has also given much attention to irrigation matters, and has the reputation of being one of the foremost attorneys in the state in this important branch of law. He has been connected with the majority of the prominent irrigation cases, and his judgment is much sought in these matters. He has had cases reported in all of the reports from the Fifth Colorado down. One of his most important cases not connected with irrigation was that of Allen vs. Glenn, in the thirteenth judicial district, in which he was counsel for Judge Allen in the supreme court. His services are in demand, not only in Weld County, but also in Arapahoe, Larimer, Boulder, Logan and Morgan Counties, as well as in the court of appeals and the supreme court. He has served as county attorney of Weld County and attorney for the city of Greeley.

Fraternally Mr. Haynes is connected with the Knights of Pythias, the Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World. At the Pueblo session of the Woodmen in 1892 he was elected one of the head managers of the head camp of the Pacific jurisdiction, and has been twice re-elected, at Portland, Ore., in 1894, and at Helena, Mont., in 1896. During this time the order rapidly increased from three thousand to thirty-five thousand. He was a member of the board having control of the finances, which distributed $35,000 per month. He is also legal counsel for the head camp. He declined to be candidate for re-election as head manager at San Francisco, in 1898.

A member of the State Bar Association, Mr. Haynes is a member of its committee on legal education. He is interested in educational matters, and a member of the school board of Greeley. Politically he has always been a Republican, but not a politician in the ordinary usage of that word. His name was prominently mentioned for judge of the court of appeals, and in 1896 he was the nominee of the Republicans for state senator, and ran two hundred ahead of his ticket. He is a member of the University Club of Denver, and the Denver Chess, Checker and Whist Club. An admirer of chess, he is one of the best players of that game in the state. He attends the Congregational and Unitarian churches and contributes to both.

June 3, 1882, he married Anna E., daughter of Ovid and Anna (Miles) Plumb, of Greeley, a niece of ex-Congressman Frederick Miles, of Connecticut. Mr. and Mrs. Haynes are the parents of two sons and three daughters, namely: Florence I., who is a student in the Greeley high school; Rhoda N., Rollin Fletcher, Dorothy Plumb and Harold Douglas.

JESSE S. GALE, president of the Union Bank of Greeley, is one of the leading business men of northern Colorado, and occupies a foremost position among the prominent financiers of the state. Genuine success is not likely to be the result of mere chance or fortune, but is something to be labored for and sought out with consecutive effort. Ours is a utilitarian age and the life of every successful man bears its lessons and as told in contemporary narration perhaps is productive of the greatest good. Mr. Gale has not only made a wide reputation as a most capable financier, but occupies a position of no little prominence in connection with the political affairs of the county, although he has never sought or desired political preferment. His life demonstrates what may be accomplished through energy, careful management, keen foresight and the utilization of the powers with which nature has endowed one, and the opportunities with which the times surround him.

Mr. Gale was born in Heath, Franklin County, Mass., September 16, 1845, and traces his ancestry back to three brothers who came from England in the seventeenth century and located in that state. His parents were Otis and Martha (Henry) Gale. The father, who was born in Massachusetts, in 1806, was a drover by occupation, selling his stock principally in Boston and Springfield before railroads had been built, and also owned and operated a farm. In religious faith he was a Unitarian and in political sentiment a Whig. He died at comparatively an early age, when our subject was ten years old,

His father, Luther Gale, spent his entire life in Massachusetts, and being one of the most prominent and influential agriculturists of his community, he was called upon to represent his district in the state legislature. His death occurred in Heath, Mass.

Our subject is the ninth in order of birth in a family of ten children, the others being: Edward H., deceased, who came to Colorado and was extensively engaged in the cattle business with our subject; Catherine, who died at the age of fifteen years; James, who was formerly interested in the cattle business in Colorado, but is now living retired in National City, Cal.; Martha, wife of Charles Coburn, of Hartford, Conn.; Prudence, who died in early life; Hanson, who died at the age of eleven; David H., who was formerly president of the Farm and Investment Company, and Savings Bank of Greeley, and died here September 6, 1894; Emma L., wife of Albert Bowen, proprietor of the Bowen Hotel of Boulder, Colo.; and Mary, who died in early womanhood.

Jesse S. Gale spent the first eighteen years of his life in his native town, acquiring his education in the common schools, the East Hampton schools and the Williston Seminary. He commenced his business career as a butcher, later spent one year as a marble cutter, and then engaged in the meat business at Shelburn Falls and East Hampton, Mass., in partnership with his brother, Edward, until coming to Colorado in 1881. They located in Greeley and under the firm name of E. H. & J. S. Gale extensively engaged in cattle ranging. In 1883 their brother, David, also became interested in the business and the name was changed to Gale Brothers. They became the most extensive cattle grazers in the state, having from six to ten thousand head at one time, branded with P.O. Edward died in January, 1890, and David in September, 1894, but our subject continued the business until 1898, when he sold out, carrying on operations in company with Walter J. Farr, under the name of Gale & Farr. In 1897 they had forty thousand head of sheep. In 1886 Mr. Gale became interested in the Union Bank of Greeley as a stockholder, later was elected vice-president, and has served as president since 1893. In 1897 the charter expired, it being one of the oldest banks in the state, but it was renewed under the name of the Union Bank of Greeley. Our subject is also a director in the Farm and Investment Company of Greeley, the Savings Bank and the Electric Light Company, and as a promoter of these enterprises has done much to advance the interests of the city. Besides his valuable town property he owns seven hundred acres of land in Weld County, four hundred of which are under cultivation, and he personally superintends its operation. As a business man he has been enterprising, energetic and always abreast of the times, and the success that has crowned his efforts is certainly well deserved.

At Wilmington, Vt., in 1866, Mr. Gale was united in marriage with Miss Jennie V. Morse, daughter of Gideon and Betsy (Mann) Morse, of that state, and they have become the parents of one son, Edward, the present cashier of the Union Bank. Politically Mr. Gale has always been a stanch supporter of the Republican party, and was president of the National Republican League of Weld County, and served as alderman from the second ward in Greeley in 1893-94. Fraternally he is a Royal Arch Mason, holding membership in Occidental Lodge No. 20, A. F. & A. M., and Greeley Chapter No. 13, R. A. M., of which he is past high priest. Formerly he also belonged to the Knights of Pythias.

JOHN H. BEHRENS, who is engaged in the lumber business in Evans, Weld County, was born in Germany in 1839, a son of John H. and Elizabeth (Schwaubeck) Behrens, both natives of Germany. After the death of his mother the family came to the United States in 1857, the father settling in Wyoming County, Pa., where he carried on a farm during the remainder of his life. He died at the age of sixty-five years. The only surviving member of the family, our subject was educated in Germany, and on coming to this country spent one year in Pennsylvania. At the age of twenty he went to New York City, where he became an employe in a piano manufactory. He was fitted for that kind of work, as from fourteen to seventeen years of age he was an apprentice to a cabinet-maker, and gained a thorough knowledge of the trade. His first work in this country was in the railroad shops at Scranton, but the position he held in New York, with the Steinway and other piano manufactories, was more congenial, and he re-

mained with them until 1871. April 5 of the latter year he arrived in Evans, Colo., and here he followed the carpenter's trade for a few years, then launched out as a contractor and builder, and finally in 1884 he embarked in lumber contracting. He has built a number of the substantial houses in Evans, as well as some public buildings, and is considered a reliable workman.

In 1871 Mr. Behrens took up a pre-emption on section 28, township 5, range 65, Weld County, and to the original forty acres he afterward added one hundred and sixty acres, making his present place one of two hundred acres. It is conveniently situated near the village of Evans. An organizer of the Union ditch, he has since served as secretary and treasurer of the company. It is from this ditch that he secures the water supply for his land. In combining farming with stock-raising he finds sufficient to engage his time and thought.

Politically Mr. Behrens is a Republican. In 1892 he was elected mayor of Evans and served for one year. In 1893-94 he served as trustee. At other times he has been chosen to occupy different local offices, including his present office of city treasurer, to which he was elected in the fall of 1897. For six years he was secretary of the school board of district No. 11, and during that time was an active factor in promoting the welfare of the school. Fraternally he is connected with Prosperity Lodge No. 109, I. O. O. F.

In New York City, in 1865, Mr. Behrens married Miss Caroline Hipsehle, of that place, her father having come to America from Germany and served during the Civil war. They are the parents of six children, namely: Henry, Edward, John A., Charles O.; Matilda, wife of William G. Smith, of Denver; and Ollie L., wife of Robert B. Wilson, of La Junta, Colo. Mrs. Wilson died April 29, 1898; one child survives, Ollena.

A. S. ELWOOD, M. D., is among the citizens of Golden who served in the late war. When the Rebellion began he wished to enter the service and was examined in Keokuk for a position as surgeon, but was prevented from enlisting at that time. However, a year later, when news came of the battle of Shiloh, nothing could prevent him from going to his country's aid and he at once enlisted as a private in Company E, Fortieth Iowa Infantry, which was mustered into service at Davenport. About one month afterward, he was given by Governor Kirkwood a commission as assistant surgeon of the Fortieth Regiment, assigned to the Sixteenth Army Corps, and participated in the siege of Vicksburg and the opening up of the Mississippi. For a time he was detailed as surgeon of the Tenth Missouri Cavalry, serving in Kentucky. Later he was placed in charge of the camps at Helena and Duvall's Bluff. In the summer of 1863 he was acting brigadier-general and ranking surgeon in charge of the division. Overwork and exposure injured his health to such an extent that he was unable to remain in the service, and after the capture of Little Rock, in the fall of 1863, he was honorably discharged, on account of physical disability.

Dr. Elwood is not the first of his family who served faithfully in defense of his country, for his father, Henry, was a soldier in the war of 1812. The grandfather, Robert Elwood, was born in Ireland and came to America in early manhood, settling in the east, where Henry was born. The latter settled upon a farm near Hillsboro, Highland County, Ohio, where his son, our subject, was born October 29, 1827; from there he moved to Martinsville, Clinton County, Ohio, and in 1849 went to Monroe, Jasper County, Iowa, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising. He died on his farm there when seventy years of age.

The mother of our subject was Sarah, daughter of John and Sarah (Mishon) St. Clair, all natives of Kentucky. Her father was the son of a Revolutionary soldier and himself took part in the war of 1812. He died in Highland County, Ohio. Henry and Sarah Elwood were the parents of ten children, viz.: Mrs. Mahala Moon, who is now more than eighty years of age; Washington, who died in Iowa; John, a resident of Kingman, Kan.; Hiram, whose death occurred in Nebraska; A. S.; William, of Lincoln, Neb.; Amos, who lives in Iowa; Henry and Elizabeth, who died in childhood; and Nancy, who was accidentally killed when a girl.

In the public schools and the Quaker seminary at Martinsville, Dr. Elwood received a fair education. His first salaried work was as a teacher of a three months' term of school, for which he received $50 and boarded himself. There was so

little profit in this that he decided he could earn more money with his axe, and accordingly he began shipping rails and chopping logs, for which he was given $8 per month and his board. In 1850 he began to study medicine with a cousin, Dr. Elwood, in Leesburg, Highland County. On his removal to Iowa he continued his studies under Dr. H. C. Huntsman, of Pella, and in 1854 began to practice with his preceptor. Feeling, however, that he needed more professional knowledge, in 1856 he entered the Keokuk Medical College, where he took one course of lectures, and then formed a partnership with Dr. Putman, of Monroe, Iowa. In 1860 he entered the School of Medicine and Surgery, in Cincinnati, from which he graduated the following year with the degree of M. D. He then resumed practice in Monroe, where he continued, with the exception of the time spent in the army, until 1884. Several times he was chosen president of the Jasper County Medical Society and he is still a member of the Iowa Medical Association. On account of ill health, largely due to the exposure of army life, he decided to seek a change of climate, and in 1884 came to Golden, where he has since engaged in practice.

In Monroe, Iowa, Dr. Elwood married Mary E. Howard, who was born in Utica, N. Y., the daughter of William and Martha (Brockway) Howard, natives of New York state. Her paternal grandfather, Samuel Howard, who was a farmer, took part in the war of 1812, and died in Mohawk, N. Y.; his wife, Lucretia, was a daughter of Seth Johnson, a soldier in the Revolution. William Howard removed west to Monroe, Iowa, where he was an attorney for some years, dying there at the age of forty-eight. His wife, who was orphaned at three years of age, is still living in Iowa, being now seventy-seven years old. They were the parents of four children: Mrs. Elwood; Willett, formerly a merchant in Monroe and treasurer of Jasper County, now deceased; Chauncey, a miner at Cripple Creek; and Samuel, a merchant of Greenfield, Iowa. Three children were born to the union of Dr. and Mrs. Elwood, namely: Mattie, who is the wife of John L. Silverthorn, of Golden; William, who is operating mines at Idaho Springs; and Charles, who died at the age of thirteen months. The family are Presbyterians in religious belief.

During his residence in Iowa Dr. Elwood was made a Mason and he is now a demitted member of the chapter at Golden. In 1856 he voted for John C. Fremont and he has ever since voted for Republican candidates, always taking an active part in politics. In 1894 he was elected county coroner of Jefferson County by a large majority, but not desiring the office he refused to qualify.

HON. HERBERT E. TEDMON, county clerk of Larimer County, and member of the fourth and fifth general assemblies of Colorado, sessions of 1883 and 1885 of the state senate, was born in Martinsburg, Lewis County, N. Y., June 12, 1852, being a son of Levi and Rachel L. (Seward) Tedmon, natives respectively of Lanesborough, Mass., and Otsego County, N. Y. His maternal grandfather was a soldier in the war of 1812. His ancestors on the paternal side were pioneers of Massachusetts, having come to this country from Scotland. Levi Tedmon, when a boy of eight years, was taken by his parents to Lewis County, N. Y., where he engaged in farming for some years. His last years were spent in Martinsburg, where he died at the age of sixty years. For eighteen years he served as overseer of the poor. Twice married, the only child of his first marriage, a daughter, resides in Minnesota. By his second wife, who survives him and resides in Fort Collins, Colo., he had four children. The oldest of these is Ferdinand L., living in Lewis County, N. Y. The second son, Bolivar S., came to Fort Collins in 1878 with his younger brother, H. E., and engaged in general mercantile business. He built the Tedmon House, which he carried on one year. He now resides in New York City. For two terms he was deputy state auditor of New York under Auditors Abbott and Spruance. The only daughter, Edith E., is the wife of S. E. Moore, of Fort Collins.

When a boy the subject of this sketch attended the local public schools and Martin's Institute. In 1872 he went to Lowville, Lewis County, where for three and one-half years he clerked in a hardware store. Returning from there to Martinsburg he and his brother embarked in the grocery and hardware business. After continuing in that line until the spring of 1878, he then disposed of his interest in the business and came west to Colorado, opening a mercantile store in

Fort Collins. For a year the firm title was Tedmon Brothers & Arthur, after which it remained Tedmon Brothers until 1883, when our subject purchased his brother's interest and closed out all lines except the hardware business. He bought property and built an addition to the store on Jefferson street. For two years he was in partnership with E. R. Barclay as Tedmon & Barclay, after which he sold out, desiring to devote his attention to ranching.

In 1885 Mr. Tedmon began in the stock business, opening a ranch on the North Fork of the Poudre, forty miles northwest of Fort Collins, in Larimer County. The land he purchased from the railroad company and improved it, irrigating from the Poudre. Here he has four thousand acres, almost all of which is fenced. He raises Herefords of a high grade, also horses. In 1887, with Kilham Johnson as partner, he bought a ranch on the Platte in Logan County, but after two years sold his interest in the place. He is a charter member and president of the Larimer County Protective Stock Growers' Association, and an associate member of the National Stock Growers' Association.

Politically a Republican, Mr. Tedmon has held numerous offices of trust. In 1889 he was appointed clerk of the district court of Logan County, which position he held for three years. Afterward, for four and one-half years, he was register of the United States land office at Sterling, Colo., to which office he was appointed by President Harrison. During his incumbency of the position he resided at Sterling, but in 1894 returned to his ranch, and in January, 1898, upon beginning the duties of county clerk and recorder, he moved to Fort Collins. He was elected to the office on the straight Republican ticket, against the combined forces of Democrats and silver Republicans, and entered upon official duties January 1, 1898, for two years, being the only county clerk in Colorado whose views politically are the same as those of the national administration. For one term he was a member of the city council. He served as secretary of the school board of Fort Collins until he resigned to remove to his ranch. While in Sterling he served as mayor for one term and was president of the school board for a term also.

In Booneville, N. Y., Mr. Tedmon married Miss Jennie L. Smith, who was born on the Hudson. They have an only son, Earl L., who is a student in the Agricultural College. Mr. Tedmon was made a Mason in Collins Lodge No. 19, A. F. & A. M., of which he is still a member. He is also identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

The record of Mr. Tedmon as a legislator is one of which he might well be proud. In 1882 he was elected state senator by a large majority in the district comprising Larimer, Grand and Routt Counties. In the fifth general assembly he served as chairman of the committees on counties and county lines, insurance and engrossment, and as a member of many other committees. In 1883 he was successful in his endeavor to secure the perpetual appropriation, one-fourth of a mill tax of all property in the state for the support of the Agricultural College. This appropriation, however, was absorbed in an appropriation of one-sixth of a mill tax for all state institutions. In 1883 he participated in the memorable struggle for the United States senatorship, a contest that ended in the election of Thomas Bowen. In 1885 he aided in electing Senator Teller, being one of the original supporters of that now famous statesman. Upon the expiration of his term he refused further candidacy and retired from state political affairs.

CAPT. RICHARD SOPRIS. The history of a state is best told in the biographies of its citizens. Especially is this the case when the citizens are men of intelligence, ability and prominence, guiding spirits who lead others into the promised land of prosperity. The history of Colorado may properly be said to begin with the discovery of gold in Pike's Peak and the first chapter of the book carries the date 1858. It was during this year that Captain Sopris started westward from Indiana, going by stage to Omaha and from there making the trip across the plains, in company with two men, in a cart drawn by one horse. He reached Auraria March 15, 1859, in time to become one of the original shareholders of the town. Hoping to find gold in the mountains, he prospected along the Platte River and at Gregory's Diggings (now in Gilpin County), where he engaged in mining. He was elected president of the Miners' Union, an organization formed to maintain law and order, and establish

laws relating to mining claims. After the Bates lode was discovered, he located a claim on it, and continued to mine for a time.

Returning to Denver in the fall of 1859 he was elected to represent Arapahoe County, Kansas Territory, in the Kansas legislature, his district at that time comprising all of the mining region of this part of the Rocky Mountains. He spent the winter in Lawrence and in the spring, when the legislature adjourned, he went back to Indiana, returning to Colorado in April, accompanied by his family. He had been so pleased with the prospects in the west that he determined to settle in Colorado permanently, believing that the success promised in the future would outweigh all the hardships and deprivations of the present. During the year of his return he headed a large company of gold seekers, to explore the then unknown regions west of the Snowy Range; the party left Denver July 1, crossed South Park to where Breckenridge now stands, went down Blue River and Eagle River, from there to the Roaring Fork of the Grand, and up Willow Creek to the foot of the mountain they named Sopris Peak, which is a part of the Elk Mountains, near Glenwood. They came to the hot springs (now famous as Glenwood Springs), where they camped and cut pine trees, constructing a boat in which they crossed Grand River. Just below the cave stood a large pine tree, which they blazed and inscribed with these words: "These springs were discovered on July 23, 1860, by Captain Sopris, and party of prospectors." After a week at the springs they crossed the river and went via Cochetopa Pass into the San Luis Valley, thence to Fort Garland and Denver, reaching this city after an absence of three months. The prime object of their journey had been to prospect for gold, but they failed to find any trace of the precious metal. However, the notes made and measurements taken were of great assistance to Governor Gilpin in preparing his first map of Colorado.

In the spring of 1860 Captain Sopris and two other gentlemen framed a constitution and laws for a city government. The same was read at a public meeting and was adopted. It provided for the division of the town into three wards, with two alderman from each ward as members of the council. When the common council was organized, Captain Sopris was chosen president. On the organization of the territory the next year, a new charter was framed by the legislature. In August, 1861, he was commissioned captain of Company C, First Colorado Infantry, and served one year. On his return he again became actively connected with public affairs. He was sergeant-at-arms of the house in the second territorial legislature; was a delegate to the first constitutional convention of Colorado, served as county sheriff 1864-68, deputy sheriff 1873-78, mayor of Denver 1878-81, and in 1881 was chosen park commissioner, the first to hold the office, and continued in the position until 1890. In every place to which he was called, integrity, energy and intelligence characterized his actions. While serving as park commissioner, though he had but a limited fund at his disposal (usually but $3,000 or $4,000 annually), he created the first parks Denver ever had, among them City Park, which he transformed from a sage brush tract of three hundred and twenty acres, into a beautiful resort, with driveways, lakes, lawns, flower beds and many thousands of trees. In 1863 he was chosen the first president of the Colorado Agricultural Society, holding the office five successive years. In 1866, while acting as sheriff, he erected the buildings of the Colorado Agricultural Society, on their fair grounds, adjoining Ford's Park addition to Denver. For six years he was president of the Association of Colorado Pioneers. From 1869 to 1872 he was interested in railroad building, assisting in the construction of the Kansas Pacific, Denver Pacific and the Denver & Rio Grande Railroads.

The life of Captain Sopris covered eighty years. It began in Bucks County, Pa., June 26, 1813, and closed in Denver April 7, 1893. It naturally divides itself into three eras: first, that of youth and character forming, when he resided in Pennsylvania; second, the time spent in Indiana, from 1836 to 1858, when he was a contractor on the Whitewater canal, then for five years captain of an Ohio River steamboat, and later, a railroad contractor; and third, what was doubtless the most important and useful part of his life, the years spent in Colorado.

June 5, 1836, near Philadelphia, Captain Sopris married Miss Elizabeth Allen, a descendant of Ethan Allen. The fiftieth anniversary of their wedding was appropriately observed, and was probably the first golden wedding celebrated in the state. They were the parents of eight chil-

dren: Allen B., who died in May, 1897; Indiana, wife of Samuel Cushman, of Deadwood, S. Dak.; Irene, formerly the wife of J. Sidney Brown, of Denver, now deceased; Elbridge B., of Trinidad; Simpson T. and George L., both residents of Denver, the latter a member of the board of county commissioners; Levi S., whose home is in Texas; and Henry C., deceased.

DENNIS C. DONOVAN, senior member of the firm of D. C. Donovan & Co., of Longmont, is one of the live business men of this place. Coming here early in his commercial career, some sixteen years ago, he soon gained a foothold among our leading, progressive business men and has steadily advanced in the esteem of Longmont's best citizens. By degrees he built up his trade, which is now second to none in the place, and in all his transactions he is strictly reliable, prompt and painstaking.

Mr. Donovan is one of the sons of the good old Buckeye state, which has produced so many of the men who stand pre-eminent in the business circles of this land, as well as in the so-called learned professions and in the ranks of statesmen. Born in Cincinnati, he passed the greater part of his boyhood in Hamilton and Butler Counties, Ohio. The parental homestead stood on the line between the two counties, near Crescentville. The parents, Dennis and Mary (Dugan) Donovan, are still living, though well along in years, their home being in Longmont, where they came to be near their children. The father is over fourscore years and the mother is now in her seventy-third year. They had six children, of whom two died in Ohio and one in this state. Timothy and John are residing in Longmont.

When he was a lad of about thirteen D. C. Donovan embarked in the world of business in the neighboring town of Crescentville by entering the employ of the Friend & Fox Paper Company. He worked in their mills, where paper was manufactured, and was gradually promoted from one position to another. He learned every detail of the business and laid the foundations of his future success in life by acquiring correct methods and principles of action. He remained in the employ of the one firm until he was twenty-three years of age, when he engaged in business on his own account as a merchant. This pursuit he followed with fair success for three years, but feeling the need of special training in commercial transactions, he entered the Normal school at Lebanon, Ohio, graduating from the business course in 1880.

Having a desire to try his wings in the outside world and to see something of the great west, where he believed larger opportunities awaited him, Mr. Donovan came to Colorado in April, 1881. He entered the employ of the E. F. Hallock Lumber Company, of Denver, and, having mastered the general run of the trade, came to Longmont the following year and started a lumber yard here. His business location has been changed three times, but he has occupied his present site for the last seven years. The yards are about half a block in extent and are situated on Main street, between Second and Third avenues. Good sheds, warehouses and offices are on the premises, and a full line of builders' materials are kept in stock. About thirteen years ago Mr. Donovan entered upon the manufacture of brick, and of late years has added a retail coal business to his other enterprises. His brick yards, south of Coffman's addition to the city, cover five acres. The plant has a capacity of one million bricks per annum. In 1887 the present firm, composed of himself and brother, J. A., was formed, under the style of D. C. Donovan & Co.

Three times Mr. Donovan has served as one of the trustees of Longmont. He is active in the Democratic party, and has frequently attended the state conventions of the same. In 1892 he was honored by being elected as a delegate to the national Democratic convention which assembled in Chicago and nominated Cleveland. He is connected with the Woodmen of the World. His marriage was solemnized in Longmont in 1885, Miss Clara Henretty, daughter of Peter and Mary (Dillon) Henretty, being the lady of his choice. Mrs. Donovan was likewise born in Ohio, though in Warren County. Five children comprise their family, namely: Irene, Alice, Clara, Herbert and Sheridan.

TOM BEACH, who has resided in Fort Collins since 1881, is of English birth, a native of London and a member of an old family of that city. His parents, George and Caroline (Reeder) Beach, were born in London and Dor-

setshire respectively, and died at the ages of sixty-five and sixty-two. His grandfather, George Beach, was engaged in the whaling business, having vessels made for his use in his long expeditions upon the North Sea, and continuing in the same occupation until he died. George, Jr., was a miller by trade, and operated two mills at Croydon; he was also a custom house or excise officer. In his family there were six children, namely: George (3d), who was a wheelwright in London; Alfred, who died in London at twenty years of age; Tom; Arthur, who is engaged in the cattle business in Old Mexico; Caroline, Mrs. Joseph Latham, of London, England; and Alice, who died in London.

In London, where he was born, October 4, 1855, our subject attended the national schools. In 1871, a lad, friendless and alone, he came to America, landing in New York, and from there journeying to Alton, Ill., where he arrived without a dollar. Fortunately he at once secured work, being taken into a meat market, where he learned the butcher's business. He remained in Alton for ten years. In 1881 he came to Fort Collins, where he bought an old meat market from James Fletcher and embarked in the meat business on Linden street, then located on College avenue, where he has continued almost ever since. In addition to the sale of meat, he has engaged in raising and feeding stock. He bought a ranch of two hundred and forty acres on the Cache la Poudre, four and one-half miles from Fort Collins, where he has two hundred head of cattle and fifteen hundred sheep and lambs. Here, too, he raises alfalfa for feed, averaging eight hundred tons a year. Until a few years ago he owned a cattle ranch in Chalk Bluffs, Weld County.

In 1895 Mr. Beach took a partner into his businesss, Ward Stewart, since which time the firm has been Beach & Stewart. They have two markets in Fort Collins, one on Linden street, the other on College avenue, and carry a full line of fresh meats. Their slaughter house is on a ten-acre tract west of town, with feed yards attached. They cure their own pork, and sell large quantities of bacon and smoked ham; also pack considerable pork and manufacture sausage of all kinds, operating their plant with a gasoline engine. The delivery outfits are the finest in the city, the wagons and horses being the best that can be bought. If Mr. Beach has a hobby, it is a desire to have everything connected with his business carried on systematically and satisfactorily. Those who are acquainted with the business know that he has succeeded in this desire. In addition to his business property he owns a comfortable home.

In Alton, Ill., Mr. Beach married Miss Lucy Douglas, who was born in that city, daughter of Henry Douglas, a native of Durham, England, and an old settler and farmer near Alton. She is identified with Unity Church and is a lady of culture and refinement. The five children born of their union are: Alice, Annie, Nellie, Tom, Jr., and George, all at home. Formerly Mr. Beach voted the Republican ticket, but when his party declared for the gold standard, he identified himself with the People's party, believing that the cause of silver should be supported by all who wish to arrive at a satisfactory settlement of the currency problem.

VERY REV. HENRY ROBINSON, V. G.

No priest now living in Colorado has been identified with the history of the Catholic Church in this state for a longer number of years than has the vicar-general of the Denver diocese. Assigned to work among miners, in the fall of 1874 he went to his new field of labor, which comprised Park, Chaffee, Summit and Lake Counties, containing, altogether, not more than one hundred Catholics. Those were days of hardships, which tested the power of physical endurance. Often, in the discharge of his duties, the young priest crossed the mountains on foot, carrying with him a lunch and blanket, and frequently journeying for forty miles without passing a house. Wild game was plentiful and herds of antelopes were sometimes seen, with as many as one thousand head in a herd. The surroundings were those of primeval nature, except where might be seen a mining camp and near by a village with a few rudely constructed houses.

The years that have since elapsed have witnessed many changes, but the growth of the population is not more remarkable than the increase in the number of Catholic communicants, a fact that is due to the efforts of Father Robinson in no small degree. When after twenty-five years of tireless labor he celebrated the silver jubilee of his work as priest, the occasion was

justly a memorable one. Solemn high mass was held in the Church of the Annunciation, of Denver, the pastorate of which he holds, and he officiated as celebrant, while other priests assisted in the ceremonies. The clergy and laity of the city tendered him a banquet at the Brown Palace hotel, at which toasts and responses were given, and two beautiful gifts were presented, representing the clergy and laity respectively.

The oldest of seven children, three of whom are living, Father Robinson was born in Salem, Ill., the son of William and Jane (O'Hara) Robinson, natives of Ireland. His father removed from Utica, N. Y., to Illinois, thence to Wisconsin, settling on Lake Winnebago, and there engaged in farming until his death at an advanced age. His wife, who also died when quite old, was a daughter of James O'Hara, who emigrated to New York from Ireland, later removed to Illinois, and from there to Appleton, Wis., where he spent his remaining years as a farmer.

In youth our subject entered St. Francis de Sales Seminary at Milwaukee, and later carried on his studies in St. Vincent's Seminary at Cape Girardeau, Mo. There he was ordained a deacon by Archbishop Kendrick in 1871 and graduated the next year. He then came to Colorado and was ordained to the priesthood January 21 of 1872, by Bishop Machebeuf. For two and one-half years he was an assistant in the Cathedral, after which he went to Fairplay and built the Church of the Assumption, later working as a missionary in the mountainous districts. When Leadville was started, in the spring of 1878, he went there and organized the Annunciation congregation, afterward building a church and parsonage. At the same time he attended the Fairplay church until 1880, when another priest was appointed. The congregation at Leadville originally comprised twelve members, but grew constantly, and at the time he left it was one of the largest and best congregations in the state. In 1881 the Church of the Annunciation was completed, at the corner of Seventh and Poplar streets, a structure that has the distinction (owing to the altitude) of having the highest spire of any church in the world. A fine hospital was built, in which the nurses were Sisters of Charity; a school building with accommodations for six hundred children was erected, and also a neat parish house.

While in Leadville Father Robinson often mediated between strikers and employers, and during the smallpox plague he visited and ministered to the sick, unmindful of the danger of contagion. His heroism was remarkable during all the trying days in the early history of Leadville; his courage was unfaltering and won him the admiration even of those who, as a rule, had no respect for ministers of the gospel. In 1889 he visited Europe and the Holy Land, devoting considerable time to those places associated with our Savior's life upon earth. In 1889 he was appointed vicar-general of the Denver diocese, to succeed the recently deceased Father Raverdy. In 1890 he was appointed pastor of the Church of the Annunciation, which he organized in 1890, building a three-story stone structure, 60x108, one floor of which is used for the church, and the remainder for the school. In the latter four hundred pupils are taught the public school branches by the Sisters of Charity, and are also given instruction in bookkeeping, drawing and music. The church is located on the corner of Humboldt and Thirty-seventh streets. It has a membership of over two hundred English-speaking families, besides one hundred others. The usual sodalities of the Catholic church have been organized and are in active operation. The growth of the congregation is remarkable and is certainly a tribute to the ability and energy of Father Robinson. The growth of the church speaks, far better than mere words could do, of the tact, tireless industry and excellent management of him who stands at the head of the congregation.

WESTBROOK SCHOONMAKER DECKER, attorney-at-law, of Denver, was born in Tyre, Seneca County, N. Y., April 22, 1839, the son of Albert and Gertrude (Schoonmaker) Decker, natives respectively of Orange and Ulster Counties, N. Y., and descendants of Holland-Dutch ancestors who were among the earliest settlers of Manhattan. He was reared on the home farm, for his father, in addition to being proprietor of a mercantile store, also engaged in agricultural pursuits. Primarily educated in public schools, at the age of sixteen he entered Brockport Collegiate Institute, where he was a student for three terms. When eighteen he began to teach, going west to Charleston, Coles County, Ill., and engaging in that profes-

sion until 1861. In the summer of 1860 he taught at Milton Station, in the same county, but with that exception he was employed continuously at Charleston.

It had been his intention to apply his earnings to his tuition in a college, where he could take a thorough literary and classical course, but the outbreak of the Civil war changed his plans. He returned to New York and taught near his native place until the summer of 1862, when he enlisted as a private in Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New York Infantry, and was mustered into service on the 22d of August. His first battles were those of Maryland Heights and Harper's Ferry. At the latter place, September 13-15, he was taken prisoner, but was soon paroled and sent to Camp Douglas, Chicago, being exchanged in December. Sent to the defense of Washington, he did duty at Union Mills and Centerville early in 1863. His regiment with others became the Third Division of the Second Army Corps, under General Hancock. At Gettysburg, where he served under the command of Gen. Alexander Hays, he was wounded in the hand and hip, and was removed to the hospital at Newark, N. J., where he was obliged to remain for four months. Next he was commissioned second lieutenant in the Nineteenth United States Colored Troops, and in the winter of 1863-64 was on detached service on the eastern shore of Maryland. In the camp at Baltimore he acted as assistant quartermaster. His regiment became a part of the Fourth Division, Ninth Army Corps, commanded by General Burnside, the Ninth Corps forming a part of the Army of the Potomac, under General Meade. With other troops he was on duty in front of Petersburg

From June to November he was ordnance officer of the Third Division, Ninth Army Corps, and was later transferred to the same position in an independent command, occupying the Federal lines between the Appomattox and James Rivers. After the evacuation of Petersburg, the forces entered that city, and he was appointed ordnance officer of the district of Nottoway under Gen. George L. Hartsuff, with headquarters at Petersburg. In June, 1865, he was ordered to Brownsville, Tex., and was appointed assistant provost marshal, which position he filled until August 18, when he resigned and returned to New York.

In the fall of 1865 Mr. Decker entered the law department of the Michigan State University, at Ann Arbor, and remained a student there until his graduation in 1867. He began the practice of law at Kankakee, Ill., where he remained until January, 1874. Meantime he established a home of his own, having married, August 1, 1867, Miss Catherine Worden, who lived near his childhood's home, and with whom he had been acquainted for years. In 1869, without opposition, he was elected county judge of Kankakee County, and held the position for the four ensuing years. Previous to this he had served as city attorney.

On account of failing health it became necessary for Mr. Decker to seek a change of climate. Accordingly, in 1874, with his wife and two children, he came to Denver, then a city of about twelve thousand inhabitants. As soon as his health had improved sufficiently he opened a law office and began practice. In February, 1877, under the administration of President Grant, he was appointed United States district attorney, being the first to hold this office under the state government of Colorado.

Public announcement was made April 16, 1880, that Mr. Decker, one of the ablest, most conscientious and efficient prosecutors the Federal government had selected for the management of its legal cases in Colorado, had resigned his office to resume the regular practice of law. He had filled the position with ability and success. Familiarity with the conduct of the office of public prosecutor in the United States court and in those of the district under the territorial regime, teaches us that for the most part the multiplication of fees was the paramount consideration. Scores of men were brought to these courts upon charges that, when investigated, could not be sustained. The greedy cormorants who had arrested these men were reprimanded from the bench and warned not to repeat the offence. As the first United States district attorney, Judge Decker established an honorable precedent for the guidance of his successors.

To fill an unexpired term of one year, Judge Decker was elected district judge in the fall of 1887, and in 1888 was elected for the full term af six years, but resigned the position January 1, 1891. He has a large practice in the state and federal courts, and has the reputation of being one of the ablest attorneys in the state. Politi-

cally he has always been a stanch Republican. He was reared in the doctrines of the Old Dutch Reformed Church, but now attends the First Congregational Church of Denver. During the most of the time since the organization of the chamber of commerce, he has been one of its members. He is identified with the Denver and Colorado Bar Associations, in the latter of which he has served as a member of the executive committee and the committee on admissions. Like the majority of Denver business and professional men, he has mining interests in the state.

Mr. Decker is the father of three children: Cora E., wife of George W. Sargent, of Trinidad, Colo.; Howard, who died at seven years; and Mason L., who married Jeanne Stewart, of New York City, and is now a member of the law firm of Decker & Mead, of Denver. Mrs. Decker was a daughter of Edwin and Emily (Bailey) Worden, natives of New York. She was born at Seneca Falls, N. Y., April 10, 1844, and died March 18, 1897.

AUGUST L. ROHLING, the prosperous and popular merchant of Fort Collins, is a native of Dielingen, Westphalia, Germany, and a son of Philip and Agnes (Heitplocke) Rohling. He was fifth in order of birth among six children, the others being Mrs. Angeline Wellman, who lives at the old homestead; Henry, a namesake of his grandfather Rohling, and an officer in the war of 1870-71, since which time he has been a shoe merchant; Philip, of Blackhawk, Colo.; William, a merchant of Danville, Ill.; and Herman, who was an officer in the German army, and is now a veterinary surgeon at the old home in Germany. The father, who was fond of military affairs, served in the German army as an officer. He followed the occupation of a veterinary surgeon until his death, which occurred at the age of seventy-eight years and six months. His wife is still living in Westphalia.

In Dielingen, where he was born February 28, 1858, our subject passed the first fifteen years of his life, meantime attending the gymnasium. In 1873 he accompanied his brother Philip to America and settled in Indianapolis, where he secured employment in the wholesale dry-goods house of Hibbon, Patterson & Co. Remaining there three years, in 1876 he came to Colorado, the first member of the family to locate in this state. The name, Blackhawk, being peculiar, attracted his attention and led him to the town, where he secured employment as clerk for Rittmaster & Co. In 1882 he was joined by his brother Philip, and they formed a partnership as Rohling Brothers, starting a store on Gregory street and building up a large trade. In 1892 they opened a store at Fort Collins and our subject came here to superintend it, since which time he has acquired a valuable patronage. In 1894 he bought the block he now occupies, and which was built in 1892.

The Rohling Block, as it is known, has a frontage of fifty feet, divided into two store rooms, and is one of the largest blocks in the city. The entire first floor and the basement are occupied by the stock of dry-goods, carpets, clothing, furniture, etc., which is the largest of its kind in the place. February 1, 1896, the partnership was dissolved, and our subject retained the Fort Collins interest, his brother taking the Blackhawk store. In addition to the store he is interested in mining in the Manhattan district of this county, and is developing the Lynn lode, the extension of the Ida May mine. He is also interested in mines in the Tip Top district. With his brother he worked the Belmont mine for many years, but finally sold his interest. He is also interested in the Greeley and Fort Collins Mining Company, of which he has been treasurer, and has invested some in placer mining in North Park at Owl Mountain.

In Blackhawk Mr. Rohling married Johanna Rudolph, who was born in Newark, N. J., and died in Blackhawk, leaving one child, Elizabeth Augusta. His second wife, whom he married in Longmont, was June Stephenson, who was born in Carthage, Mo., a daughter of W. T. Stephenson, of Joplin, Mo. Their union has been blessed with two children, A. Lynn and Lois.

During the period of his residence in Blackhawk Mr. Rohling was a member of the council for one term and for three years a member of the school board, of which he was president for a year. He was made a Mason in Blackhawk Lodge No. 4, A. F. & A. M., and now belongs to Fort Collins Lodge No. 19. In the Independent Order of Odd Fellows he belongs to Fort Collins Lodge No. 19, which he has represented in the grand lodge, and is also identified with the

encampment and Rebekah Lodge. He is a charter member of Larimer Lodge No. 101, K. of P., in which he was the first chancellor commander, and is grand district deputy; also a charter member of the Uniform Rank, K. of P.; also represented the Knights of Pythias in the grand lodge. His wife is connected with the Eastern Star.

HON. FREDERICK J. EBERT. It would be impossible to write an accurate history of Denver without making mention of the life and works of Mr. Ebert, who was a prominent citizen of this place from 1875 until his death, May 3, 1888. In many different ways that showed the versatility of his talents, he contributed to the development of the city and the advancement of its interests. Especially was his influence given to the public schools, and, recognizing his assistance in the promotion of educational interests, it was deemed a fitting memorial to his labors to name in his honor one of the fine school buildings of Denver. Believing that iron manufactures could be successfully established in the west, he took an active part in founding the first rolling mill in this city, and at the time of his death he was president of the Colorado Iron Works. In spite of the fact that he was one of the busiest of men, he nevertheless found time for scientific and classical studies, and acquired a conversational knowledge of six languages, besides a broad fund of historical information that made him one of the most learned men in his state.

Reviewing the ancestry of the Ebert family, we find that the name was originally Aberhart and that many years ago it was founded in Germany by emigrants from France. Our subject was born in Brunswick, Germany, January 27, 1822, and attended the gymnasium for some time, after which he was a student in the Academy Collegium Corolinum, a polytechnic institution of high reputation, from which he graduated with first honors. He selected the science of forestry for his occupation, and in his twenty-fourth year was given the degree of A by the government and was duly commissioned as forest engineer. He was an officer under the duke of Brunswick in the Revolution of 1848, and during the troubled times that followed he deemed it best to seek a home in another country. After starting to America in 1850, a pardon was sent him for his connection with the Revolution, but he preferred to continue his journey to a land of freedom and liberty of thought. Reaching New York in June, he went on to Milwaukee, Wis., where he remained a year, studying the English language and the customs of the people. He spent two years in St. Louis, where he was employed as a civil engineer in the building of the bridge across the Missouri, and from there went to St. Joseph, Mo., where he engaged in civil engineering for seven years.

Coming with an engineering corps to Denver in 1860, Mr. Ebert surveyed what is now the Kansas Pacific Railroad as far as the headwaters of the Republican River, one hundred and twelve miles from Denver, but the Indians under Little Wood and Left Hand attacked them and while by parleying they saved their lives, still further advance was considered impracticable. The engineers came via the Platte to Denver, arriving here December 12. Mr. Ebert soon secured work with W. A. H. Loveland in surveying a line for a mountain road from Denver to Central City, which was the first railroad survey in the Rocky Mountain district. In 1862 he drafted the first map of the territory and assisted Surveyor-General John Pierce in making its first land survey. In 1863 he was chosen city engineer of Denver and served for two terms, his surveys being the only ones that have stood the test of time and the law. In 1865 he embarked in the stock and dairy business near Denver, but ten years later moved back to the city in order that his children might have educational advantages.

On the organization of the Exchange Bank, Mr. Ebert was a stockholder and director, continuing in that capacity until his election as president; the latter office he resigned in 1878, but continued connected with the bank as vice-president until his death. He was elected a member of the constitutional convention that framed the fundamental law of the state, and his services in that body were of a distinguished and honorable nature. To him and Mr. Golden, more than to any other men, may be ascribed the establishment of the schools of Denver and their subsequent success. At the time of his death he was president of the board of regents of the State University at Boulder. Politically he was a Republican.

In St. Joseph, Mo., in December, 1855, Mr. Ebert married Miss Mary Davies, who was born in Shrewsbury, England, a descendant in the third generation of a Frenchman who crossed the channel and settled in Shropshire, England. Her father, Thomas Davies, was born in 1800, and some years after his marriage he came to America, settling in Buchanan County, Mo., in 1849, but later removing to Troy, Doniphan County, Kan., where he died in 1892, at the age of ninety-two. Before leaving England he married Phoebe Nooks, who was born in Montgomeryshire and died in St. Louis while en route to the west. Of their five children, two sons took part in the Civil war as soldiers in the Union army; and during his service the younger son took both of his brothers-in-law and a number of friends prisoners-of-war and sent them back to his father in Kansas in order to save their lives. Mrs. Ebert was reared in St. Joseph, Mo., and remained there for a time after her marriage, but in 1862 came to Colorado, reaching Denver after a five weeks' trip, October 22 of that year. She is a woman of superior business ability and since the death of her husband has managed the estate in a most efficient manner. She was left four hundred and eighty acres, a portion of which was in the city, extending from Twenty-fourth street to Downing avenue, between the Platte and Whittier school; but after her husband's death she was compelled to go to law in order to retain the land. For four years the matter was in the courts, but she was finally successful in retaining a large share of the tract. She owns a farm of three hundred and twenty acres, within the present limits of the city, and this by irrigation she keeps in a high state of cultivation, building upon the place, on Hyde Park street, just beyond City Park, a little town known as London farm. She also owns twenty acres on North Capitol hill, and has in addition what is the largest dairy farm for miles around, having the ranch stocked with registered Jerseys, Holsteins and Shorthorn Durhams. One-half block of land on her farm she donated for school purposes. In the management of the property she is assisted by her son, Alfred G., who is a graduate of the high school and for two years a student in the University of Denver. Her other children are daughters, namely: Mrs. Leonore M. Hall, who graduated from Wolfe Hall and resides in Denver; Mrs. Ida J. O'Brien, whose husband is an attorney in Denver; and Zetella E., who graduated from the Denver high school and from the Emerson School of Oratory in Boston, and is now a prominent member and the auditor of the Woman's Club, of Denver. The family are identified with the Episcopal Church.

HORACE O. DODGE, M. D., professor of clinical medicine in the Colorado University and secretary of the board of education of Boulder, is, in point of years of practice, the oldest physician of the city now following the profession. He has been identified with many enterprises for the benefit of the people and the advancement of the state. In the organization of the Colorado School of Music he took a warm interest, was elected the first president of the institution, and has held the position from the time of its organization in 1894, his enterprise and excellent judgment doing much for the growth of the school.

The Dodge family has been represented in America ever since the "Mayflower" made its first trip across the waters. The doctor's great-grandfather was a soldier in the Revolution. The grandfather, Zebulon, was born in Massachusetts and engaged in farming there until his death. The father, Horace Dodge, was born in Belchertown, Mass., and removed to the west in 1836, settling as a pioneer in DuPage County, Ill., twenty miles from Chicago, where he secured a deed to land from the government and improved a farm. The land is still owned by members of the family. He was eighty-four at the time of his death; his mother was ninety-nine when she died. Longevity is noticed in every generation of the family, many of whom reach ninety years of age.

The doctor's mother, Lucy A. Hickman, was born in Winchester, Va., in the Shenandoah Valley, and resides in Wheaton, Ill., at the age of eighty-three years. She is a member of the Baptist Church. Her father, W. Fielding Hickman, was born at Natural Bridge, a member of an old Virginia family, and removed to the Shenandoah Valley, where he engaged in farming. He started to remove to Indiana, traveling by team, but died while on his way west. One of his sons was in the navy during the war of

1812 and also accompanied Commodore Perry on his expedition for the opening of the Japanese ports. The Hickman family are lineal descendants of John Knox, the Reformer.

The family of Horace and Lucy A. Dodge consisted of six daughters and one son, all of whom are still living, the youngest sister, the wife of a minister, having for the past seventeen years been a missionary in Africa. The subject of this sketch was the fifth in order of birth. He was born on the home farm in DuPage County, December 13, 1840, and grew to manhood on the homestead where he was born. At the age of eighteen he began to teach school, and with the money thus earned he expected to avail himself of a collegiate education. In 1861 he entered the freshman class of Wheaton College, but four weeks later he volunteered in Company E, Eighth Illinois Cavalry, and was mustered into service at St. Charles, Ill., as a private. Ordered to Washington, he remained there until December 13, 1861, when he went to camp in Virginia. In March, 1862, he marched to Centerville and Manassas, where he took part in a battle, then retreated to Alexandria, and went by transport to join in the Peninsular campaign of 1862. He took part in the engagements at Williamsburg and Mechanicsville and the seven days' battle, then retreated to Harrison's Landing, ordered back to Alexandria, and from there to Bull Run, in time for the second battle there; afterward participated in the battle of Antietam, spent the winter in picket duty and scouting, took part in the battle of Fredericksburg, and in the spring of 1863 was present at Chancellorsville, Beverly Ford, Brandy Station, Aldie, Upperville and Gettysburg, where his regiment opened the battle on the first day and continued at the front until the close of the third day. Soon after that battle he was detailed to the division headquarters as a scout, and the winter of 1863-64 was occupied in scouting. In the spring of 1864 he was in the advance in the battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania, and after the latter engagement was transferred to Sheridan's headquarters as scout, taking part in Sheridan's raid on Richmond and continuing at his headquarters until the fall of 1864. In October he was mustered out and discharged in Chicago.

Returning to the home farm, our subject spent some time in improving it. In January, 1866, he entered the Chicago Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1868. He was in the Hospital for Women and Children in Chicago for a year, also engaged in practice in Riverside for a year, and in January, 1871, settled in Denver, where he engaged in practice for eight months. He then removed to Valmont, at that time the most promising town in Boulder County. Eighteen months later the railroad was completed to Boulder, and he located here, where he has since carried on a general practice. For years he has been president of the board of pension examiners in Boulder, which he assisted in organizing. For four years he was county physician, has served as alderman two terms, as fire chief one term, county coroner two terms and health officer six terms. He has been professor of materia medica and therapeutics in the Colorado University, and in the fall of 1898 was given the chair of clinical medicine. In November, 1897, he was appointed chairman of a committee to raise money for the erection of a hospital in connection with the medical department of the state university. The committee was successful and a commodious, well-appointed building now furnishes refuge for the afflicted, as well as clinical material for the students.

In Chicago, Dr. Dodge married Miss Laura H. Sturdevant, who was born in that city, daughter of Noah Sturdevant, member of an old York state family and a coal operator and lime manufacturer in Illinois. Two children of Dr. and Mrs. Dodge are living and two are deceased, namely: Horace C., who graduated from the Boulder high school and is a member of the medical department of the state university, class of 1901; Laura, who was educated in the Rockford Female College; LeRoy, who was accidentally killed at twelve years, being thrown from a horse; and Frederick, who died at four years.

Fraternally Dr. Dodge is identified with Columbia Lodge No. 14, A. F. & A. M.; Boulder Chapter No. 7, R. A. M., in which he is past high priest; Mount Sinai Commandery No. 7, in which he has been eminent commander four terms, and is a permanent member of the grand commandery; El Jebel Temple, N. M. S., of Denver; and is grand representative of the Grand Commandery of New Jersey. He is a charter member of the Nathaniel Lyon Post No. 5, G. A. R., in which he is past commander, and for one year,

1896-97, was commander of the department of Colorado and Wyoming, G. A. R., was also an aide on the staff of the commander of the National Encampment, General Lawler. In religion he is an Episcopalian. Politically he is a Republican. At this writing he is president of the Boulder County Medical Association. He was a charter member of the State Medical Society, and held the position of president of that body in 1876. He is also connected with the American Medical Association, American Climatological Association, and a member of the Alumni Association of Chicago Medical College, now the medical department of the Northwestern University.

HENRY BEAN NEWLON, who came to Colorado in December, 1863, and for some time engaged in mining, but is now proprietor of a farm and fruit ranch near LaPorte, Larimer County, was born in Martinsville, Clark County, Ill., October 8, 1845, and traces his lineage to one of the F. F. V's. His father, James Newlon, was born in Culpeper County, Va., and was an own cousin of President James Madison, their mothers being Misses Bean, sisters. When a young man he came as far west as Illinois, where he embarked in the mercantile business at Tuscola, Douglas County. Later he removed to Texas and died at Gainesville in 1882. His wife, Ruth (Downs) Newlon, was born in Culpeper County, of an old Virginian family, and died in Clark County, Ill., when her youngest child, our subject, was only two years of age. She left, besides this son, two daughters and a son, namely: Mrs. Cynthia Grant, who died in Illinois; Champion, who was killed in Illinois by being thrown from a horse; and Mattie, of Texas.

In the public schools of Clark and Douglas Counties, Ill., our subject received his education. In 1862 he went to Cairo and for a year worked on the Illinois Central Railroad. In 1863 he came to Colorado, outfitting at St. Joseph, Mo., and traveling along the Platte, his journey lasting from October 1 to December 18, when he arrived at Denver. He proceeded to Gilpin County and engaged in mining and milling at Nevadaville for a time, after which he prospected and mined under lease. He was there in 1871, at the time of the striking of the Caribou mine, the extension of which he developed, also operated the None-Such mine successfully. At the time he went to that camp, there was but one cabin at the camp, and indications of future prosperity were meagre. In 1881 he came to LaPorte and bought eighty acres of unimproved land. Here he has since planted twelve acres to apples and plums, six acres to cherries, and ten acres to blackberries, raspberries, gooseberries and currants. The place is one of the finest fruit farms in the country, and appropriately bears the name of "None-Such," after the mine Mr. Newlon once operated.

In Caribou, on New Year's day of 1878, Mr. Newlon married Miss Hilda L. Hoel, who was born in Madison, Wis., a daughter of John and Susan (Nelson) Hoel, natives of Christiana, Norway. Her father, who was a carpenter and architect, settled in Madison, Wis., and while there planned and built the capitol, courthouse, hospital and the university buildings. On account of ill health he removed to Nevada, Iowa, and there he died in 1882. His wife, who is living in Nevada, Iowa, is identified with the Lutheran Church. She is the mother of three children, namely: Mrs. Inger Wells, who lives in the same town as her mother; Hilda Lillian; and Henry W., a successful architect and builder, of St. Louis, Mo. Mrs. Newlon was reared in Madison, Wis., until fifteen years of age, after which she resided in Iowa, and from there in 1876 came to Colorado. Mr. and Mrs. Newlon have an adopted daughter, Bertha May, who was graduated from the high school of Fort Collins in 1898, and is now a student at the State Agricultural College, at Fort Collins.

Politically our subject is a Democrat, while Mrs. Newlon is a Republican. While in Blackhawk he was made a Mason, and now belongs to Collins Lodge No. 19, A. F. & A. M. Both Mr. and Mrs. Newlon are members of the Presbyterian Church.

EZRA T. CARR is one of the most successful fruit-growers of Boulder County and is treasurer and manager of the Boulder Fruit Growers' Association, which organization he was very influential in founding. When a resident of Gilpin County he served for six years as county commissioner, and for two years of that period was chairman of the board. He was elected first in 1880, re-elected in 1883 and vacated the office in 1887, with a record of which he has just cause

to be proud, for it was eminently satisfactory to all concerned. He has always been a thoroughgoing Republican, and of late years has been actively interested on the side of the silver question. While he was county commissioner the bonded indebtedness of Gilpin County, amounting to about $100,000, was reduced nearly half, and since then has been wholly wiped out, leaving the county free from debt. Mr. Carr possesses excellent business ability and almost invariably makes a success of the enterprises he undertakes.

The parents of the above-named gentleman were Josiah S. and Lucinda (Tracy) Carr, both natives of New York state, where they lived till death closed their labors. The father was a merchant at West Dresden for many years, and he lived to the ripe age of eighty-three years. His wife died when in her fifty-third year. Seven of their fourteen children grew to maturity, and of this large family Mr. Carr of this sketch is now the only survivor.

The birth of our subject took place in the town of West Dresden, N. Y., December 23, 1838. He was educated in the public schools of his native place, and learned the mercantile business with his father. In 1856 he went to Minnesota, arriving in Minneapolis when the place comprised but five hundred inhabitants. He taught school the first winter, after which he engaged in farming nine miles from the city. In August, 1862, he volunteered in Company B, Ninth United States Infantry, for service in the Civil war. Soon afterward he was sent on the frontier against the Indians, who had taken the occasion to rise in force because the country was already engaged in civil war. Mr. Carr was mustered into the service as first sergeant of Company B, at Fort Snelling, Minn., and was honorably discharged in June, 1863, at St. Peter's. He participated in a fierce fight with the Indians, when he was one of a little band of sixty against three hundred redskins. Three of his comrades were killed and twenty-one were injured, himself being one of the number. His right arm was badly shattered by a bullet, and he was taken to the hospital for treatment. The young lady who shortly afterward became his wife was most kind and tender in nursing the injured soldiers and though our hero had escaped being captured by the Indians, he found a more formidable foe within the bare hospital walls, and capitulated at once.

Up to 1868 Mr. Carr operated a farm situated about two miles from Hutchinson, Minn., but in that year sold out and located in Iowa, near Des Moines. The following year he came to Colorado, by way of Cheyenne, making the trip by rail and stage to Central City, and in July commenced mining in Russell Gulch. Among the mines which he opened during the next few years are the Grizzly and Specie Payment and others, which have produced precious metal in paying quantities. Since 1885 he has lived in Boulder; but built his residence here two years after coming here, planted fruit trees and greatly improved his property. He purchased a block of land in Garden City Addition to Boulder. In 1893 the Fruit Growers' Association, for shipping and handling fruit, was organized, and it has proved of material benefit to local producers. In 1897 Mr. Carr was very active in getting started the Boulder Fruit Juice and Preserving Company, of which he is the president. At one time he was a member and senior commander of Ellsworth Post No. 20, G. A. R., in Central City, and was honorably discharged from the same by request. He was also formerly identified with the Masonic order and is of high standing in the Odd Fellows' society. He is past grand in the order, was grand marshal of the grand lodge of Colorado, and is a member of the encampment. He was captain of Canton, Boulder No. 16, and major of the fourth battalion. At the request of the Boulder Canton the Decoration of Chivalry was conferred upon Mr. Carr, April 26, 1898.

As previously mentioned there was a very pretty little romance attending the meeting of Mr. Carr and the lady who has been his faithful helpmate since their marriage, October 7, 1863. She was Miss Ludie Tucker, a native of the vicinity of Fort Smith, Ark., and daughter of Rev. Eber and Martha (Cox) Tucker, both of New York state. The father, who was a minister of the Baptist Church, went to Fort Smith in early days and was a missionary of his denomination thereabouts for some thirteen years. Thence he removed to Knox County, Mo., where his death occurred when he was in his sixtieth year. In 1861 the mother, with her son Hiram and daughter Ludie, went to Minnesota. Mrs. Tucker departed this life in Russell Gulch, at the age of seventy-five years. The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Carr, Eben Tucker, Sr., was a native of

Germany, and was a farmer in New York after his arrival in this country. The seven children of Mr. and Mrs. Carr are: Lois G., now Mrs. John L. Hazleton, of Boulder; Lillian M., Mrs. Harry Werry, also of this city; Mary E., wife of Nathaniel Lewis, of Russell Gulch; Edna J., wife of Walter Booth, of Boulder; Olive, wife of C. L. Purmort, of Boulder; Ezra E. and Lucy M. The two eldest daughters are graduates of the schools of Central City, and Mary E. graduated from the University of Colorado in the class of '92.

WILLIAM K. BURCHINELL, president of several Colorado mining companies and sheriff of Arapahoe County 1892-96, is a representative of one of Maryland's oldest families, his ancestors having come to this country with Lord Baltimore. It is said that some of the name are still to be found in Normandy, but the branch to which our subject belongs was established in England at the time of William the Conqueror and subsequent generations were identified with the history of Great Britain. After coming to America they transferred their allegiance to the colonies and during the Revolution William Burchinell, a planter of Kent County, Md., served valiantly in the cause of independence.

Thomas, a son of this Revolutionary patriot, was born in Chestertown, Md., and grew to manhood upon the eastern shore, receiving his education in William and Mary College, of which he was a graduate. He became an architect and builder in Baltimore, but later removed to Huntingdon and was employed as master builder in the construction of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He died in Huntingdon when sixty-six years of age. His wife was Anna M. Wilson, who was born in Huntingdon, Pa., of Scotch descent, and was a daughter of Matthew Wilson, a native of Pennsylvania, but for some years a merchant in Baltimore. There were three sons and three daughters in the family of Thomas Burchinell, and all the sons come to Colorado. Thomas W. died while acting as receiver of the United States land office at Leadville; and John E. resides in Denver.

The second of the sons, William K., was born in Huntingdon, Pa., October 12, 1846. While a student in the Hollidaysburg Academy, he enlisted as a member of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, in which he served from July, 1862, until the close of the war, being assigned to the Army of the Cumberland under General Rosecrans and General Thomas. Among the important engagements in which he participated were those of Stone River, Chattanooga, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, the march to Atlanta and then back to Nashville under General Thomas. On being mustered out in 1865, he returned to Huntingdon and embarked in the planing mill business. In the fall of 1873 he was elected, on the Republican ticket, to represent the district in the legislature, and while a member of the session of 1874 served on various committees and as chairman of the military and judiciary committees. In 1874 he was appointed by President Grant to the receivership of the United States land office at Fairplay, Colo., and assumed the duties of the position in February, 1875. Four years later President Hayes re-appointed him to the office, which was removed to Leadville, and he served there until 1883. Meantime he had become interested in mining in the Leadville district. Though on the expiration of his term of office he removed to Denver, he still continued to operate in the Leadville region, and is now interested in the Welton, Nubian and Superior Consolidated mines there, besides being interested in scores of mines elsewhere. He is president of the Golden Ocean Mining Company, which operates at Victor; president of LaPlatte Placer Mining Company; president of the Grouse Mountain Gold Mining and Tunnel Company, operating in the Cripple Creek district; and president of the Mineral Hill Gold Mining Company in Park County.

In Huntingdon, Pa., Mr. Burchinell married Miss Mant Cunningham, daughter of Josiah Cunningham, who was a merchant and farmer there. They have one child, Annie C. Politically Mr. Burchinell is a silver Republican, and he has been active upon committees, in conventions and as a member of the state Republican committee. His party, in 1891, elected him sheriff of Arapahoe County and two years later he was re-elected, holding the office from January, 1892, to January, 1896. At the second election he won by a plurality of eleven hundred and eighty votes, in spite of the fact that he was opposed by the "machine" political element and

the newspapers, who fought him because he would not be dictated to. During his term of office occurred the celebrated attack on the city, when his coolness and determination saved bloodshed and his promptness in securing the aid of the United States troops and not allowing any demonstration kept both sides down. He is a member of Reno Post No. 39, G. A. R., and the Union Veterans' Legion. While in Huntingdon he was made a Mason and afterward identified himself with the fraternity in Leadville. He belongs to Temple Lodge No. 84, A. F. & A. M., Colorado Chapter No. 29, R. A. M., Denver Commandery No. 25, K. T., Denver Consistory and El Jebel Temple, N. M. S.

DR. AYRES STRADLEY has been associated with his brother in Longmont for about two years, both in the practice of medicine and surgery and in mining enterprises. Previously he was located at Platteville, Colo., for thirteen years, gaining an enviable reputation for skill in his profession during that period. He has made a specialty of nervous diseases and is in partnership with his brother, D. N., in the management of a sanitarium for the cure of the liquor habit. At present he is the city physician of Longmont, and is examiner for numerous leading life insurance companies here.

The parents of the doctor were Dr. D. W. and Elizabeth (Bell) Stradley, natives of Zanesville and Circleville, Ohio, respectively. They became residents of Wabash, Ind., in 1849 and thenceforth made their home in that city, the father dying there in November, 1895, aged fourscore years, and the mother many years before, when fifty-four years of age. Dr. D. W. Stradley was much esteemed by his professional brethren and took a leading part in public enterprises and educational work. He acted as a director and was deeply interested in the development and improvement of the system of educating the young. His father, Ayres Stradley, was born in Baltimore, Md., married Rhoda Wilkins, of the same city, and followed farming and building as occupations. He lived in Hancock County, Ohio, for several years and spent his last days in Wabash, Ind., dying in his eighty-third year. His good wife also died in Wabash, in November, 1882, having attained the extreme age of ninety-six years. The father of Ayres Stradley was a native of England, who, upon his arrival in the United States, located permanently in Baltimore.

Mrs. Elizabeth (Bell) Stradley was a daughter of Abner Bell, originally of Pennsylvania, but later of Hancock County, Ohio, and Winterset, Iowa. To the last-named place he removed in 1851, and, after living in the town for twenty-one years, he passed to his reward, in 1872, aged about eighty-six years. He was a hero of the war of 1812, and his wife was the daughter of Rev. John Smith, a soldier of the Revolution and also of the war of 1812. He was a noble minister of the gospel, for years was connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church in Ohio, and received his summons to the better land while he was occupying his pulpit, then past eighty years of age. His wife died in Winterset, Iowa, in 1881, at the advanced age of ninety-five years. Both Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Stradley were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They had ten children, four of whom died in childhood. Their four married daughters died in Indiana: Rhoda, Mrs. Baker; Margaret A., Mrs. Litsenberger, and Sarah E., Mrs. Comstock, all in Wabash; and Charlotte E., Mrs. Steele, in South Bend. Their two surviving sons are Ayres and Daniel N., who are represented in this volume. (See sketch of Dr. D. N. Stradley.)

Dr. Ayres Stradley was born in Mount Blanchard, Hancock County, Ohio, October 11, 1840, and was nine years old when the family went to Wabash, Ind. He received a good education in the common and high schools and then took up the study of medicine with his father. In April, 1861, he was among the first to respond to the president's call for troops but was rejected. In 1863 he entered the University of Michigan and took a course of lectures, after which he opened an office in Wabash and commenced practice. In 1866 he went to Bloomingdale, Mich., and remained there for ten years, giving his earnest attention to the duties of his profession. Then returning to Wabash, he continued his practice in that city up to 1883, when he came to Colorado, and for over thirteen years practiced in Platteville. His well-established reputation for ability preceded him to this place and in the brief period of his stay here he has won the respect and best wishes of all who know him, whether in a business or social way.

While living in Platteville, Dr. Stradley was a candidate for county clerk of Weld County on the Populist's ticket, which was defeated. At the time of the election he was absent in the east, at the bedside of his dying father. He became a member of the Masonic fraternity when he was a young man, in Bloomingdale, Mich. He is a member of the Uniform Rank of the Knights of Pythias and is a Knight of the Maccabees. He was married in Wabash, Ind., in 1863 to Miss N. M. Barnhart, a native of Virginia and daughter of Joel Barnhart, an early settler of Wabash. Of the four children born to the doctor and wife three are living, namely: Carl, a civil engineer and county surveyor; Maude M., Mrs. Dudley, of Longmont; and Edessa E., who is at home.

DANIEL N. STRADLEY, M. D., one of the well-known and highly respected physicians of Longmont, has been established in practice here for the past eighteen years and has been a resident of the county for a score of years. That he is considered an authority in his special department, nervous and mental diseases, is evidenced by the fact that four different judges have appointed him as medical expert in lunacy cases. He has also served to the entire satisfaction of everyone as city physician and is medical examiner for several of the old standard life insurance companies. In 1892 he opened a sanitarium here for the treatment of persons afflicted with dipsomania and nervous diseases, and has successfully attended to some eight or nine hundred patients. He has the highest testimonials from many of these, and numerous outsiders who know of the good work that has been accomplished under his able management in this institution.

The birth of Dr. D. N. Stradley occurred in Mount Blanchard, Ohio, July 3, 1849. His parents were Dr. D. W. and Elizabeth (Bell) Stradley, likewise of Ohio, of English descent, but representatives of patriotic American families who had dwelt in the United States for several generations. Dr. Stradley, Sr., practiced his profession in Ohio and Indiana, and was loved and respected by all who knew him. His children were ten in number, but only six lived to maturity. Four daughters married and had homes of their own in Indiana, but one by one they were gathered to the silent land, and now, of the entire family only two remain, the subject of this article and his brother, Dr. Ayres, who has been in partnership with him for about two or three years.

The early years of Dr. Daniel N. Stradley were spent in Wabash, Ind., where he attended the public schools. Having inherited a taste for the medical profession he found an able instructor in his father, and in 1873 took a course of lectures in the Curtis Medical College in Cincinnati, completing his studies in Marion, Ind., where the college had been removed after his first year in the institution. He graduated in 1875, but in the preceding year had begun practice in Marion, with Dr. Snodgrass, the dean of the college. In 1878, on account of poor health, Dr. Stradley came to Colorado, and for two years or more lived in Boulder. There he became a member of the Boulder County Medical Association and in partnership with Dr. H. W. Allen was made surgeon for the South Park & Rio Grande Railroad, and opened a hospital at Buena Vista, Dr. Allen being secretary and himself treasurer. When the railroad was completed the hospital was abandoned, and Dr. Stradley came to Longmont, where he has since made his home, his office being on Main Street. Formerly he was a member of the Indiana Medical Society.

In addition to being thoroughly interested in his professional work, Dr. Stradley and his brother are engaged in mining operations upon quite a large scale. They are working the Virginius mine near Ward, and the Miser group of mines in the vicinity of Rowena, near Left Hand. The subject of this article was one of the incorporators of the Great Northern Oil, Coal, Mineral Refining and Prospecting Company, which is capitalized at $100,000, and has as its president Dr. W. H. Davis, of Denver, Colo.; treasurer, Dr. Stradley; secretary, Judge H. M. Minor, of Longmont; and manager, S. L. Holaday. Prof. Arthur Lakes, late professor of geology at the State School of Mines and editor of *Mines and Minerals* in Denver, was employed by the company to make a thorough investigation of the strata and existing conditions of the region which they proposed to search for oil, coal and minerals, and his careful and detailed report was most encouraging and valuable, pointing out, as it does, the facts and reasons for his belief of the existence of certain mineral and oil deposits within convenient distance from Longmont. With redoubled

vigor and enterprise the company is now pushing forward the work which is certain, sooner or later, to meet with the most gratifying results.

Politically the doctor is identified with the People's party. October 1, 1898, he received the nomination of his party for representative of the northern district of Colorado. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Knights of the Maccabees. He was married in Xenia, Ohio, in 1873, toMiss Margaret Pence, daughter of Darius Pence. She was born and reared in Xenia and by her marriage with the doctor is the mother of a son, D. Pry, who is a promising young man, and is a member of Gross Medical College, class of '99.

JOHN ROWLAND HANNA. Coming to Colorado in 1869 and to Denver in 1871, Mr. Hanna has witnessed much of the development of the state and has been identified with the growth of Denver since it was a place of five thousand inhabitants. Religious, charitable and educational institutions have alike felt the impetus of his sympathy and support, and in every enterprise calculated to benefit the people he has been deeply interested. After years of active connection with the banking business of this city, he resigned his position and retired to private life.

The Hanna family is of Scotch-Irish lineage, but has had representatives in America from an early day. In their honor was named Hannastown, Westmoreland County, Pa., which was so loyal to the cause of freedom that it declared independence from Great Britain in May, 1775, soon after the battle of Lexington. After the Revolution the town was burned by the Indians. Judge John Hanna, grandfather of our subject, was born in Hannastown and removed to Cadiz, Harrison County, Ohio, where he engaged in farming, and also for a time served as county judge. He attained to advanced years.

Our subject's father, A. F. Hanna, was born in Cadiz, where he first engaged in merchandising, but later was editor of the *Liberty Advocate* in that city. He died in 1847, when he was thirty-four years of age. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Susanna Craig, was born in Cadiz, the youngest of six children and the only living representative of her family during her later years. She died in Colorado in 1892, at the age of seventy-five. Her father, Rowland Craig, was born in Brownsville, Pa., and settled in Cadiz, where he engaged in the mercantile business until his death. Our subject was one of three children that attained maturity, two of whom are living. His brother, Maj. James W. Hanna, served during the Civil war and at its close organized a company and came to Colorado to fight the Indians, being stationed at Fort Collins until his honorable discharge. He now lives in Denver.

Born and reared in Cadiz, our subject attended the public schools and Franklin College in Harrison County. At the age of eighteen he went to Mercer, Pa., where he secured work as bookkeeper, and when twenty-three he started the first bank in the place. After five years he sold it to the First National Bank, of which he was cashier from 1864 to 1869, resigning in the latter year on account of illness. In the spring of that year he came to Colorado, where the salubrious air and outdoor exercise upon a farm enabled him to regain his health. In the spring of 1871 he came to Denver and at once began to plan the organization of the City National Bank, the charter for which he secured in Washington. His bank bought out the private bank of Warren Hussey and continued the business at the corner of Fifteenth and Market streets, but after fifteen years erected a new building and removed to Sixteenth and Lawrence streets. In 1892, after having served as cashier for twenty years, he was made president, and continued in that capacity until the business was sold in 1894. He was then with its successors, the American National Bank, as vice-president until the suspension of the institution.

In Penn Yan, N. Y., Mr. Hanna married Miss Ione T. Munger, who was born in New York state, the daughter of Lyman and Martha S. (Whitney) Munger, natives of Massachusetts and New York respectively. Her father, who was a druggist in Penn Yan, later engaged in the grocery and drug business at Galva, Ill., and still later engaged in farming. In 1891 Mr. and Mrs. Munger came to Denver, where they have since made their home with their daughter, Mrs. Hanna. The latter is a member of the Daughters of the Revolution. Active in educational work, she has been president of the educational department of the Woman's Club and for one

term of three years held the office of school director, but afterward refused renomination.

With others Mr. Hanna organized the Colorado College at Colorado Springs in 1874, and from its inception he has taken an active interest in the progress of the institution. For years he was its treasurer and is now serving as a trustee. The college is now considered one of the leading educational institutions in the west. Politically he is a Republican. In the organization of the Y. M. C. A. he took an active part and for more than twenty years he has been one of its trustees. He assisted in the founding and building of the People's Tabernacle Congregational Church, in which he was long a trustee. With many of the laudable enterprises for the advancement of Denver his name has been intimately identified and his influence has been felt in their development. It may be truly said that Denver has no citizen more loyal to its welfare than he, nor are there many who have been more important factors in its progress and advancement.

EDWARD A. THOMPSON. In the last half of the present century the lawyer has been a pre-eminent factor in all affairs of private concern and national importance. He has been depended upon to conserve the best and permanent interests of the whole people and is a recognized power in all the avenues of life. He stands as the protector of the rights and liberties of his fellow-men and is the representative of a profession whose followers, if they would gain honor, fame and success, must be men of merit and ability. Such a one is Edward A. Thompson, who is now serving as county attorney of Weld County.

He was born in Gravesend, England, May 27, 1845, but in November, 1847, was brought to America by his parents, Dr. William and Eliza (Hodson) Thompson, who settled in Bradford County, Pa., first at Leroy and later at Herrick, where he has been engaged in the practice of medicine until within the last few years. In 1896 he removed to Towanda, the same county, where he is now enjoying a well-earned rest. Eleven children constituted his family, namely: William H., who was graduated from Princeton College and is now a leading attorney of Wyalusing, Pa.; Alfred, a merchant of Towanda, Pa.; Edward A., of this sketch; Mary, deceased wife of Frederick Leavenworth, of Towanda; Josephine, who died in childhood; Ernest T., who died at Towanda; Ferdinand, a physician practicing at the asylum in Bradford County, Pa.; Edith A., deceased, who was a teacher in the south; Eugene A., an attorney of Towanda; John G., a carpenter and builder of Scranton, Pa.; and Ethelbert R., a business man of Towanda.

Edward A. Thompson acquired his literary education in the common schools of Herrick and the Towanda Collegiate Institute. As his father was a country physician in rather limited circumstances and had a large family depending upon him, our subject began life for himself at the age of thirteen and made his own way through school, paying his expenses at college by teaching. In March, 1865, he enlisted in Company G, Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and remained in the service until hostilities ceased. For three years thereafter he served as sergeant in Company A, Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania National Guard, resigning his office on coming west. While teaching school in Pennsylvania, Mr. Thompson read law and was admitted to the bar in 1870, after which he engaged in practice at Towanda until 1882, the year of his arrival in Weld County, Colo. He was principal of the public schools of Erie for three years, and engaged in practice at that place until 1889, when he was elected county judge for a term of six years. He then removed to Greeley, where he opened an office, and has since successfully engaged in general practice, retaining a clientele of so representative a character as to alone stand in evidence of his professional ability and personal popularity. In 1898 he was appointed county attorney, and is now discharging the duties of that office to the utmost satisfaction of the court and bar of the county.

In August, 1870, Mr. Thompson was united in marriage with Miss Nellie M., daughter of Daniel C. and Minerva M. Hall, of Bradford County, Pa. They have a son, William Hall, who was admitted to the bar in 1896 and is now associated with his father in practice under the firm name of Thompson & Thompson. The son was married January 19, 1894, to Miss Alice Clark, a daughter of Arthur and Lula (McNutt) Clark, who now reside in Los Angeles, Cal. Mrs. Nellie M.

Thompson died at Towanda, Pa., in September, 1879. Our subject was again married at that place, November 29, 1880, his second union being with Miss Susan M. Bump, a daughter of Cornelius Bump, of Bradford County, Pa. She was a very successful teacher in that state, and while her husband was principal of the schools of Erie, Colo., she taught there.

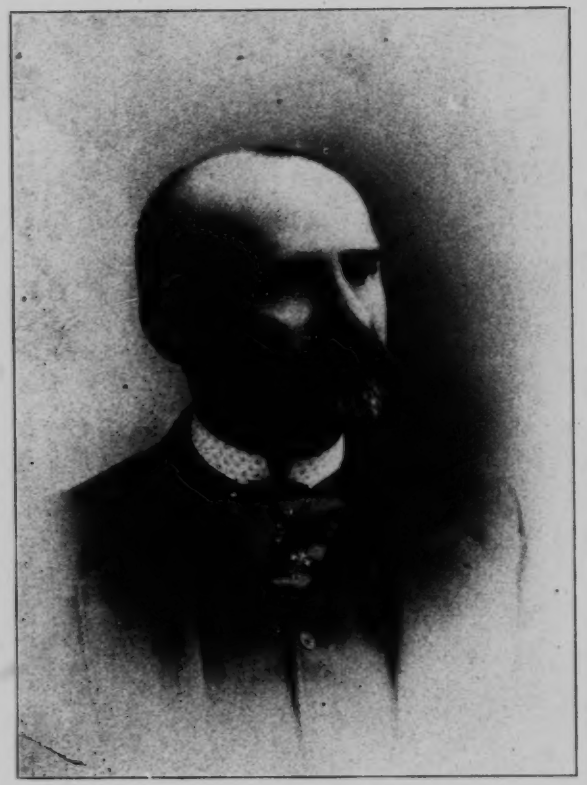
Formerly Mr. Thompson was a Republican in politics, but now supports the men and measures of the Democracy. In 1867 he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church of Herrick, Pa., but since coming to this county has become identified with the Congregational denomination. He has affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows since 1866 and now belongs to Poudre Valley Lodge No. 12. He has also been a Mason since 1867, and is a prominent member of Occidental Lodge No. 20, A. F. & A. M., of Greeley; Greeley Commandery No. 10, K. T.; Greeley Chapter No. 13, R. A. M.; Greeley Lodge No. 31, K. of P., which he joined in 1891; and U. S. Grant Post No. 13, G. A. R. He has filled various offices in each of these orders.

CHARLES W. ENOS, M. D., who is one of the prominent homeopathic physicians of Denver, is vice-president and a director of the Denver Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital Association, in the organization of which he actively assisted. He was also one of the organizers of the Denver Homeopathic Club and belongs to the Colorado State Homeopathic Medical Society. In the college he is lecturer on materia medica, also professor of the eye, ear, nose and throat department, and successfully superintends a large clinic at the free dispensary. Since May, 1889, when he came to Denver, he has been closely identified with the homeopathic fraternity of this city. In 1880-81 he took a special course in the New York Ophthalmic Hospital and later he also studied in Dr. Knapp's Ophthalmic and Oral Institute, from which he received a certificate. In 1883 he took a post-graduate course in the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago. He is very systematic in his professional work and, believing such a plan to be helpful, he takes a complete record of every case that comes to his notice, also a record of the ancestry.

Dr. Enos was born in Marine, Madison County, Ill., December 13, 1849, and is the son of Charles R. and Eliza Ann (Thorp) Enos. His father was educated in New York state and after his removal to Illinois he settled on a farm near Marine, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1873, when he was fifty-nine years of age, he entered the Missouri Homeopathic Medical College and took the regular course of lectures, graduating as an M. D. Since then he has been engaged in active practice, and though now eighty-three years of age he still superintends his professional interests successfully. For the last twenty years he has resided in Jersey County, Ill.

The marriage of Dr. C. R. Enos united him with Eliza Ann Thorp, a member of a Puritan family and the descendant of ancestors who emigrated from Holland to England, thence to America. She died in May, 1897, aged seventy-one years. Of her seven sons and three daughters, two sons are deceased, and of the survivors the five sons and one of the daughters are homeopathic physicians, while another daughter is a nurse. The children are named as follows: Sarah Cordelia Enos, M.D., of Jerseyville, Ill.; George, deceased; Charles W., of this sketch; Ida Viola, wife of Theodore S. Ellison, of Emmetsburg, Iowa; William H., of Alton Ill.; Joseph W., of Jerseyville; Dudley, deceased; Lawrence, of Decatur, Ill.; Clinton, of Brighton, Colo.; and Grace, a nurse who lives in Jerseyville.

The literary studies of our subject were carried on in the Illinois State Normal School at Normal, near Bloomington, Ill., and the Illinois Industrial State University at Champaign. He studied Medicine in the Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri and graduated in 1874, after which he went to Jerseyville, Ill., and engaged in practice for fifteen years, coming from there to Denver in 1889. In political belief he has been a Prohibitionist since 1881 and in 1884 he was his party's candidate for secretary of state of Illinois. He has always been deeply interested in the temperance movement and gives his influence to the cause. By his marriage to Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of Abner and Margaret S. Cory, he has three children, Herbert C., Grace E. and Charles R. Enos.



C. S. DESCH.

MRS. C. S. DESCH.

GASPAR S. DESCH is prominent in the business, civic and fraternal circles of Colorado. He is the manager of the Corry Mining Company, at Silver Plume, and is a member of the executive committee and manager of the Silver Plume Electric Light plant. In 1881 he started the gas works in Georgetown and operated the same until the company was consolidated with the United Light and Power Company. In 1893 he placed in successful running order the Georgetown electric light works and has since been connected with the company as a director. Thirty years ago he joined the Knights of Pythias and in 1889 associated himself with the Silver Plume Lodge, of which he is past chancellor. He is now grand chancellor of the order of the state. In the Masonic order, with which he became associated in Baltimore, Md., in 1865, he also stands high. He belongs to Warren Lodge No. 51, A. F. & A. M.; Phoenix Chapter No. 7, R. A. M., and Baltimore Commandery No. 2, K. T., when a resident of Baltimore, and now is identified with Washington Lodge No. 12, A. F. & A. M.; Georgetown Chapter No. 4, R. A. M., and Georgetown Commandery No. 4, K. T., of Georgetown. Politically he has always been a strong Republican, but now is a silver advocate.

The ancestors of C. S. Desch were participants in the Napoleonic wars. His father, Isaac Desch, was born and died in Hesse-Darmstadt, and his mother, Anna Elizabeth (Schutte) Desch, likewise a native of that German province, subsequently brought her children to the United States, taking up her abode in Albany, N. Y. C. S. Desch, the youngest of six children, was born near Frankfort-on-the-Main, Hesse-Darmstadt, December 14, 1836. He was a lad of nine years when with the rest of the family he sailed from Cologne and Antwerp on the sailing vessel "Talbott." The tedious voyage lasted fifty-two days. In the public schools of Albany the education of our subject was completed. He was but fourteen when he began learning the stove-molder's trade, and three years later he went to Dedham, Mass., where he took up the business of cabinet-making. For ten or twelve years he was thus occupied, making furniture for the California trade. He worked by the piece, but gave to his firm several simple devices and inventions for fastenings, etc.

In April, 1861, Mr. Desch enlisted on the three months' call in Company G, Fifth Pennsylvania Infantry, while temporarily at Alexandria, Va. He was not summoned into the field, but remained at Camp Curtin. His time having expired, he recruited a company, which he turned over to another man, while he proceeded to sell supplies to the army. He became an independent sutler, having a store at Good Hope Hill. His brother John, captain of a company in a New York regiment, was cut in two by a cannon-ball during the Peninsular campaign.

In 1863 Mr. Desch was engaged in the real-estate business in Baltimore, and subsequently engaged in the grain business, his location being on South Charles street near Conway. There he built a large warehouse and from 1864 to 1889 was a member of the firm of C. S. Desch & Co. He was interested in grain, dealing quite extensively in the same, and also carried on a large commission business in tobacco and general produce. He was a member of the Baltimore Corn and Flour Exchange and was very active and enterprising in his numerous and varied undertakings while there.

It was in 1874 that Mr. Desch first came to Colorado, but it was not before twelve years had elapsed that he gave up his eastern interests to locate here permanently. He is now manager for the Corry Mining Company, which owns the Diamond Tunnel group of twenty-nine lodes, covered by patents, and having four miles of underground passages. When the conditions become sufficiently favorable they are prepared to employ and keep busy a force of four hundred or more men. To the executive skill and genius of the manager is due the splendid system and progress of the work at these mines. He is a practical genius, and has invented many appliances which have been of great use in the development of the plant.

In Baltimore, November 1, 1864, Mr. Desch married Louisa A. Hagan, a daughter of John H. and Margaret Ann (Dell) Hagan. The great-grandfather of Mrs. Margaret Ann Hagan was George Hay, an officer in the Revolutionary war. He was of German descent, his ancestors having settled in the province of Maryland in 1700. His wife was an English lady. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Desch was a member of the home guard in the war of 1812 and was stationed at

Wilmington, Del. Her ancestors for nearly two hundred years were residents of Baltimore and Wilmington. Her great-grandfather Dell was an English nobleman, who came to America at the time of the Revolution and settled in Wilmington. John H. Hagan for years was a prosperous merchant of Baltimore, of which city Mrs. Desch is a native. Will M., eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Desch, is bookkeeper and cashier in the office of the *Times*, in Denver; Caspar S., Jr., is a member of the class of 1901, Mining University of Colorado; the only daughter, Emily Addie, is the wife of Harry Morganthau, a dry-goods merchant, residing at Silver Plume, Colo.

HON. REUBEN CALVIN WELLS, ex-state senator from the eighth district of Colorado, is one of the pioneers of '59, but he did not make permanent settlement in the west until 1869. He then bought the building and water power owned by the Golden Paper Mills Company and at once began to remodel the plant, introducing new machinery and water wheels, and greatly increasing the capacity of the mill. He was a pioneer in the manufacture of wrapping and news paper, of which he made a success. For several years he manufactured paper used by the Rocky Mountain *News*, *Tribune* and *Times*, until they began to purchase in the east paper manufactured from wood pulp. Afterward he continued to manufacture wrapping and building paper, his mills having a capacity of five tons per day. All the buildings but one, 40x60, were erected by himself, including a two-story mill, 80x140, and a two-story warehouse, 50x130, to which a siding runs from the Denver & Gulf Railroad. About 1872 he started the first wholesale and retail paper store ever in Denver, his location being Sixteenth, between Market and Larimer streets. The party to whom he sold the business later disposed of it to C. N. Knowles, the present proprietor. In 1896 he leased the mill and retired from business.

The Wells family is of English descent. Our subject's grandfather, Joel Wells, was born in Vermont, whence he removed to New York state, then to Ohio, and from there to southern Illinois, finally settling in Rock Island, where he died. His son, Huntington, father of our subject, was born in Vermont, and accompanied the family in their various removals. Locating on the present site of Moline, Ill., he, with others, laid out the town that has since become famous as a manufacturing city. This was about the year 1843. On account of failing health, in 1850 he went to California, where he hoped the delightful climate would enable him to regain his strength, but he soon afterward died, aged forty-four years. He and his brothers and several cousins had served in the Blackhawk war. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Letitia Long, was of southern birth and lineage, her father, Reuben Long, coming north and settling in Illinois. She died in Moline when forty years of age. Of her seven children only two are now living, Reuben Calvin and Mrs. Sickles, of Denver.

In Moline, Ill., where he was born September 26, 1833, the subject of this sketch remained until nearly seventeen years of age. April 1, 1850, with a horse and mule train, he started for California, traveling through Iowa and crossing the Missouri at the present site of Omaha. At that time a Mormon settlement occupied the present site of Council Bluffs. He journeyed along the north side of the Platte to Fort Larimer, then crossed to the south side of the river, but after several hundred miles again crossed and continued to follow the course of the stream. From South Pass he went into the Salt Lake district, where he rested for a short time. Resuming the journey, after a few hundred miles he came to the Humboldt, which he followed to its sink. He traveled fifty miles across the desert, then crossed the Sierra Nevada range, and finally reached Hangtown (now Centerville), Cal., on the 12th of August. From there he went to Sacramento, and soon began to mine on the Yuba River. His father died in 1851, but he remained in the far west two more years, returning to the east in 1853 via the Nicaragua route to New York City. On his return to Moline he became bookkeeper in the office of John Deere, the celebrated plow manufacturer, and there he continued for some time. In the spring of 1859 he started to Pike's Peak, but on the westward journey constantly met parties of discouraged prospectors returning, and none of them had any good words for the mountain regions. However, he continued his journey and spent the summer

prospecting in the mountains, but in the fall went back to Moline, where he was afterward with Deere & Co. and other firms.

Coming to Colorado a second time in 1869, Mr. Wells settled in Golden, where he has since resided. He was here at the organization of the city and, as a member of the last board of town trustees rendered valuable service in making the change, but afterward he refused to serve as trustee longer. In 1888 he was elected to represent the seventh (now the eighth) senatorial district in the senate on the Republican ticket, and took an active part in the sessions of 1889-91, the seventh and eighth general assemblies. While in the senate he introduced several bills that became laws, and served as chairman on the committee on education and educational institutions. In 1889 he voted for Edward O. Wolcott for United States senator, and two years later assisted in the re-election of Henry M. Teller. For a short time he served as trustee of the State School of Mines, to which he was appointed by Governor Pitkin. He was married in Moline, in 1859, to Miss Henrietta Warner, a native of Pennsylvania. They are the parents of one child, Mrs. Ellen Moody, of Golden.

HON. BENJAMIN H. EATON, ex-governor of Colorado, has for years been one of the most prominent citizens of the state. Coming here in 1859, during the first days of the Pike's Peak gold excitement, he has since witnessed the remarkable development of this section of the country and has himself contributed thereto. In the three industries that have ever been foremost in the state—mining, agriculture and irrigation—he has achieved unusual success; and not in these alone, but in public affairs as well, his name has stood for all that is aggressive, keen and enterprising. His election to the highest position within the gift of the commonwealth is sufficient proof of his prominence as a citizen.

The Eaton family is of English lineage. The first of this branch in America was Benjamin Eaton, who crossed the ocean in early life and settled in Boston, there marrying a lady of Quaker faith. His son, Benjamin, who was for years a sea captain, removed to Kentucky on retiring from ocean life, and thence went to Ohio, where he spent his last years. Next in line of descent was Levi Eaton, who was born in Harrison County, Ohio, and spent the most of his life as a farmer in Coshocton County, that state. By his marriage to Hannah Smith, a native of Harrison County, there were born eight children, of whom six attained mature years, namely: Mary J., who is married and resides in Colorado; Benjamin H., of this sketch; Aaron S., a well-known retired farmer of Greeley, Colo.; Rebecca R., who is married and lives in this state; Elizabeth E., wife of Henry Paul, M. D., of Denver; and Albert L., of Colorado.

Upon completing his education, the subject of this article taught school for a time in Ohio. In 1854 he removed to Iowa, where he taught in Louisa County for two years. Then, returning to Ohio, May 1, 1856, he was there united in marriage with Delilah, daughter of James Wolf, and afterwards spent two years in that state, principally as a farmer. His wife died May 31, 1857, leaving a son, Aaron J., who is now a prominent agriculturist of Weld County. In the spring of 1858 he went, for the second time, to Iowa, but a year later, when the tide of emigration turned westward toward the mines of the mountains, he joined a party and crossed the plains to Colorado. Here, and in New Mexico, he prospected and mined and engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1864 he returned to Iowa and in Louisa County married Miss Rebecca J., daughter of Abraham Hill. Crossing the plains with his wife, he settled upon land between Greeley and Fort Collins, and embarked in the raising of stock. He soon became one of the most prominent men of his section. Prosperity rewarded his efforts and proved the wisdom of his judgment. In the early days of his residence here he endured all the hardships incident to frontier life and endured them bravely, as one who sees victory and prosperity ahead. In addition to his ranching pursuits and mining interests, he early became an extensive contractor and constructor of canals and waterways, through the building of which he greatly advanced the agricultural interests of his county. As the years passed by he enlarged his possessions until he came to be recognized as the most extensive farmer in the state, and his activities continued unabated until more recent years, but he still superintends all of his properties and gives personal attention to his large moneyed interests.

The connection of Mr. Eaton with public affairs dates from the '60s. In politics he has always been an adherent to Republican principles and stands firm and stanch for the policy and platform of his party. In 1866 he was elected to the office of justice of the peace, which position he held for nine years. He also held the office of county commissioner for six years, during four of which he officiated as chairman of the board. In 1872 he was selected to represent his district in the territorial legislature, in which body his talents commanded attention. In 1875 he was elected to the territorial senate, where he served for one term, meantime doing effective service on various committees. Step by step he had advanced in influence until 1884, when he was nominated, as the one best fitted to make the race of the party for governor. He was elected by a fair majority and filled the executive chair for two years.

Since his retirement from the governor's office, Mr. Eaton has carried on his ranch, also built one of the largest reservoirs and canals in the state, erected the mill at Eaton, a town that was named in his honor; and until 1890, also gave considerable time to mining interests, but these he sold in the latter year. Fraternally he is connected with the Knight Templar Masons. By his second marriage he has a son and a daughter, namely: Bruce G., who resides in Eaton and assists in the management of his father's extensive interests in this place; and Jennie B., wife of John M. B. Petrikin, the postmaster at Greeley.

WILLIAM S. BAGOT, B. A., M. B., M. D. By the most thorough preparation in Europe and by subsequent supplemental study, Dr. Bagot is entitled to be placed in the front ranks of the medical profession of Colorado. He is now professor of clinical gynecology in the University of Denver, attending gynecologist to St. Joseph's, St. Luke's and Arapahoe County hospitals, consulting surgeon of the Cottage Home hospital, and in his private practice makes a specialty of abdominal surgery and the treatment of diseases of women.

The Bagot family was founded in England at the time William the Conqueror came over from Normandy and they fought in the battle of Hastings in 1066. During the reign of Henry II (1172), Sir John Bagot of Bagotsbromley, County Stafford, England, went to Ireland, where he became the owner of vast estates. Later his descendants removed to different parts of the Emerald Isle. They were leaders among men and possessors of large landed properties. A number of villages and streets were named in their honor. Among their representatives were many prominent lawyers and physicians. The genealogical record can be traced back, in a direct line, to 1171. The doctor's grandfather, Thomas Neville Bagot, owned the Ballymoe estates in the west of Ireland, County Galway, and was a typical Irish gentleman, witty, brave, kind, and fond of sports.

Charles Augustus Bagot, the doctor's father, was the next to the youngest son in the family. He was educated in Trinity College, Dublin, and followed the profession of law in Dublin until his death. His wife, Frances Louisa, was a daughter of Dr. Alexander Kerr, of Dublin, and is now living in County Kilkenny. In her family there are three sons: Bernard William, who resides in Virginia; George Hinds, whose home is in New South Wales, Australia; and William Sidney. The last-named was born in Dublin and was given the best educational advantages that city afforded. In 1885 he graduated from Dublin University with the degree of A. B., and two years later he graduated with the degree of M. B. From 1887 to 1891 he was assistant physician in the Rotunda Hospital, and on retiring from that position he opened an office in Dublin and engaged in practice until 1892. Failing health rendered a change of climate necessary and he made preparations to go to Australia, via the United States. On his way he stopped in Denver, where Dr. Eskridge and other physicians prevailed upon him to locate permanently. He reached the city in May, 1892, and in July opened an office in the California block, but three years later removed to his present quarters in the Stedman block. Shortly after coming here he accepted the position of professor of obstetrics and abdominal surgery in the University of Denver, later took the chair of gynecology and is now professor of clinical gynecology. While in Europe he contributed frequently to current medical literature, and since coming to this country he has written articles for professional journals. He is a member of the Colorado State, and the Denver and

Arapahoe County Medical Societies. While in Rotunda Hospital he received a special certificate in gynecology, and he was prizeman in clinical medicine at Meath Hospital and Dublin Infirmary. During his residence in his native land he was fellow, member of the council and of the publication committee of the Obstetrical Section, Royal Academy of Medicine in Ireland; the obstetrical and gynecological member of the committee of reference for the Royal Academy of Medicine in Ireland; fellow of the British Gynecological Society and member of the Dublin Biological Club.

PHILIP MIXSELL, a prominent citizen of Idaho Springs, built the first custom stamp mill in this place, and for a decade has operated the same. The mill is kept busy day and night and uses both the amalgamation and concentration processes of treatment of ore. When the Mixsell mill was started it was one of ten stamps, but has since been increased to thirty stamps, and runs from eight to ten hundred tons every month. Its success proves the rare good judgment of the owner, who, when he embarked upon the enterprise, was laughed at for his sanguineness and belief in the future of his mill. His success has worked wonders for Idaho Springs and vicinity, and has brought into prominence its ores and resources. Mr. Mixsell is a mining expert and his services and opinions are being constantly demanded in various portions of this and adjoining states. From these different points considerable ore has been shipped to his mill, and numerous stamp mills have been modeled after his own.

The parents of the above-named gentleman are Philip and Sarah (Diehl) Mixsell, of Northampton County, Pa. The father was born in Easton, May 12, 1819, while his wife was born November 26, 1818. He received a college education and succeeded to the large lumber business which had been established by his father in Easton. Later he removed to Philadelphia, where he was similarly occupied, his sales extending to all parts of Northampton and Lehigh Counties. In time he became one of the wealthy and influential men of his day, and among his intimate friends and business associates were Asa Packer and Mr. Baldwin, of the Baldwin locomotive works. The panic of 1857 was of serious financial damage to his business and he retired from active life. His death took place in Philadelphia in 1868. His father, who was of German descent, died in Easton at the age of ninety-eight years.

Mrs. Sarah Mixsell was a daughter of Jacob and Rosina Diehl, the former born October 5, 1769, and died September 28, 1851, and the latter born December 26, 1776, and died January 3, 1837. The Diehls were of German lineage, and belonged to the rank of the nobility prior to the Reformation, when they espoused the doctrines of Luther and were exiled, about 1600, after one of their number, an aunt of the then Baron Diehl, head of the house, had been beheaded. On being exiled from Germany the family came to America, the land of religious liberty, somewhat prior to William Penn, to whom they were related. Grandfather Diehl, whose home was in Easton, was a hero of the Revolutionary war. Of the six children born to Philip and Sarah Mixsell, one, Harry, died young. Anna M., deceased, married Col. Peter Penn Gaskell Hall, who was colonel of a regiment in the Union army during the Civil war. Howard, master-at-arms, and in the United States navy all through the Civil war, died of yellow fever in Panama in 1868. Amelia, Mrs. Penn Gaskell Hall, resides in Philadelphia. Virginia, Mrs. De Lancey H. Louderback lives in Chicago; her husband is the promoter of rapid transit in that city, building the Lake Street Elevated, the Union Loop and a number of other large enterprises.

Philip Mixsell, of this sketch, was born November 8, 1851, in Philadelphia, and was educated there in the public schools. In 1860 he became a messenger boy in the old United States telegraph office, and within three years had learned the business of an operator, and was given a position, being then the youngest operator in the employ of the company. After the consolidation of two companies under the name of the Western Union, he became one of their employes, and continued to live in Philadelphia for several years. Gradually he worked his way upward from one position to another, until he was in very responsible places. Among them were the train dispatcher's office at Phillipsburg, N. J., and New Hampton Junction, N. J., Col. R. E. Ricker, superintendent and engineer of New Jersey Central office; master mechanic's office, Elizabethport, N. J.; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway office; Crestline, Ohio, dispatcher's and division headquarters;

Missouri Pacific Railway, Jefferson City, Mo., and dispatcher's office, North Missouri Railway, Moberly, Mo. At the time of the great strike among the telegraphers he went to Philadelphia and took a position with the Franklin Telegraph Company in Old Town Building, at the corner of Third and Chestnut streets, where the first Sterns Duplex instrument was perfected and used. Then, for two years, he was located in the Continental Hotel in Philadelphia.

In 1868 our subject came to the west and was an operator at various stations along the Union Pacific. Soldiers were then guarding the stations from Omaha west, but at Bitter Creek he was simply supplied with ammunition and guns and told to take care of himself. At last his health broke down and he returned to his old home and later went to Chicago and St. Louis. The Associated Press commanded his services at two sessions of the Missouri legislature, he representing a St. Louis paper. He became manager of the telegraph office in Central City for the Western Union. A few months later the Caribou mine was discovered and he conceived the plan of building a telegraph line to Nederland and Caribou. Having done so, he organized a larger company, with Senator Teller, Col. W. H. Bush and J. H. Pickle, and constructed the first line to Boulder City, connecting with the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company at Cheyenne, for eastern and western business, and having branch lines to Sunshine, Gold Hill and Salina. Two years afterward these lines were sold to the Western Union and Mr. Mixsell turned his attention to mining. His first experience in this direction was with the Hattie mine, above Central City, in Spring Gulch. From that time until 1878 he mined and worked at stamp mills.

Mr. Mixsell has always been an ardent Republican. When W. A. H. Loveland, president of the Colorado Central Railroad, ran for governor on the Democratic ticket, he took a leading part in the campaign. For three years thereafter he was agent of the Idaho Springs station, and then occupied a similar position at Central City. When he returned to Idaho Springs a few months later, the *News* of that town had just been fairly started by Benedict & Hollis. He purchased the paper, which he managed three years, and then, selling out, he devoted himself exclusively to mining and milling. He discovered the Clarissa mine in 1874, in Virginia Canon, and has operated it ever since. He is the proprietor of the Blue Bell group; the United States Tunnel Company, in Hukill Gulch, and the Mixsell tunnel are operated by our subject, who is largely interested in them. Of the United States tunnel it may be said that it is the largest project of the kind in the state, and Mr. Mixsell is its manager and an extensive stockholder.

In Manitou, Colo., the marriage of Mr. Mixsell and Miss Lizzie MacGee was solemnized in 1891. Mrs. Mixsell was born in Cumberland, Md., and her parents were natives of Scotland. The two children of our subject and his estimable wife are named Philip and DeLancey.

HON. SAMUEL M. BREATH. Numbered among the most prominent citizens of Boulder is this worthy pioneer of Colorado. He has long been connected with the development and progress of this portion of the state, and has truly done his full share in establishing the county upon a safe and substantial basis. Time and again have his fellow-citizens honored him with high and responsible offices, and never has he in the slightest degree neglected such trusts. Three terms he acted in the capacity of commissioner of Boulder County, once while the Civil war was in progress, at which time county bonds were issued for the purpose of raising and equipping a company for the service. In 1865 and 1866 he was a member of the territorial legislature of Colorado, and in the sessions of 1881 he served for a third term in the legislative body of this commonwealth. In 1872 and 1873 he was probate and county judge of this county, acquitting himself with distinction. The welfare of the people has always been dear to his heart, and he has often allowed his personal interests to suffer, while he discharged what he believed to be his duty toward the public.

Though over fourscore years of age (his birth having occurred October 5, 1817, at No. 50 Lombard street, New York), the judge is still active and sound in mind and body. His paternal grandfather, John Breath, was a native of the Highlands of Scotland, while his maternal grandfather, Abraham Leggett, was a native of England. The former, after his marriage, settled in New York City, where he engaged in merchan-

dising, and Mr. Leggett was likewise a merchant of the metropolis for many years. He held the office of major in the Revolutionary war, and had charge of a portion of the United States navy in southern waters. The parents of the judge were Capt. James and Elizabeth (Leggett) Breath. The father was a fine scholar, an expert mathematician and graduated from a theological seminary, with the intention of entering the ministry of the Presbyterian Church. However, he did not follow out that course, but became interested in the merchant marine service. He owned two vessels which were engaged in trading with the East Indies, and one of these ships was lost at sea. When his six sons were growing up around him, he concluded to remove inland, as he preferred that they should not become attached to a sea-faring life. Therefore, in 1818, he settled in the then far west, Illinois. He owned a very large tract of land twelve miles east of Edwardsville, and there he died at the ripe age of seventy-three years. His wife, who was born in New York City, departed this life, while on a visit to her daughter at Danville, Ky. Of their nine children, the judge, who was the youngest, alone survives. One son participated in the Black Hawk war.

The Breath family settled in Illinois when the judge was an infant, and when he was eight years old he was sent back to the eastern metropolis in order that he might attend school, as the schools in Illinois were very poor at that time. He remained in the city for three years, and then, returning home, he worked on his father's farm near Marine, Ill., until he was eighteen years of age. In 1845 he engaged in mining in the Galena, Ill., and the Grant County, Wis., lead mines, and was thus employed for about a year. From that time on he resided chiefly in Alton, Ill., first being connected with a lumber company and later with a grocery.

In 1859 he started for Colorado with a large stock of merchandise of various kinds, tools, machinery, etc. He fitted out five large wagons, with five yoke of oxen to each, and proceeded up the Platte and North Platte Rivers from Omaha, Neb., choosing that route in order that better grazing might be found for his cattle. The trip was made very successfully, and in June the little party reached Boulder. The judge put up a 16x32 tent here for a store, and embarked in business, but in the same fall everybody left for other fields and he went to Golden City. There he erected a substantial log store and continued in business until about the time of the Civil war, when the government bought all the supplies he had, for the equipment of soldiers. In 1862 he returned to this vicinity, buying a large ranch on South Boulder River, about ten miles from the county-seat. This place he carried on for several years, also turning his attention somewhat towards mining and prospecting, in Ward district. While in Golden he had sold goods to a stamp mill, and was finally obliged to take the same in payment of the debt. He removed it to Ward, where it was the first mill in operation. Later he opened the mine now known as the Ni Wot (an Indian name meaning left hand) and within a few months had taken out $50,000 worth of ore. Then, following the example of many others, he put up a fifty-stamp mill, the finest in the state at that time. It was erected at a cost of $125,000, by the Ni Wot Mining Company of New York, and was burned down in November, 1866. The judge and two friends owned a three-fifths interest of the $500,000 stock of the company. When a new mill had been built and everything was again in working order, the judge resigned his position as superintendent of the concern, owing to the fact that they had mined down to the "refractory" ore, for which there was then no efficient method of treatment. The next few years he was interested in various enterprises, conducting a mercantile business on Pearl street, Boulder, for two years; prospected and mined for an eastern company in Caribou and other localities and homesteaded in Nederland Park, owning three hundred and twenty acres in that district. He has improved property in Boulder, and was one of the first to build upon the mesa, now the most beautiful residence part of town. Breath's subdivision, a tract of eight acres, was laid out and is now all built up with good homes.

October 11, 1864, Judge Breath married Mrs. Amanda Barker, who had come to Boulder County in 1862. She was born in Vermont, being a daughter of Abel and Amanda (Hebard) Goss, natives of Lower Waterford, Vt., and Lebanon, N. H., respectively. They were farmers, as were their fathers before them. Grandfather Abel Goss was of the Green Mountain state, and was of English descent.

Aaron Hebard, the maternal grandfather of Mrs. Breath, was a native of New Hampshire. She is one of nine children, five of whom are living. She was first married in 1851 to Jerome Barker, who had come to this county in 1860 (and Mrs. Barker came in 1862), making the trip across the plains, and had settled on a farm near the lower Boulder River. For a year or two he was engaged in mining at Russell Gulch. His death occurred in 1863, and his widow was left to manage the large ranch and other property. The only child of the judge and wife, Edward, a youth of much promise, died when in his seventeenth year, in 1881.

In the fraternities Judge Breath is a charter member of Golden City Lodge No. 2, A. F. & A. M., and is now identified with Columbia Lodge No. 14, A. F. & A. M., of Boulder. He assisted in the organization of the Republican party in Illinois, and has never swerved in his allegiance. He is an honored member of the Boulder County Pioneer Association. Both he and his wife are valued members of the Congregational Church, he being one of the deacons and Mrs. Breath being connected with the Ladies' Union of the church.

ROBERT FIELDS LEMOND, oculist and aurist, was born at Springfield, Tex., April 9, 1852, son of Cyrus M. and Sarah Fields LeMond. His father was a farmer and stock-raiser in comfortable circumstances, who, upon the outbreak of the Civil war, enlisted in the Confederate army, and was elected captain of the second company that was organized in the county, and served until the close of the war, which, by being away from home and neglecting his private business, reduced him to poverty. He returned to his plantation and stock farm and went to work immediately after the close of the war to recuperate his fortune. Soon after he entered the ministry of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and preached for twenty years. His paternal great-grandfather fought as a patriot in the Revolutionary war, and was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Young LeMond worked on his father's farm, where it was quite hard, for a number of years, for the family to make a mere existence. He attended a private school anywhere from two to four months a year, until he was able to get a certificate as a teacher, when he began teaching small public country schools. After a year or two he entered an academy, where he paid his tuition and board by assisting the president of the school two hours per day. After one term of this kind of work he taught another school or two and then entered Cedar Grove Academy, which was considered at that time the finest school in that part of Texas. There he graduated in 1878 with the highest general average that had been given out from that academy in eleven years, being a general average of ninety-eight and seven-tenths. In the same year there was a proposition from the University of Nashville (Tenn.), offering two scholarships to each congressional district of Texas, to be elected by competitive examination, which was maintained by the Peabody fund, which also paid $25 a month for eight months of each year. Young LeMond was successful in competing for one of these scholarships, and so became a student in the University of Nashville in 1879, where he entered the third year of the university course and graduated in 1881, A. B. He returned to Texas and resumed teaching and began the study of medicine, which he afterwards practiced, graduating from the Hospital College of Medicine at Louisville, Ky., in 1885, and was the fifth in standing in a class of one hundred and forty-six.

In 1887 he attended the Post-Graduate School at St. Louis, taking a special course on the eye and ear, from which place he went to New York City and attended the Post-Graduate School there in the eye and ear department. At the close of the term he was elected as interne to the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital. In 1889 he returned to Texas, where he practiced the specialty of diseases of the eye and ear. In 1891 he took another course in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School, and while in New York he was, through the recommendation of the faculty there, elected by the Gross Medical College of Denver as professor of the chair of diseases of the eye and ear, which position he still holds, being also a member of the executive faculty of the Gross Medical College.

In April, 1892, Dr. LeMond came to Denver, where he is also surgeon to the eye and ear department of the county and city hospitals, chief surgeon of the Herman Straus Free Clinic, a

member of the American Medical Association and all of the Colorado regular medical associations, and is ex-president of the Colorado Southern Society. He is a contributor to numerous medical journals, and through his learned articles has acquired national reputation as an oculist and aurist.

Dr. LeMond is prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity, being Knight Templar, Shriner, and having passed most of the chairs up to past high priest. He is married and has two children, a daughter and son. The doctor has a magnificent business, often having patients seated in his waiting room from three to six different states. He has been offered a chair in two different medical colleges in the last several years, but has declined both propositions. In 1891 the University at Quanah, Tex., conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts.

HON. ELIAS M. AMMONS, ex-speaker of the house of representatives of Colorado and senator from El Paso and Douglas Counties, elected on the silver ticket of 1898, is a prominent stock dealer and farmer of the latter county, his home being five and one-half miles south of Littleton, on Plum Creek. He was born on a farm near Franklin, Macon County, N. C., July 28, 1860, and at ten years of age accompanied his parents to Colorado, settling in Denver, where he soon secured employment in a woolen mill. After a few months the family moved to the head of Deer Creek, in Jefferson County, and there for a year he worked on a ranch. Later he engaged in hauling lumber and railroad ties, and skidded from the woods the first five thousand ties of the South Park Railroad. During the entire winter, even when the weather was intensely cold, he worked constantly out of doors, without gloves or overshoes. In fact, he never had a pair of either until he was about grown. He continued lumbering until 1875. Meantime his educational advantages had been very meagre; indeed, he may be said to have had none at all. However, he was fortunate in having for a father a man who was well educated, and who had been a school teacher and Baptist minister. At the age of fifteen he went to Denver to attend school. He worked in a laundry, intending to use the money thus earned for the purchase of books, but was cheated out of his wages. He then secured employment at sawing wood in the wood yard. Finally he was successful in buying the needed books and at once entered the old Arapahoe school, where he began in the fourth grade. Within two weeks he was promoted to a higher grade, and after eighteen months was promoted to the high-school grade. At the age of nineteen he graduated from the East Denver high school. Meantime he had worked nights and Saturdays in order to earn the money for his education. For four years he worked nights lighting the street lamps, and in addition used to gather up discarded tin cans and melt the solder off, and engaged in a number of other schemes for making money. For a time he was employed on the *Times*, in the circulation department. After graduating he was sent out by the Denver *Tribune* to write up the boom at Breckenridge. In the fall of 1880 he was accidentally shot in the head, and for some time was incapacitated for duty. Upon his recovery he reported for the Denver *Hotel Reporter*. Next he was put on the circulation staff of the *Times*, with which paper he continued for four and one-half years. Mr. Woodbury took him into the business office, and when he sold out the new firm assigned him to reportorial work. Soon he began to edit the telegraph for the *Times*, read the proofs for the paper and was afterwards made city editor, and at the age of twenty-five was made associate editor. Unfortunately, his eyes, which had been affected by the injury of 1880, troubled him to such an extent that he was obliged to resign his position.

Turning his attention to the cattle business, in partnership with Thomas F. Dawson, now private secretary to Senator Teller, our subject began in 1885 with eighty acres of land on the western line of Douglas County, thirty-nine miles from Denver. At first they had only twenty-five head of cattle. They now have eight hundred and eighty acres, all in one body, and one hundred and sixty acres on Lost Park Creek, twenty miles from the other tract; also two hundred and sixty-two acres where he now resides, the last purchase of eighty acres costing $4,800. Besides the land owned by them they lease about five thousand acres. In 1898 they sold fourteen hundred head of cattle at $28 per head. Mr. Ammons has always been the active manager of the business.

In Denver, January 28, 1889, Mr. Ammons married Miss Lizzie Fleming, a sister of James A. Fleming, who at one time owned practically all of South Denver.

Though too young to vote, Mr. Ammons took an active part in the campaign of 1880. He frequently represented the Republican party in conventions, but refused to act as a delegate to the national convention in St. Louis in 1896. On a previous occasion, before he was a voter, he had been chosen as a delegate to state convention, but declined on account of age. In 1890 he became clerk of the district court, but after three months of service resigned. He was then elected to the state legislature after the most exciting campaign in the history of Douglas County. He had as an opponent William Dillon, brother of the famous Irish agitator. Mr. Dillon challenged him to joint debates. He accepted the challenge and vanquished his opponent in Dillon's precinct, while Dillon secured but five votes in his district. Interest was so great that large crowds went from one precinct to another to listen to the debates. In the legislature he was one of three grangers who decided the speakership in the caucus. Mr. Ammons made a strong fight on parliamentary rulings and in this way the impression was created that he was a lawyer. However, he had never studied law a day in his life, but he had debated in literary societies, where he had gained a thorough knowledge of parliamentary tactics. In the legislature he served as a member of the judiciary committee. He was instrumental in the passage of the fee and salary bill, the Australian ballot law, appropriations for state roads in Douglas County and numerous reform measures passed by this general assembly. There was a strong fight made for representation from different counties, and he succeeded in making such arrangements that Douglas, though having insufficient population, was permitted to retain its representation. He was instrumental in electing Senator Teller, of whom he has always been a warm admirer. Among the other members he was credited with being the hardest worker in the house.

At a convention held for a nomination, in 1892, Mr. Ammons received every delegate's vote (except his own) on a secret ballot, and was re-elected by an increased majority. He had proved so popular and able as a legislator that it was decided he should make the race for speaker. The Republicans had thirty-three out of sixty-five votes and he was elected to the highest office in the gift of the assembly, being the youngest man ever elected to that position in this state. In his rulings as speaker no appeal was ever sustained, and at the extra session of fifty-two days no appeal from his decisions was ever taken, although the session was an exciting one and many matters of importance were brought to him for settlement. On the conclusion of his second term he declined to be a candidate for re-nomination. In 1896 he refused the chairmanship of the state silver Republican committee and later in the same year declined the nomination for representative.

September 16, 1898, in the silver Republican senatorial convention of El Paso and Douglas Counties, Mr. Ammons was (without his seeking the position) nominated for senator. The nomination was endorsed by Populists and Democrats. He was nominated on a platform that bound him not to support for United States senator any man who is in the slightest degree suspected of leaning toward the policy of the national Republican party in its advocacy of the single gold standard. In the election that followed, a vigorous campaign, he was elected by more than four thousand majority, carrying every precinct in his own county, as well as getting an enormous majority in his opponent's home county.

Mr. Ammons has several terms been a member of the state central committee for Douglas County, and twice was chairman of the county central committee. He is now the member of the state central committee from Douglas County and is also chairman of the congressional district committee.

When the national Republican party became a gold standard party, Mr. Ammons followed Mr. Teller out of that party and helped to organize in Colorado the silver Republican party. Indeed, he led the fight in the second congressional district convention in 1896 to instruct a bolt from the national convention under the leadership of Senator Teller, in case the expected announcement of the gold standard policy should be made. He was always a stanch believer in the ability of this country to carry out its own policies and is earnestly opposed to any man or party that proposes to ask the consent of foreign governments to the use of the kind of money we

want for ourselves. He is a man of far more than ordinary ability, with a thorough knowledge of parliamentary laws, and a broad information that makes him a conspicuous figure, both in public and private life.

ISAAC NEWTON STEVENS. Of the men who have been leaders in public affairs, contributing to the advancement of the state and wielding large influence in political circles, among the most distinguished is the subject of this sketch. Mr. Stevens has long been a prominent politician, and, first as a Republican, later as an ally of the silver cause, has been an element in party success. While, as is the case with every man who has taken a firm stand on public questions, he has his political enemies, yet it has never been denied by anyone that he is a counselor of broad knowledge, a politician of keen discrimination, and a man who possesses rare ability in the organization or conduct of a campaign, local or state.

Through his mother Mr. Stevens is a relative of Commodore Perry, the illustrious hero of Lake Erie. He was born in Newark, Ohio, November 1, 1858, the son of Dr. L. A. and Sarah Stevens. In youth he was given excellent advantages in high school and academy, and, had his father lived, he would undoubtedly have enjoyed university training. But the death of Dr. Stevens terminated his son's schooling at an early age and forced upon him the necessity of self-support. In the winter of 1876-77 he taught a country school in Henderson County, Ill., but in March of 1877 he went to Burlington, Iowa, and entered the office of Hedge & Blythe. He continued to study law until he was twenty-one, when he was admitted to the bar. Coming at once to Colorado, he arrived in Denver June 1, 1880.

Not long after coming here Mr. Stevens began to take an active part in politics as a member of the Republican party. For a time he was president of the Lincoln Club. In 1882-83 he served as a member of the Republican executive committee, in 1884-85 was chairman of the city committee, and in 1886-88 secretary of the state committee. Under President Arthur, in 1884, he was appointed assistant United States attorney for Colorado, being the first to fill that position in the state. In 1888 he was chosen district attorney for the second judicial district, which office he held for three years, meantime having in hand many important cases, in the management of which he displayed energy and talent. Two of these cases became especially prominent on account of their connection with state officials, one having to do with frauds upon the state treasury, the other impeaching the integrity of certain state officials. The prosecution of Harley McCoy for the murder of Inspector Hawley occurred during his term; also a case that gained national note, the trial of Dr. T. Thatcher Graves for the murder of Mrs. Josephine Barnaby, of Providence, R. I. In 1892 he was appointed county attorney, and the next year as chairman of the Republican central committee, had charge of the local campaign. As a politician he is a force everywhere. While he has risen or fallen with the cause he has espoused, yet there has never been a time when he has been without influence in the world of public affairs. In every position, and under every circumstance, his skill in solving intricate problems that affect the political status of affairs has made him conspicuous among even the most gifted men.

ELIJAH BOSSERMAN, general manager of the Denver Live Stock Commission Company and its organizer in 1886, was born in Clinton, DeWitt County, Ill., and is of German descent. His father, David, was the son of Michael Bosserman, a native of Pennsylvania, and an early settler of Perry County, Ohio, the birthplace of David. About 1859 the latter removed to Illinois and engaged in farm pursuits there until 1880, when he went to Superior, Neb., and started a banking business in that place. He is the president of the First National Bank of Superior, and, with his sons, owns thirty-two hundred acres of land adjoining the city. His sixty-eight years are carried lightly, and he retains the mental acumen and energy of former days. His wife, Catherine Cowan, was born in Ohio and died in Illinois, leaving three sons and two daughters, the latter living in Nuckolls County, Neb., where two of the brothers, Lincoln and John, are engaged in the cattle business.

The oldest member of the family is our subject. He was educated in Clinton and at the age of twenty-one began farming and dealing in cattle in DeWitt County. Removing to Superior, Neb., in 1881, he entered land in that vicinity and en-

gaged in the cattle business, buying and selling steers in large numbers, often as many as two to three thousand head per annum. With his father and brothers he organized the Superior Cattle Company of Superior, Neb., and was its manager until removing to Denver. He still owns large tracts near Superior and is a stockholder in the First National Bank there. In 1886 he conceived the idea of incorporating a stock company and interested C. J. Duff, F. P. Ernst and H. M. Porter in the plan, soon afterward forming the Denver Live Stock Commission Company, which was the first company to locate at the Union stock yards of Denver. They carry on strictly a commission business, furnishing money to feeders, etc., and running average sales of from $300,000 to $500,000.

Fraternally Mr. Bosserman is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias at Superior and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks at Denver. He is an active member of the chamber of commerce and board of trade, and is identified with the Colorado Cattle Growers' Association. Politically he upholds Republican principles. In Illinois he married Miss Laura Watt, who died in Denver, leaving five children: Alonzo, Cyril, Barco, Ethel and Gladys. His second marriage took place in Denver and united him with Mrs. Minnie Youmans, of Kansas City.

HON. J. W. BARNES, secretary of the state board of arbitration and for nine years judge of Jefferson County, came to Colorado in 1874, and for four years served as superintendent of the schools of Fort Collins. On coming to Golden in 1879 he accepted a similar position in the schools here, and while discharging his duties as superintendent also engaged in reading law, the study of which he had begun some years before. He was admitted to the bar of Colorado in 1882 and the following year resigned his connection with the schools in order to engage in practice, which he carried on from June, 1883, to January, 1884. Meantime he had been elected county judge on the Democratic ticket, and the first of 1884 he took the oath of office. He filled the position so ably and satisfactorily that he was twice re-elected, holding the office until January, 1893. At once after his retirement from office he resumed his law practice and he has since established an enviable reputation as a lawyer. He is a recognized authority on irrigation law and water rights.

The Barnes family is of English extraction and its first representatives in this country settled in New England. Thomas Barnes, who lived at Portsmouth, N. H., was a seafaring man, the master of a vessel of his own, and all of his sons but James were sailors and took part in the naval affairs of the war of 1812. James, who selected agriculture for his life work, was born in Portsmouth, N. H., and moved with his father to Oxford County, Me., where he spent his remaining years upon a farm. His son, Nahum, father of Judge Barnes, was born in Oxford County, and engaged in farming there until his death, which took place at forty-eight years. For some time previous he had been serving as a selectman. His wife, Clarissa, was a daughter of Capt. Thomas Mathews, who was captain of a whaler that sailed from New Bedford; he died at sea. His father was of English birth and founded the family in this country. Mrs. Barnes was born in Oxford County and is still living there, being now eighty years of age. She was the mother of four children, of whom our subject and two daughters in Oxford County are now living.

In Oxford County, Me., the subject of this sketch was born March 22, 1850. He was educated in the public schools and private academies of the vicinity. At the age of eighteen, in 1868, he went to Iowa, where he taught at Earlville for one year. He then went to Minnesota and was superintendent of the schools of Glencoe and Litchfield for five years. In 1874 he came to Colorado, where he has since resided.

On the creation of the board of arbitration by the legislature of 1897 it was stipulated that three men be appointed, one from the ranks of employers of labor, another from the Labor Union and the third impartial. Governor Adams appointed Judge Barnes for the third member and he was made secretary of the board. His services in this capacity have been able and satisfactory. In political belief he has always adhered to the Democratic doctrines. He is a member and past master of Golden City Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M., a member and past high priest of Golden Chapter No. 5, R. A. M., also a member and past chancellor commander of Lodge No. 10,

K. P., of Golden. While living in Fort Collins he married Miss Leonore Lawson, who was born in Indianapolis, received an excellent education in the east, and previous to her marriage was engaged as a teacher in the Fort Collins schools. They have had two children, but one died in infancy, and the other, John L., when twelve years of age.

HON. JAMES C. EVANS, member of the state senate from Larimer County and one of the most influential men of Fort Collins, was born in Mount Vernon, Knox County, Ohio, August 22, 1845, and is a descendant of an old Pennsylvania family. His father, Thomas Evans, a native of Berks County, Pa., removed to Ohio and settled about 1835 in Knox County, where he engaged in farming. He was ninety-two years of age at the time of his death in 1892. His wife, Ann, was born in Knox County, whither her father, Robert Cooper, had removed from Pennsylvania. She was married twice, and had five sons by her first husband, and James C. was the only child born to her union with Mr. Evans. One of her sons by her first marriage, George Rogers, entered the Ohio Infantry as a lieutenant during the Civil war and rose to the rank of brevet brigader-general; he died in Ohio. Two brothers of Mrs. Evans have for years been engaged in the manufacture of machinery at Mount Vernon, Ohio, under the firm title of Cooper Brothers.

In the grammar and high schools of Mount Vernon the subject of this sketch obtained the rudiments of his education. Afterward he attended the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio. While carrying on his college studies, in 1864 he volunteered in Company E, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Ohio Infantry, of which he served as corporal until the expiration of his period of service. On leaving the army he returned to the university, where he remained until his graduation in 1868, with the degree of A. B. After graduating he entered the mercantile business, being thus engaged in Delaware, Ohio and Morrow County, that state.

Coming to Colorado in 1879, Mr. Evans settled in Fort Collins. From 1880 to 1891 he was in the meat business with Messrs. Thoman and Vollintine, and also had charge of the boarding house and stores at the stone quarries in Arkins and Stout for a number of years. Since 1891 he has engaged in the grocery business, conducting the well-known College avenue grocery. From the time of his settlement here he has been interested in the sheep business. For two years he engaged in sheep ranching near Bristol, twenty miles north of Fort Collins, and on selling out turned his attention to the grocery and produce business. In 1896–97 he fed five thousand head of lambs, being the heaviest feeder in the country at that time. He owns two hundred and forty acres six miles southeast of Fort Collins, all of which is under irrigation; also owns a ranch of one hundred and sixty acres northwest of the town. Since 1894 his grocery store has been carried on under the firm name of J. C. Evans & Son. They set out fifty acres in cherry trees, planting eleven thousand of the English murella variety, and irrigating the land. On the place they intend building a canning factory. Two men have the oversight of the trees, and it is the intention of the firm to set out ten acres additional in trees. It is probable that this is the largest cherry orchard in the United States.

In Ohio, August 15, 1871, Mr. Evans married Augusta Noe, who was born in Morrow County, daughter of R. L. Noe, a farmer and business man of that county. Mr. and Mrs. Evans have a son and daughter. The former, Charles R., his father's partner, is a graduate of the state Agricultural College. The daughter, Grace G., is a graduate of the Ohio Wesleyan University and the wife of E. L. Shannon, an attorney of Denver.

Politically Mr. Evans is a silver Republican. For two years he served as mayor of Fort Collins. In 1894, on the Republican ticket, he was elected state senator by a large majority. He served creditably in the tenth and eleventh general assemblies, sessions of 1895 and 1897. Through his efforts, in 1895, was secured the passage of an appropriation bill of $15,000 for the new state road over Medicine Bow Range through Ute Pass to North Park, a road that has since been completed. During the same year he worked for an appropriation of $10,000 for the state Agricultural College, which was secured, and appropriated for the enlargement of Machinery hall, completed in 1897. He also worked for the appropriation of $5,000 to build the chemical laboratory, which amount was secured and used for

the purpose intended. He introduced a bill scaling down the salaries of county offices, in order to reduce them to a level with other labor; this bill passed the senate but was defeated in the house. He was re-elected to the state senate November 8, 1898.

In Collins Lodge No. 19, A. F. & A. M., Mr. Evans was made a Mason. In 1898 he attended the convention of the national organization of cattlemen, where he read a paper concerning "Lambs on Alfalfa Feed." He is clear in his thoughts and earnest in their expression, and is considered one of the best speakers in his county.

ASA STERLING. Of the stockmen residing in Greeley few are better known than the subject of this article, who has gained noteworthy success through his good management in business affairs. In addition to his large stock interests, he is president of the First National Bank of Greeley, which was established in 1884 and is regarded as one of the substantial and safe monetary institutions of northern Colorado. Its officers are: Mr. Sterling, president; William Mayher, vice-president; A. J. Park, cashier; and U. M. Henderson, assistant cashier. The bank has a paid-up capital of $100,000, with a surplus of $15,000, loans to the amount of $250,000, and about an equal amount in deposits.

On a farm in Livingston County, Mo., Mr. Sterling was born April 20, 1842, being a son of Travis and Chloe Sterling. His father was a native of Maryland, his mother of Kentucky. In 1859 he left home and went to St. Joseph, Mo., where he spent the winter with an uncle. In the spring of 1860 he came across the plains with a herd of cattle and arrived in Denver during July of that year, when the gold excitement was at its height. For four years he herded cattle on a ranch near Denver. In 1864 he went with a drove of cattle to Montana, where he remained until 1867. In April of that year he went to Salt Lake, Utah, and remained there until the fall of 1869, engaged in buying and selling cattle for John W. Kerr & Co. In the fall of 1869 he went to Cheyenne, bought some cattle, drove them to Salt Lake, and sold them to Kerr & Co., thus doubling his capital, and again was employed by Kerr & Co., and remained with them until the spring of 1870. He then purchased cattle near old Bent's Fort in Colorado and sold them in Utah. He continued buying and selling cattle and horses and thus laid the foundation of his fortune. His business took him all over the west and into Texas and Mexico, and he spent considerable time in Old Mexico. In 1871 he drove Texas cattle into Weld County, but the winter being unusually severe, half of his herd was lost.

The range on which Mr. Sterling pastures his cattle extends about twenty miles along the Platte River. He is the owner of several ranches, which are leased to tenants, and also has a hay ranch of four hundred and eighty acres in Tennessee Park, near Leadville. He has always been identified with the cattle and horse interests of this western country and is at the present time a large owner of cattle and horses. For about eight months during the year his stock pastures on the range, when the most of them are gathered and feed hay. Mr. Sterling is a Democrat in politics. In 1875 he was united in marriage with Miss Anna Loustelet, of Denver, and they have a comfortable home in Greeley.

CHARLES E. PENNOCK, president and manager of the Pennock Nursery and Seed Company, of Fort Collins, is a member of a pioneer family of Massachusetts, some of whose representatives drifted to Vermont. His grandfather, who was the son of a Revolutionary soldier, himself rendered active service in the second war with England. The father, Oliver P. Pennock, was born in Vermont, whence he removed to Livingston County, N. Y., and engaged in farming. In 1861, when fifty years of age, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Fourth New York Infantry, in which he remained until his death, two years later. His wife, Caroline, who was born in Haverhill, N. H., died in New York in 1854. She was a daughter of Benjamin Rowell, a farmer and a soldier in the war of 1812, who in early days removed from New Hampshire to Livingston County, N. Y.

Of the nine children of Oliver P. and Caroline Pennock, five are now living. John R. lives in Livingston County, N. Y.; Mary B., Mrs. Horatio M. Foster, came to Colorado in 1860 and resides at Parker; Ellen M., Mrs. Edward Q. Peck, lives in Colorado Springs; Elizabeth J.,

Mrs. J. M. Tallman, lives in Elizabeth, this state. Of those deceased, William M. was a member of the Wadsworth Guard (One Hundred and Fourth New York Infantry), and was killed in the battle of Gettysburg; George F. died in Fort Collins in 1888; Alice died at seven years; and one died unnamed in infancy.

The subject of this sketch was born on a farm in Livingston County, N. Y., May 5, 1850. When he was a boy his father and brothers (except John) enlisted in the Federal army, and he followed their example by enlisting in the Fourteenth New York Heavy Artillery as a drummer boy, but he was not accepted. Six months later, at the time of muster, he was rejected as too young. In 1864 he again enlisted, this time in the Fifty-eighth New York National Guard, and was mustered in for one hundred days. He served for four months, guarding rebel prisons, and was mustered out at Elmira, N. Y. Early in 1865 he enlisted in the Forty-fourth New York Infantry, and was mustered in and stationed in New York on Hart's Island. At the close of the war he was honorably discharged. In April of the next year he came to Colorado, starting from Omaha with a mule team and joining a train on the Platte. The Indians drove the mules off, and he then hired to an ox-team train, which reached Denver in June. For ten years he engaged in freighting, his route extending west to Salt Lake City and Nevada and north to Cheyenne. His brother, Frank, preceded him two years to Colorado, having come in 1864. He was noted as an Indian fighter, and was a man of great bravery. In 1876 our subject began prospecting in the mountains, going into North Park when there was not a person within its bounds. Next he engaged in making ties, which he floated down the Cache la Poudre, at the time the railroad was building from Fort Collins to Stout. Later he was superintendent in charge of the building of the High Line ditch around Bingham Hill, having the oversight of the construction of two tunnels, two hundred feet and one hundred and fifty feet long, respectively. His next work was the building of the railroad for the Union Pacific through the Poudre canon, which work took fourteen months, his special charge being the construction of the Big Narrows road, twenty miles above.

In 1881 Mr. Pennock retired from railroading and homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres in Pleasant Valley. Nothing was to be seen on the land but prairie dogs. The surroundings were desolate and the prospects unattractive. However, with a firm faith in the future, he began to cultivate the land. He put in lateral ditches, drowned out the prairie dogs, began planting apple, pear and peach trees, and made a specialty of the nursery business. He now has thirteen acres in orchards of pears, apples, peaches and cherries, and all kinds of small fruits. In 1897 he started a nursery at Fort Collins, incorporating the Pennock Nursery and Seed Company, which owns seventeen acres adjoining Fort Collins on the west and has leased six acres in the eastern part of the city. Here are propagated thousands of trees of all kinds, which are sold not only in this state and in all the states of the union, but in Germany and England also. A number of new fruits have been originated and propagated, one of which is the Rocky Mountain cherry, now sold all over the country. The office of the company is in Fort Collins, Mr. Pennock's home farm in Pleasant Valley, one mile south of Bellvue, being used for an experimental station in originating and testing fruits. Not only is his the finest variety of fruits in the state, but it is also probably the largest. The homestead is known as "Apple Grove Fruit Farm."

In Pleasant Valley Mr. Pennock married Miss Lydia C. Flowers, who was born near Bull Run, Va. Her father, Jacob Flowers, was born in Pennsylvania and was captain on the river in early life. About 1868 he removed to Kansas City, and in the spring of 1873 came from there to Colorado, settling in Pleasant Valley, where he has since resided, engaging in farming and the lumber business. His wife, Elizabeth Meeks, was born in West Virginia and died in Colorado. They had six children, namely: T. Wesley, of Bellevue, Idaho; S. W., who is in the stock business in British Columbia; Lydia C., Mrs. C. E. Pennock; Sarah, Mrs. J. T. Beach, of Fort Collins; Benjamin Franklin; and Cora, wife of William Tilton, a merchant of Bellevue. Mr. and Mrs. Pennock have four children living: Arthur, Mary Alice, Charles Eldridge and George Maurice.

Besides his other property Mr. Pennock owns a ranch in the mountains six miles west of his

homestead. This property, of one hundred and sixty acres, he has fenced and improved, making of it both a fruit and stock farm. He was one of the founders of the Larimer County Horticultural Society, of which he is president. Frequently he has written articles upon horticultural topics for the *Field and Farm*, by which others receive the benefit of his successful experience. Politically he votes the Democratic ticket, and in religion he is of the Universalist faith. He is connected with George H. Thomas Post No. 7, G. A. R. Fraternally he holds membership with Larimer County Lodge, K. of P., in Fort Collins. On the formation of District No. 50 he became a school director, and for many years was secretary of the board, but resigned some years ago. In many respects his success is remarkable, for he began without capital and under disadvantageous circumstances; but in spite of hardships and obstacles he has won success, and is among the most prominent and influential men of his county in his line of business.

ALBERT C. OVIATT, late postmaster of Longmont, was a man universally respected and honored by his associates and acquaintances. As a business man and public official he was equally well liked and was entirely deserving of the high praise that was accorded him at all times. Generous to a fault, kindly and genial in disposition, he won warm friends wherever he went and his loss has been deeply felt in many circles here and elsewhere, wherever he was known. No one ever applied to him in vain for help and sympathy, for he was always ready to carry out the teachings of the Golden Rule.

A son of Cyrus and Marian Oviatt, residents of Ohio, Mr. Oviatt was born in Richfield, a thriving village of the Buckeye state in August, 1853. He was reared to manhood and acquired his education in Ohio. His health not of the best, he decided to travel in the west to some extent before settling down to business, and about one year was passed by him in California. Returning then as far as Colorado he led an outdoor life for a few years, carrying on a farm at Highland Lake, Weld County, with success. Soon after Longmont was founded he located here and opened a meat market. In this new line of enterprise he also met with gratifying results, financially, at the same time gaining the good will and respect of all our business men and citizens.

Albert C. Oviatt was active in the ranks of the Democratic party. He served as deputy sheriff under Sheriff Jester, and also as constable. In 1894 he was appointed postmaster of Longmont by President Cleveland. He continued to fill the office to the entire satisfaction of everyone from that time until his death, which sad event occurred July 9, 1896. He was a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

The first wife of Albert C. Oviatt was Miss Allie Comstock in her girlhood. She departed this life in Colorado, leaving two children, now grown to be young ladies. The elder, Nellie Marian, is a graduate of the Presbyterian College, of Longmont, and is now an assistant in the postoffice. Lida Miller, who graduated from the Longmont high school, is a successful teacher, now located in the town of Hygiene, Boulder County. In 1891 Mr. Oviatt married Miss Lillian Terry, daughter of Edwin and Jane (Lewis) Terry. Her father was born in Connecticut and died in Kalamazoo, Mich., where he had been engaged in building and contracting for several years. He was seventy-one years old at the time of his demise. The mother was born in Ireland, but came to the United States in infancy. She lived in New York City and there met and married Mr. Terry. She also died in Kalamazoo, Mich. Mrs. Lillian Oviatt is a native of Kalamazoo, and in 1890 came to Colorado. Her marriage with Mr. Oviatt was solemnized in Longmont, and here their happy life together was passed. Three beautiful little daughters came to brighten their home, namely: Helen Marie; Hazel Marguerite and Inez Alberta.

In the fall of 1896 Mrs. Oviatt was appointed postmistress of Longmont, to succeed her husband. So well was she esteemed by our citizens and so strongly recommended for continuance in the office that President McKinley, of the opposite party, retained her and gave her a re-appointment. Very few women in Colorado were better fitted for such a responsible position or have given greater satisfaction. She in turn was succeeded by O. W. Richardson. Mrs. Oviatt is a member of the Ladies of the Tent of the Maccabees, and is a member of the Presbyterian Church and of the aid society connected therewith.

FRANK G. PECK.

FRANK G. PECK, secretary and treasurer of the Portland Mining Company, has resided in Colorado Springs since 1872. He was born near El Paso, in Woodford County, Ill., June 7, 1862, and is a son of Arthur Peck, represented elsewhere in this volume. When three years of age he was taken to Clinton, De Witt County, the same state, where he remained about six years. June 3, 1872, he came with the family to Colorado Springs, where he attended the high school until graduation and afterward spent one year in Colorado College. Going to San Juan in 1878 he engaged in prospecting. In the spring of 1879 he went to Leadville, and there became interested in mining property, but sold it before its true value was known. For three years he operated mining property in Gunnison, which he patented and still owns, expecting to develop it at some future time. His next point of work was at Robinson camp, eighteen miles north of Leadville, in Summit County, on the same level as Leadville, and there he has been interested since 1885. He owns the Ingleside group, and is president of a company owning considerable property surrounding the Robinson group, also an interest in that group.

In April, 1892, Mr. Peck went to the Cripple Creek camp, where he found the ground all stakes and claims being developed. He engaged in the brokerage business and invested his profits in desirable claims in Cripple Creek. His first investment was in what became the Bobtail mine No. 2, now a part of the Portland Mining Company's property. About the same time he acquired an interest in the Black Diamond. Bobtail No. 2 was sold on bond lease to the Portland, but after one payment of the syndicate, the other payments were forfeited, owing to the amount of litigation in which they were involved, and it was arranged that the balance of the bond be taken in stock, on condition that the syndicate give one-fifteenth to the parties having paid in. This left Mr. Peck a stockholder in the company. In May, 1894, he became a director and assistant secretary of the company, and in February, 1897, was elected secretary, which office he has since filled. In February, 1898, he was also made treasurer, which position he fills in addition to that of secretary. In 1892 he purchased rather heavily of stock in the Anchoria-Leland Mining and Milling Company, on Gold Hill, in which he has since been interested. Some years ago he bought an interest in the Midget and surrounding properties. This mine is now bearing out the faith he had in it and is proving valuable property. He is vice-president, general manager and secretary of the Midget Gold Mining and Milling Company, and is interested in many other claims.

Mr. Peck is recognized as one of the most successful promoters in Colorado. His friends and others who have become associated with him in business ventures have great confidence in his ability, sagacity and foresight, and experience has shown that such confidence is invariably well placed. He now has in view several ventures which give promise of being very remunerative to those who become interested therein; and they are, in large degree, measures which will develop into public benefits. He is a charter member of the Colorado Springs Mining Stock Association and chairman of the mining committee in the Chamber of Commerce. He is identified with the Pike's Peak Club and Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. In Colorado Springs he married Miss M. Annie Burns, by whom he has a son, James Arthur Peck.

MARTIN DRAKE, deceased, formerly a large real-estate owner in Colorado City, was born in Antwerp, N. Y., March 2, 1818, and descended direct from the illustrious Sir Francis Drake. His father and grandfather, both of whom bore the name of Josiah, were natives of Rutland, Vt., and farmers by occupation. The former, who served in the war of 1812, removed after its close to Antwerp, N. Y., where he engaged in farming. When more than eighty years of age he died in Vermont, where he was visiting at the time. In religion he was a member of the Baptist Church. His wife, who was Julia Ann Wallace, was born in Vermont, and was united in marriage with him August 20, 1814. She died in 1868, at the age of eighty years. Of their children only one survives, a daughter, who lives near Battle Creek, Mich.

In 1856 Martin Drake removed to Illinois and settled near Pekin, where he operated a farm. About 1870 he went to Kansas, where he continued the cultivation of land. While living in New York he had married Marietta Young, who died in Illinois, leaving two children, Mrs. Jane Shotwell, of Douglas County, Kan., and Mrs. Mary Gibbs, of Colorado City. In Lawrence, Kan., in 1872, he was a second time married, his wife being Mrs. Jennie (Nugent) Allen, who was born in Albany, N. Y., a daughter of

Dr. George and Mary (Geoghan) Allen. Her father, who was a native of England and a surgeon in the British army, was on duty in the East Indies and China, and died of yellow fever in Havana, Cuba; his wife died in England when a young woman. They had two children, Mrs. Drake and Mrs. Mary Travers, of New York City.

Orphaned when a mere child, Mrs. Drake was taken into the home of her uncle, Dr. William Geoghan, of Albany, and accompanied him to Topeka, Kan., in 1856. At that time Topeka was a new town, with only a few houses, and those were built of sod or logs. There she became the wife of Luther Allen in 1858. Mr. Allen was born in New York, a son of A. K. Allen, who removed from Rushford, N. Y., to Kansas, in 1856, joining two of his sons, who had come west in 1854. They settled in Lawrence. During the Civil war all served in the Union army and two were captains. They carried on a hardware business in Lawrence, and one of the brothers was elected a member of the first state legislature. Luther Allen was commissary sergeant of the Ninth Kansas Infantry and served until his health failed. He died in 1867, when only twenty-eight years of age. He and his wife had two children: Jennie R., wife of C. W. Kinsman, of Colorado City; and Mrs. Mary I. Johnson, also of this city.

After his second marriage Mr. Drake continued for a few years in Kansas, where he owned farms and engaged in the real-estate business. In 1875 he went to California, but soon returned to Kansas. In 1878 he came to Colorado City, where he laid out Drake's first addition, comprising three acres, and this property he built up and sold. Politically he was a Republican. Active in educational work, he served for several terms as a member of the school board. He was practically the organizer of the First Baptist Church of Colorado City, and retained his membership there until his death. His wife still attends that church. At seventy-eight years of age his life was brought to a close, April 2, 1896. Besides his wife he left two children: Martin and Julia, Mrs. William A. Fisher.

Martin Drake, Jr., was born in Lawrence, Kan., in June, 1874. He was brought to Colorado City by his parents in 1878. In 1893 he graduated from the high school, after which he took a course in the commercial college in Colorado Springs. He then embarked in the real-estate and loan business and has also instituted a fire insurance department, representing some of the best companies in the United States. In the fall of 1896 he was elected, on the Republican ticket, justice of the peace for the first district of El Paso County, and assumed the duties of the office January 1, 1897. In addition he is a notary public. In 1898 he laid out Drake's second addition to Colorado City, composed of two and one-half acres, which he is developing and building up. His marriage united him with Miss Elba Nell, daughter of J. C. Woodbury, of Colorado Springs. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias, Uniform Rank, of Colorado City, and El Paso Lodge No. 13, A. F. & A. M., of Colorado City.

JURNAL R. BABBITT, attorney, of Colorado Springs. The Babbitt family was founded in Massachusetts in an early day by representatives of the name who came from England. Succeeding generations bore an honorable part in the material and commercial development of the commonwealth. Osmond Babbitt, who was born in the old Bay state, removed to New York and later became a pioneer farmer of Michigan, remaining at Salem until his death. During his residence near Rochester Falls, N. Y., his son, Rufus, was born. The latter engaged in agricultural pursuits near Salem, and also took an active part in local matters. In religion he was connected with the Congregational Church. He died in Salem when he was fifty years of age.

The wife of Rufus Babbitt was Ellen L. Cady, who was born in Plymouth, Wayne County, Mich., and is now living in Northville, Wayne County, Mich. During the war of the Revolution her paternal ancestors were officers in the American army and aided in defeating the British forces. As far back as the record extends they were residents of New York. Our subject's maternal grandfather, Lorenzo Cady, was born in Ontario County, N. Y., and became a pioneer of Wayne County, Mich., settling near Northville. He was a man of great integrity and strong and forcible character.

In the family of Rufus and Ellen Babbitt there were three daughters and two sons, all of whom are living except one daughter. One son, L. A., is cashier of the bank at Northville, and the two daughters also reside there. The next to the oldest of the children was the subject of this sketch, who was born in Salem, Mich., June 25, 1864. He attended the public schools until fif-

teen, when he entered the high school at Northville, graduating in 1882. He then took the regular course in the Michigan State Normal School at Ypsilanti, graduating in 1884. Under civil service rules he received an appointment to a clerkship in Washington, D. C., and after filling it for a time he was promoted and made assistant chief of the finance division in the office of the third assistant postmaster-general. While in this position he took a law course in the Columbian University Law School, from which he was graduated in 1888 as Master of Laws. He took a post-graduate course in 1888-89, and received the degree of LL. B. In 1891 he resigned from his position, and coming to Colorado, opened a law office in Aspen, where he remained until May, 1893. He then removed to Cripple Creek, and engaged in practice as a member of the firm of Pence, Franklin & Babbitt. Subsequently the firm of Hall, Preston & Babbitt was formed. In November, 1895, he came to Colorado Springs, as a member of that firm, the same having been organized the preceding March. The firm carry on a general practice in the various departments of law, and are general attorneys for the Cripple Creek District Railway Company, of which Mr. Babbitt is a charter member and a director. He is, individually, the general counsel for the Mississippi River, Hamburg & Western Railway Company.

In Houghton, Mich., Mr. Babbitt married Miss Lucie M. Cullyford, of Duluth, Minn. She was born in London, England, and is a graduate of the State Normal School at Ypsilanti. They have two children, Theodore and Eleanor. While in Washington, D. C., Mr. Babbitt was made a Mason, and later became a member of the Chapter. In the El Paso Club he is a member of the board of governors. Politically a Democrat, he takes a deep interest in party matters and is serving efficiently as a member of the state central committee.

JAMES W. MILLER, secretary and a director of the Pharmacist Mining Company, vice-president and a director of the Favorite Mining Company, and a member of the Colorado Springs Mining Stock Association, is among the successful Cripple Creek operators and is a prominent citizen of Colorado Springs. He was born in Eaton, Preble County, Ohio, October 5, 1864, and is a son of James D. Miller, and a brother of J. K. Miller, to whose sketch the reader is referred for the family history. He was the youngest of three children and was reared in his native town, graduating from the high school there. At sixteen years of age he entered the drug store in Eaton, where he studied pharmacy.

In September, 1886, Mr. Miller came to Colorado Springs. The following month, with his brother, J. K., he started a drug business in the Oriole block, the old postoffice block, at No. 107 South Tejon street. The firm of Miller Brothers had both a wholesale and retail trade, although their principal trade was in the latter line. In December, 1892, they sold out to Tamm & Arcularius and turned their attention to mining.

When the Pharmacist Mining Company was incorporated Mr. Miller was made treasurer, and he continued as such until 1895, when he resigned. In 1896 he was made secretary and a director, which position he has since occupied. The Pharmacist was located by his brother and was the first dividend payer in the camp. It lies in the saddle of Bull, adjoining the postoffice of Altman. He is interested in the Favorite Mining Company, of which he was a charter member and has been a director and vice-president since its incorporation; this mine is located on Bull Hill. In other claims he also owns an interest. He is engaged in the mining brokerage business. Both in this city and Colorado City he is the owner of valuable property.

Politically Mr. Miller is an advocate of Republican principles. He belongs to Pike's Peak Club and is identified with the Knights of Pythias. His marriage was solemnized in Denver, October 28, 1889, and united him with Miss Pauline Kuhn, who was born in Chicago and died in Colorado Springs October 8, 1891, leaving an only son, Everett P.

WALTER FLOYD CROSBY. Few of the citizens of Colorado Springs are better known, and none more highly respected, than the subject of this sketch, who has resided in this city since 1892. Immediately after his arrival he became interested in mining in the Cripple Creek region, and incorporated the Portland Gold Mining Company, which proved to be the most important enterprise of its kind in the camp at Cripple Creek. In 1896 he entered into a syndicate arrangement with L. R. Ehrich and his brother, the same being known as the Crosby-Ehrich syndicate, which has continued in active operation ever since. However, in September,

1898, F. V. S. Crosby, having been chosen treasurer of the Union Pacific Railroad, withdrew from the syndicate, leaving his brother and Mr. Ehrich as sole partners in the syndicate. Their location is in the Hagerman building. They have a large foreign business, which not only necessitates having correspondents in the principal European cities, but obliges one of the partners to spend considerable time across the ocean, and in 1898 Mr. Crosby spent five months in Europe attending to their business interests.

The Crosby family came from England and is among the oldest in America. Dr. Ebenezer Crosby was a surgeon in the Revolutionary war. His son, William Bedlow Crosby, lived in New York, in a house that stood in the then heart of the city, occupying the block bounded by Cherry, Jefferson, Clinton and Monroe streets. This place he inherited from Colonel Rutgers, his uncle. In religion he was a Presbyterian. He was quite aged when he died. One of his sons, Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., was chancellor of the University of New York. Another son, Edward N. Crosby, our subject's father, was born in New York City, and was a man of leisure, spending most of his time at his country home near Poughkeepsie. He died in April, 1865. His wife, who is living in New York City, was Elizabeth, daughter of J. L. Van Schoonhoven, a descendant of a Holland family that settled on the Hudson at Lansingburg, N. Y. He was a private banker in Troy and was highly respected as a progressive citizen and public-spirited man. Of the eight children of Edward N. Crosby four daughters and two sons are living, namely: Mrs. William H. Doughty, of Troy; Mrs. S. Beach Jones, of New York City; Mrs. John Lindley and Miss Mary R. Crosby, also of that city; Walter Floyd; and Frederic V. S., who was formerly second secretary of the American Legation in Berlin, and is now treasurer of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, with headquarters in New York City.

Born in Troy, N. Y., March 2, 1857, the subject of this article was educated in private schools, the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy and the Columbia School of Mines in New York City, being a member of the class of '77. After the death of his father the family removed permanently to New York City. From an early age he was interested in organ-building, as a member of the Roosevelt Organ Works, with which he continued for about fourteen years. From New York he came to Colorado in 1892 and has since given his attention to mining and the brokerage business. For a time he was interested in mining in Arizona, but for some years he has been interested almost wholly in Cripple Creek. He laid out the W. F. Crosby subdivision in Colorado Springs, and opened West View Place, which is now being built up. Music and photography are the occupations of his leisure hours. He is exceedingly fond of both and has been successful in them. At this writing he is a member of the vested choir of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church.

In 1880 Mr. Crosby married Miss Louise G. Sutton, of New York City, who was one of four sisters of social prominence in the metropolis where they resided. Her father, Cornelius K. Sutton, was a member of an old Quaker family and engaged in the commission business. Mr. and Mrs. Crosby have two daughters, Nina Floyd and Gwladys Sutton. Socially he is a popular member of the El Paso Club and Cheyenne Mountain Country Club, also the Denver Club. While in New York he was for many years a member of the Union and other clubs. He was one of the early members of the Colorado Springs Mining Stock Association, of which he is now one of the governing committee.

MORTON JONES, clerk of the district court of Lincoln County and a prominent citizen of Hugo, was born at Nevadaville, Gilpin County, Colo., in 1865, being a son of Aaron and Lucy Helen (Moore) Jones. His paternal ancestors were among the early settlers of Virginia, with the development of which later generations were identified. His father, who was born near Richmond, Va., came to Colorado in 1860 and settled in Central City, where he was the first man to experiment in deep mining. From that time until his death he was interested in mining, in which he met with more than ordinary success. He held a prominent position among the citizens of Central City, who elected him their mayor, and also as a member of the city council. Fraternally he was active among the Masons. His death occurred in 1890. He and his wife, who is now living in Denver, became the parents of four sons and one daughter. One son, Ralph, was killed in the battle of Santiago, Cuba, during the Spanish war, he being a member of Company B, Seventh Regiment United States Infantry.

Until twelve years of age our subject attended

Jno. N. Bromerz

the public schools of Gilpin County, after which he studied in the Denver schools. At the age of twenty-two he was appointed deputy county clerk of Elbert County, and spent one year in Kiowa. Later he was for two years deputy county clerk of Kit Carson County. During 1895 and 1896 he served as assistant chief clerk of the state legislature. After coming to Hugo he was for four years editor and proprietor of the *Lincoln County Ledger* at Hugo, a Republican sheet, and the only paper published in the county. While at the head of this weekly he was appointed clerk of the district court, which position he has since efficiently filled. For some time he served as deputy county clerk of Lincoln County under Mr. LaDue. In 1897 he was the Republican candidate for sheriff of Lincoln County, but was defeated by a few votes. Fraternally he is connected with the blue lodge of Masons in Denver.

The marriage of Mr. Jones took place in 1896, and united him with Mrs. Alice B. Criswell, of New York.

JOHN WESLEY PROWERS. A record of any one of the pioneers of Colorado, to whom we of the present generation are so greatly indebted, cannot fail to furnish material for thought and reflection. We are not only the heirs, but also the debtors, of the past, and would show ingratitude did we fail to remember our obligation to the hardy men who, years ago, left the homes of their youth and traversed the plains to the frontier of the west, where, by brave hearts, strong bodies and frugal habits, they assisted in the development of a great state. Such was the work of John Wesley Prowers, whose name is perpetuated in one of the counties in southeastern Colorado, and who, for some years prior to his death, was engaged in the mercantile business at Las Animas, the county-seat of Bent County.

Near Westport, Jackson County, Mo., Mr. Prowers was born January 29, 1839. At eighteen years of age, in 1857, he crossed the plains with Colonel Bent and drove a team of bulls, with freight, to Fort Lyon and Bent in Bent County. For a time he clerked in a sutler's store. He made several trips across the plains, and continued in the employ of Colonel Bent until 1862. Meantime he brought into this section in 1861 a herd of six hundred head of cattle, the first herd ever brought from the east. From that time on he engaged in the cattle business, and also contracted to furnish the government posts with hay in large quantities. In 1861 he married Amache, an Indian maiden, daughter of One Eye, chief of the southern Cheyennes, who was killed by Colonel Chivington in the massacre at Sand Creek.

Eight children were born of this marriage. Mary is the wife of A. D. Hudnall, and the mother of three children, Prowers, Inez and Leonard. Katharine, wife of W. A. Haws, has two children: Amy, Mrs. Arthur Hamilton; and A. W. Haws, a lad of thirteen. Inez, who married Glen O. Comstock, has two children, Leona and Willard; they reside in Denver. John Wesley, Jr., is the only surviving son. George F. died at eleven years of age. Leona became the wife of T. H. Marshall and died at the age of twenty. Ida married Louis F. Horton and lives at Prowers Station. Amy is unmarried and makes her home at Las Animas. The children were given good advantages, and attended school at Lexington and Independence, Mo.

For some years Mr. Prowers engaged in the mercantile business at Boggsville, Bent County, and also had large stock interests there. In 1874 he moved to Las Animas and continued in business there until his death in 1884. He was seriously ill and went to Kansas City, Mo., where he was placed under the care of skilled physicians, but medical assistance proved of no avail, and he died in that city. Politically he was a Democrat and served for one term in the state legislature. At one time he was nominated for lieutenant-governor on the ticket with Hon. J. B. Grant, but was defeated.

John Wesley Prowers, Jr., was born in Boggsville, Bent County, Colo., January 6, 1870, his parents having settled in that village in 1863. At the age of thirteen he was sent to Lexington, Mo., where he entered the Wentworth Military Academy and remained until his graduation in 1888. Afterward he became a clerk in the United States land office at Lamar, Prowers County, where he remained for eighteen months, then went to Pueblo and became chief clerk in the office of the Security Abstract Company. In June, 1890, he went to Darlington, I. T., where he superintended the interests of himself and sisters, each of whom was entitled to one hundred and sixty acres of land, under the treaty for the allotment of lands in the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservations. On his return in February, 1891, he settled at Prowers Station and assumed con-

trol of his father's estate, which consisted of $22,000 in cash and seventeen thousand acres of land. He continued manager of the estate until June, 1897. One year later he bought out J. L. Mayfield and embarked in merchandising at Caddoa, Bent County, where he is both merchant and postmaster. Politically he is a Democrat. In 1897 he was a candidate before the county convention for treasurer of the county, but lost the nomination by one vote. August 17, 1898, he married Miss Alpha Retta Baldwin, daughter of C. B. and Mary (Greene) Baldwin, of Caddoa.

ALBERT GUILINGER, postmaster at Florence, Fremont County, is a member of a family that has resided in Pennsylvania for generations, the first of the name in this country having settled there in a very early day. His paternal grandfather devoted most of his active life to the management of a hotel at Kilgore. Seth, father of Albert, was one of four children and was educated in public schools. Starting out for himself when young, he engaged extensively in agricultural pursuits, and became a successful and influential farmer, one who was esteemed by his neighbors and consulted in all matters of local importance. In politics a Democrat, he did not, however, give much time to public or official matters, preferring to devote himself to his business affairs. In the Cumberland Presbyterian Church he officiated as a deacon. By his marriage to Susan Cooper eight children were born: Martin, who resides on the old homestead; Charles, also a farmer; James, John; Elizabeth, who married John Ritchie and resides near the old home; Maria, deceased; Albert and Amanda.

At Kilgore, where he was born May 6, 1849, our subject spent the years of youth, and mainly through his own efforts and observation acquired an education. His first work of any importance was that of drilling for oil in the Pennsylvania oil fields. He continued in that occupation in his state until 1883, when he came to the west, settling first in Denver. At the time considerable attention was being given to drilling for artesian wells, and his thorough knowledge gave him an understanding of the work that thoroughly qualified him for it. The object of the wells was to secure a water supply for the city.

There having been some discovery of oil in Florence, Mr. Guilinger came here in 1885 and drilled the first large well here. One of the wells that he drilled has been in operation ten years, and has produced over six hundred thousand barrels of oil. He continued with the United Oil Company from 1885 to 1894, when he embarked in the livery business. He is interested in Cripple Creek property and, as a member of a company, is working a promising mine there. Politically he has always affiliated with the Democratic party. Since coming to Florence he has been intimately connected with the leaders of the party, and has given much of his time and attention to the advancement of his party's interests. At county and state conventions he is an active worker. In January, 1895, his service to the party was recognized by his appointment as postmaster, and as such he has given entire satisfaction to all. Through personal oversight he has expedited, as far as possible, the work of the office. Since he became postmaster the business has more than doubled, but it has been attended to so systematically that no patron has been discommoded. During two years of the time he has been postmaster, he has also served as field superintendent of the United Oil Company.

Fraternally Mr. Guilinger is a member of Petroleum Lodge No. 95, A. F. & A. M. He attends the Baptist Church, and has aided financially in the building up and maintenance of this church, as well as churches of other denominations. August 10, 1886, he married Nancy Patterson, a native of Ontario, Canada, but at the time of her marriage a resident of Denver, Colo. He is regarded as a man of public spirit, who maintains an interest in local prosperity. Through his service on the town board and in other capacities besides that of postmaster, he has been instrumental in promoting plans for the welfare of the people and the prosperity of the town.

CHARLES FOX GARDINER, M. D., president of the El Paso County Medical Society, president of the board of medical examiners, surgeon for the Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf Railroad, and medical examiner for the Mutual Life, Equitable Life and Security Trust Insurance Companies, has been engaged in professional practice in Colorado Springs since 1883. He is a member of one of the old and influential families of the United States. The first of the name in this country was Lyon Gardiner, who came from England as a lieutenant in Her Majesty's service and was stationed at a fort in Connecticut. While there he bought the Isle of Wight, which has for generations been known as Gardi-

ner's Island and is still in the possession of the family. He was called lord of the manor. The island is now owned by a representative of the ninth generation in descent from him. His sons and grandsons were educated at Oxford, England.

The grandfather of Dr. Gardiner, Charles Fox Gardiner, was born on Gardiner's Island, and became a banker, also the owner of vessels trading in the West Indies, and besides these interests engaged in whaling. His death occurred when he was thirty-nine years of age. James Madison Gardiner, the doctor's father, was born at Sag Harbor; and in early life settled in New York City, where at first he was a commission merchant and later engaged in marine insurance, in which he built up a large business. He has traveled extensively in Europe, and is a gentleman of wealth and culture. His home is near Morristown, N. J. He married Mary Louise Sprague, who was born in New York City and died there, being a descendant of an English family that settled in Nova Scotia. A sister of the doctor's father, Carrie, is the wife of Rear-Admiral Stanton.

At his father's home, on Thirty-second street, New York City, the subject of this article was born October 12, 1857. He was educated in the schools of this country and Europe. During the three years he spent abroad he studied in Berlin, Vienna and London. On his return to the United States he entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1882, with the degree of M. D. Afterward he spent one year in the Charity Hospital as assistant, and then was placed in charge of the outdoor surgical department of the New York Hospital. In 1884 he came west and located at Crested Butte, Gunnison County, Colo., soon after which he received appointment as surgeon to the Colorado Coal and Iron Company. After two years he removed to Meeker, Rio Blanco County, where he remained for three years, and then came to Colorado Springs. Since his removal to this state he has twice returned east, in order to take post-graduate courses in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. During his residence on the frontier he often rode more than one hundred miles (once riding one hundred and thirty-five miles) at one time, though making several changes of horses, and very frequently he rode seventy-five miles a day. With two physicians of Philadelphia he edited the *Climatologist*. In connection with Mr. McClurg, in 1898, he published the paper *Colorado Springs Region as a Health Resort*, for the American Medical Association, of which he is a member. He is also identified with the State Medical and the Climatological Associations. In 1897 he was a delegate to the national convention of the American Medical Association in Philadelphia. At the congress of American physicians and surgeons, held in Washington, in May, 1897, he read a paper upon "The Dangers of Tubercular Infection and their Partial Arrest by Climatic Influences." He has contributed to various medical journals articles bearing upon the professional questions of the day. Politically he is a Republican. He has been twice elected president of the El Paso County Medical Society, is now vice-president of the Cheyenne Mountain Country Club and a trustee of the El Paso Club.

Dr. Gardiner has been twice married, his first wife being Daisy Emma Monteith, daughter of the celebrated geographer. They had two children, Raynor and Dorothy. In April, 1897, he was married to Miss Frances Stickney Anderson, of Colorado Springs.

JOHN WILSON. It may with justice be said of Mr. Wilson that Fremont County has never had a more faithful and efficient official than he. With the exception of only four months he has served as clerk of either county or district court for the long period of thirty-two years. This fact, of itself, speaks volumes concerning the esteem in which he is held by the people of his locality.

A resident of Canon City since 1864, Mr. Wilson was born in Kentucky February 1, 1829. His father, William, and grandfather, James, were natives of Virginia. The former, who was the second son in the family, was reared in the Old Dominion and rendered good service during the war of 1812. Afterward he carried on a mercantile business in Kentucky until 1830, when he removed to Indiana. By his marriage to Pauline Letcher, he had three sons and three daughters.

Educated in private schools in Kentucky, our subject was afterward employed in a county clerk's office there for seven years. In 1849 he was one of the number who crossed the plains to California and engaged in mining, but, his eyesight having been injured, he returned to the east. Until 1864 he engaged in mining in Mis-

souri, after which he crossed the plains to Colorado. Though not intending to remain in the state, he found Canon City a locality that he believed might afford him a good opportunity for farming, so he settled here. In 1867 he was elected county clerk and continued in the office until January, 1886. In May of the same year he was appointed clerk of the district court and has held that position ever since. For many years he was an adherent of the Democratic party, but the most of the time he has been elected on an independent ticket. He is interested in the progress of the town, and especially along educational lines, as a member of the school board, he has rendered helpful service to his community. March 18, 1875, he was united in marriage with Josephine A. Parks, of Clinton, Mich. They have one son, Fred P. Wilson, who graduated from the high school in 1895 and has since assisted his father in the clerk's office.

HON. REUBEN BERREY, who has resided in Colorado Springs since 1884, has for a quarter of a century been identified with the interests of this state, and has participated actively in the development of its resources. For six years he was clerk of the district court in Elbert County, for four years officiated as county superintendent of schools of El Paso County, and in 1881 served as secretary of the state senate, at the time of the election of Tabor and Bowen to the United States senate.

Mr. Berrey was born in England, near London, October 11, 1835. When he was an infant his parents, William and Sarah (Charman) Berrey, emigrated to America, settling at Bramford, Ontario, where they remained upon a farm until their death. They were the parents of eleven children, nine of whom attained years of maturity, and seven are living, Reuben being the sixth of the family, and the only one in the United States. He was a boy of eleven years when he began to be self-supporting. As soon as he was large enough to use a cradle and scythe he was put to work on a farm, and during the summer months had little leisure for study or play, but in the winter was permitted to attend school. At the age of sixteen he began to teach school, and with the money thus earned he paid his way through the Normal University in Toronto. After completing his education he was for several years employed as principal of a school in Ontario.

Removing to Illinois in 1858, Mr. Berrey settled at DuQuoin, where he bought and published the DuQuoin *Tribune*. After a time Maj. A. J. Alden became interested in the business, and they remained together for three years, when Mr. Berrey bought his interest. It was while publishing this paper that Mr. Berrey took an active part in promoting the political success of John A. Logan. When General Logan was elected to congress, Mr. Berrey supported him with enthusiasm, and later, through his paper, he advocated the general's election as United States senator, and was afterward the first man in the United States to present his name as a presidential candidate. When Major Alden became a supporter of Horace Greeley, Mr. Berrey bought him out, at the close of Grant's second term, and continued the paper alone as a Republican organ.

On account of his wife's ill health, in 1874 Mr. Berrey disposed of his interests in DuQuoin and came to Denver, buying a herd of cattle and embarking in the cattle business west of Elbert. Not wishing to take his family to the ranch, he sought occupation that would enable him to make his headquarters in the city. He had been so long identified with the newspaper business that he naturally desired to continue in the line in which he had been so successful. He bought one-third interest in the *Agriculturist and Stock Journal*, the agreement being that he was to do outside work for the paper. He traveled through the western country, and furnished for the paper splendid articles relating to the resources of Colorado, and at the same time securing a large patronage for the journal. During the two years he was thus engaged he greatly increased the value of the paper and its importance as a periodical. However, he found that the man with whom he had left his cattle had failed to protect his interests, and it would be necessary for him to give his personal attention to that business. He sold his interest in the paper, as did his associate, Robert Strayhorn. In 1876 he located his cattle on a ranch in Elbert County, and continued in the business there until 1884, when he sold out.

In 1876 Mr. Berrey organized the Republicans of Elbert County, forming a central committee, of which he was made chairman, and continued at its head as long as he resided there. Through his influence the district clerk's office was established, and he received appointment as the first clerk of the district. After coming to Colorado Springs in 1884, he carried on a wholesale meat business and was proprietor of two markets, but

FRANK FINNEY, M. D.

his son did not care for the business, and he sold out after five years. In 1887 he was elected county superintendent of schools and re-elected in 1889, serving until January, 1892. During his second term the building of a new railroad and increase in settlement rendered necessary the establishment of new districts, and he organized many new districts, the last being that of Cripple Creek.

In common with other citizens of Colorado, Mr. Berrey has had interests in Cripple Creek. He was the prime factor in organizing the Ivanhoe Company, which was later consolidated with the Greater Gold Belt Mining and Milling Company, and he is now a director of the latter concern. He is also a director in the Iron Clad Company. While in the mountains a severe attack of rheumatism caused him to return to Colorado Springs, where he has since led a quiet life, with no other duties than those of superintending his property interests. He owns real estate in this city, and built and was part owner of the Berrey & Davie block in Colorado City. During war times he was a firm Abolitionist. He was allied with the regular Republicans until the repeal of the silver bill, since which time he has been an adherent of the silver cause and a stanch admirer of Senator Teller, of whose course in the monetary issues he thoroughly approves.

The marriage of Mr. Berrey took place in Ontario, his wife being Frances E. Hoag, who was born in Dutchess County, N. Y. They became the parents of five children: Ida E.; Charles R., who is engaged in the cigar business in this city; Julia May, a graduate of the high school and a teacher in the public schools of this city; Walter H., who is interested in business with his older brother; and Max L., member of the electrical engineering class of 1900, in Cornell University.

FRANK FINNEY, M. D., surgeon in charge of the Santa Fe hospital in La Junta, is recognized as one of the most skillful surgeons in the entire state of Colorado, and, while he is scarcely yet in the prime of life, he has already achieved noteworthy distinction in his chosen profession. In addition to his work in connection with the hospital, he is also in charge of a large private practice in Otero and adjoining counties.

Born in Martinsburg, Ohio, May 13, 1858, Dr. Finney is a son of Thomas McKean and Jane (Orr) Finney, natives of Pennsylvania. His father, who was a graduate of Little Washington College in Pennsylvania, in young manhood entered the ministry of the Presbyterian Church, and continued to preach the Gospel until he died, in 1859, when fifty years of age. The death of his wife also occurred when she was about fifty. Of their eight children the youngest, Frank, was only one year old when he was left fatherless. When he was seven years old, in 1865, his mother removed to Iowa, then a comparatively new country, and in that state she died a few months later. The children then scattered, our subject being taken into the home of a sister in Lawrence, Kan. There he was educated in the high school and state university.

The first employment secured by Dr. Finney was that of traveling salesman for a patent medicine firm, his territory comprising Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Nebraska. Meantime, his leisure hours were spent in reading medicine. After four years he returned to Lawrence, where he carried on special studies for a year. He then entered the medical department of Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, where he studied for two years, but completed his course in the medical college at Georgetown, D. C., from which he graduated in 1882. On the day of graduation he received an appointment as agency physician at Quapaw agency, Indian Territory, and going to that place, he continued to hold the position for two and one-half years, resigning when Grover Cleveland was elected president.

Desiring to broaden his professional knowledge, Dr. Finney entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College in New York, from which he graduated in the spring of 1885. He then returned to his old home in Lawrence, Kan., and opened an office, but after he had engaged in practice there for a year he received an appointment as surgeon of the Santa Fe Railroad hospital at Las Vegas. There he continued as surgeon until November, 1887, when he was transferred to the hospital at La Junta. In every position which he has held his depth of professional knowledge, ability and skill have brought him prominence and success. In professional organizations he maintains a constant interest. He has been active in the Pan-American Medical Congress, and represented his state in the conventions held in Washington and the City of Mexico. He is also identified with the American Medical Association, county and state

medical societies, and the hospital and railroad surgeons' societies.

The principles of the Republican party receive Dr. Finney's active allegiance. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of La Junta and has served the congregation as an elder. Fraternally he is connected with Euclid Lodge No. 64, A. F. & A. M., and the chapter of Royal Arch degree in this city. By his marriage to Miss Grace Houghtelin, of Lawrence, Kan., he has two children, Roy H. and Carrie G.

JACOB S. TRUEX, mayor of Westcliffe, Custer County, is engaged in the furniture and undertaking business, and is also a notary public. He is a member of an old family in America that traces its ancestry back to a physician, who emigrated from France prior to the Revolutionary war, and settled in Amsterdam, N. Y. His father, John Truex, was born in Monmouth County, N. J., and in early life settled in Sussex County, the same state, whence he removed to Orange County, N. Y., and followed farm pursuits. A strong Democrat, he was active in political matters. His marriage united him with Anna Stanaback, who was of German descent, and died when she was ninety-four years of age. Of their ten children the following are living: Thomas, of Milford, Pa.; Jacob S.; George A., whose home is in Newton, N. J., and Levi H.

Born in Sussex County, N. J., November 9, 1824, our subject was educated in Orange County, N. Y., and engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1851. Then, going to New York City, he remained in that city for eight years, having charge of the buying, shipping and delivering of goods for an oyster firm. In March, 1859, he went to LaPorte, Ind., where he engaged in the mercantile business for two years. Thence he removed to Elgin, Ill., and followed the carpenter's trade in that city from 1861 to 1880. In January of the latter year he came to Colorado and settled at Silver Cliff. When Westcliffe was started in 1885 he moved two good residences to this village and settled here permanently. In 1889 he engaged in undertaking, to which business, in May, 1898, he added a stock of furniture.

From the time of Buchanan to the present Mr. Truex has voted the Republican ticket. He has taken an active part in local affairs. In 1889 he was elected justice of the peace, which position he held for seven years, and then resigned, owing to the press of other business. He served as notary public as well, and this latter office he has held ever since. For five years he was county coroner. In the spring of 1898 he was elected mayor, and had previously served as a member of the town board and as clerk and recorder. The various offices he has held have been tendered him without solicitation on his part and without electioneering, which fact shows that his fellow-citizens appreciate his fitness for office and his ability to represent them efficiently. At this writing he is chairman of the local Republican central committee. During a part of two terms he has acted as deputy postmaster. Fraternally he is a member of Westcliffe Camp No. 309, Woodmen of the World, and he is also identified with the Good Templars, of which lodge he is past chief templar. In the Presbyterian Church he has served as a ruling elder.

July 20, 1854, Mr. Truex married Eliza R. Lown, of New York City. They became the parents of six children, namely: Albert H., who is engaged in mining in Colorado; Elenora, wife of J. S. Ward, of Elgin, Ill.; Arthur, deceased; Lawrence S., who is in New Mexico; Stella May, who is with her parents; and Edgar E., who died in boyhood.

FRANK COTTEN, who is one of the progressive business men of Colorado Springs, has spent his entire life in El Paso County, and was born at what is now Buttes, June 5, 1863. He is a descendant of one of three brothers who crossed the ocean together from England and settled in Virginia. His grandfather, William Cotten, was the son of a Revolutionary soldier from Virginia, and was himself a native of the Old Dominion, but removed to Indiana, and afterward established his home on a farm in Berrien County, Mich, where he died.

Oliver M. Cotten, father of our subject, was born in Indiana and received his education in Olivet College, after which he engaged in teaching. While in Michigan he married Nancy Stephens, a native of Indiana. When the news of the discovery of gold in Colorado reached him, he determined to try his fortune in the great mountain regions of the west. In 1859, with a horse-team, he drove across the plains, following the Platte route, and going to Gregory Gulch and Black Hawk. At one time, with his brothers, he owned an interest in the famous Bobtail mine.

He engaged in mining at California Gulch, near the present site of Leadville. In 1860 he returned east for his wife. About the same time he located a ranch on the Fountain and started a cattle herd, but continued his mining interests for several years. Finally, repeated attacks of rheumatism obliged him to discontinue mining, and he then settled down to farm life. He made ditches and irrigated his land, and improved the place, which consisted of about six hundred and forty acres. Politically he was a radical Republican. He took a warm interest in public affairs, and was well known among the pioneers of El Paso County. On the establishment of a postoffice at El Paso, he was appointed the first postmaster, and continued, at intervals, in the office until his death. As a member of the school board he assisted largely in the organization of school districts and erection of needed buildings. He served efficiently as county commissioner. In all the positions to which he was called he rendered able service in behalf of the people. His death occurred in 1886, when he was fifty-nine years of age. At the time of his death he was identified with the Baptist Church.

A brother of Oliver M. Cotten, William, was a member of the Third Colorado Cavalry during the Civil war, and took part in the battle of Sand Creek. He died at Alma, this state. Another brother, James M., crossed the plains in 1859, but went on to Arizona and died there.

The wife of Oliver M. Cotten was a daughter of Joseph Stephens, and was of English and Welsh descent. The first of the family in this country were three brothers, who settled in Connecticut, western New York and North Carolina respectively. The one who settled in the south had two daughters and a son. The latter, Joseph Stephens, was born in the Yadkin River, in Mocksville, N. C., and after the death of his father he made his home with an uncle near Lexington, Ky., where he was educated. In early manhood he removed to Centerville, Ind., where he married a cousin, Anna Stephens. In 1829 he settled near Niles, Berrien County, Mich., where he engaged in farming until his death in 1881, at eighty-one years of age. His wife died in 1876, at the age of seventy-six. Politically he was a Whig until the disintegration of the party, when he became a Republican. He served as a captain in the Black Hawk war. A man of energy, intelligence and influence, he ranked high in his community, and exerted considerable influence in the development of local resources and the extension of local interests. He and his wife were the parents of eight children: Sarah, Elizabeth, Nancy, Caroline, William, Isom, Calvin and J. Newton. Nancy, who was our subject's mother, died October 30, 1897. Of her children, Edwin died at four years, and Ella lives in Denver. Frank, who was the eldest of the family, was reared on the home farm. From sixteen until nineteen years of age he was a student in Colorado College, after which he spent one summer in mining at Leadville and one year in cultivating the home farm. For three years he taught school in his home district, and then accepted a position as deputy county assessor, in which capacity he served for eight years. Since resigning that position he has been interested in real estate, and for some time was a member of the firm of Irvine, Cotten & Jones.

In common with the majority of the business men of Colorado, Mr. Cotten has mining interests. He is a director in the Theresa mine on Bull Hill, Cripple Creek, which is a valuable property, and is also interested in other claims in the same region and at Eldora. Besides real estate, he is engaged in the loan and insurance business. He is a member of the El Paso County Pioneers' Society, Lodge No. 38, I. O. O. F., and the Y. M. C. A. In the Second Presbyterian Church, of which he is a member, he serves as president of the board of trustees. Politically he is a Republican.

Mr. Cotten married Miss Sarah McShane, who was born at Monument, El Paso County, and is a member of a pioneer family. Her father, David McShane, is represented on another page. Mr. and Mrs. Cotten and their two children, Chester and Frank, reside at No. 9 Boulder place, in Colorado Springs.

GEN. ADDISON DANFORD, ex-attorney-general of Kansas, now of Colorado Springs, came to this city April 1, 1875, and engaged in the practice of law, also, in 1879, served as city attorney. With the exception of two and one-half years in Lake City, and seven years (1880 to 1887) in Leadville, he has continued to make this city his home up to the present time. While in Leadville he was connected with some of the most important litigations in that district, all of which he managed with care and skill, proving his thorough knowledge of mining law and his ability as an attorney. His partners in

that city were F. Danford and Col. A. J. Sterling. On his return to Colorado Springs he resumed practice here, with mining law as his specialty, and has acted as attorney for a number of important mining companies in Cripple Creek. His office is located at Nos. 43-44 Bank building.

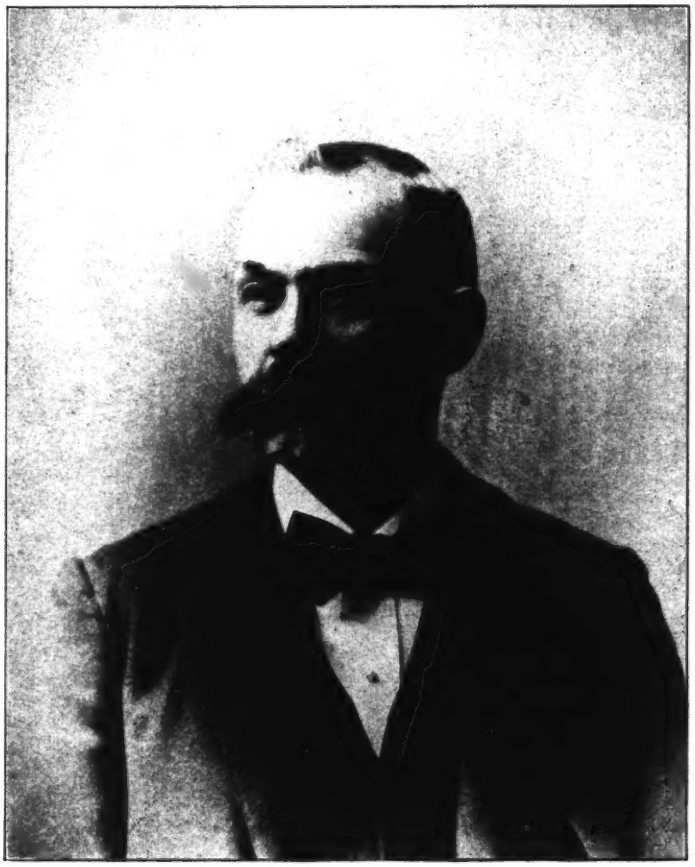
General Danford was born in Laconia, N. H., on the 4th of July, 1829. He descends from English ancestors who were early settlers of New England. His father, Ebenezer, who was a son of Jonathan Danford, was engaged in the mercantile business at Laconia for twenty-five years, and in 1837 removed to Illinois, settling at Geneva, Kane County, where he was a pioneer farmer. His death occurred in 1841. He married Hepzibah Dufur, who was born in Vermont, a descendant of Revolutionary stock. Her paternal ancestors were Scotch people, who settled in Montpelier in an early day. She died in Illinois in 1866. Of her nine children, one son, Willis, was surgeon (with the rank of major) in the One Hundred and Twenty-first Illinois Infantry, during the Civil war.

The youngest of the family and the only one now living is the subject of this sketch. When six years of age he was taken to Kane County, Ill., where he attended the pay schools. At sixteen years of age he began the study of medicine under Prof. G. W. Richards, of St. Charles, Ill., and afterward studied for two terms in the medical department of LaPorte (Ind.) University, graduating at the age of twenty years in the class to which belonged Judge John F. Dillon, author of law books. He also graduated from the Keokuk Medical College, at Keokuk, Iowa, in 1850, with the degree of M. D. For two and one-half years he engaged in the practice of medicine at Plainfield, Will County, Ill. Within that time he found that the profession was not to his taste, and, having given it a thorough test by his many months of practice, he decided to abandon it. In 1853 he engaged in the mercantile business in Geneva, Ill., where he remained until July, 1856. The next year he removed to Mound City, Linn County, Kan. He was one of the first free state members of the legislature, being elected from Linn County in 1857, and met at Locampton in the extra session of December, 1857. The constitution there drawn up was submitted to the direct vote of the people, but was voted down by a majority of ten thousand. In the spring of 1858 he was elected a member of the Leavenworth constitutional convention, and in the fall of the same year was re-elected to the legislature on the free state ticket. The legislature met at Lawrence, where he took a prominent part as member of all the important committees. In September, 1863, he removed to Fort Scott, where he engaged in the practice of law. The following year he was elected to the state senate on the Republican ticket, but resigned at the close of the first session, in order to devote his entire attention to his law practice. In 1868, on the Republican ticket, he was elected attorney-general of Kansas, and took office in January, 1869, continuing until 1871, when he resumed his practice at Fort Scott. From that city he came to Colorado Springs in 1875.

In the various public positions which General Danford has held, it may be said of him that his acts have been marked by prudence, and a due regard for the wishes of his constituents. All enterprises having for their object the good of his locality or the increase of the material wealth, always have found in him an advocate ready to extend influence and give of his means for their support. He possesses a natural aptitude for the law, being a concise, logical reasoner and a deep thinker. In politics he is a Republican, as firm in his devotion to his party as the needle is to the pole.

SAMUEL D. MC CRACKEN, proprietor of the New York Cash Store, of Colorado Springs, came to this city in 1892 and bought an interest in the business with which he has since been identified. Largely through his energy and sound judgment, the trade increased to such an extent that it was necessary to secure larger quarters, and in 1894 the store was removed across the street to its present location, Nos. 120-122 South Tejon street, where a general department store business is conducted.

Mr. McCracken was born on a farm near Ransomville, Niagara County, N. Y., in June, 1855. The family of which he is a member consisted of two sons and three daughters, of whom all but one are still living, he being next to the oldest and the only one in Colorado. His father, Richard McCracken, who was born in Ireland, emigrated to America at the age of seventeen years, and engaged in farming near Ransomville. He has lived in the same locality for a half-century or more, and is highly esteemed by the people of his county. His wife, whose maiden name was Clarissa Putnam and who has spent her entire life



HON. W. E. ROHDE.

in New York, was a daughter of Daniel Putnam, a native of New England, but for years a resident of Niagara County, N. Y.

In the cultivating of the homestead and the gaining of an education our subject passed his boyhood years. While he had a thorough knowledge of agriculture, his tastes were in the line of a mercantile life, and in 1882 he engaged in merchandising in Ransomville, where he remained until 1892. Meantime, for eight years, he held office as justice of the peace and also served as town clerk. Since 1892 he has lived in Colorado Springs, and is now sole proprietor of the New York Cash Store, which occupies two floors, 50x180 feet in dimensions, and contains a full line of goods. The millinery department is in charge of Mrs. McCracken, who was formerly Ruth Carrigan, of Ransomville, N. Y. In politics Mr. McCracken is a stanch Republican, but he is not identified with public affairs in any way, his entire attention being devoted to the management of his business interests. He is a member of the Baptist Church and a contributor to its various enterprises.

HON. WILLIAM E. ROHDE, county treasurer of El Paso County and a former member of the state legislature, is a son of Frederick C. and Sarah (Collier) Rohde, natives respectively of Constantia, Oswego County, N.Y., and Fayette County, Ohio. The Colliers are of Scotch descent, while the Rohde family originated in Germany. Their first representative in America settled in New Jersey in an early day and became proprietor of a tannery there; he had a son, Henry, who was born in New Jersey and removed to Oswego County, N. Y., establishing his home on the north shore of Oneida Lake, where he engaged in farm pursuits until his death at sixty years. In religion he followed the faith of his ancestors, that of the Lutheran Church.

Frederick C., son of Henry Rohde, was employed on Lake Ontario from boyhood, but in early manhood removed to Michigan, where he engaged in the manufacture of hard wood at Redford and also improved two farms. His business was of such a nature as to necessitate considerable travel, and, being a man of close observation, he gained a broad knowledge of men and customs in different localities. In politics he is an ardent Republican. Now, at the age of seventy-three, he is living retired in Redford His wife accompanied her parents to Dekalb County, Ill., at nine years of age, and has since resided in the west. They have two sons and three daughters living, the latter in Detroit, while one son, George C., is county attorney of Gunnison County, Colo.

Born in Wayne County, Mich., March 22, 1859, the subject of this sketch attended the Redford grammar school and Detroit high school. In 1879 he came west and settled in Leadville, where he engaged in mining for a year. He was one of the first to enter Gunnison in 1880 and there prospected and mined. In 1885 he went to Aspen, where he engaged in mining until 1890 and afterward served as justice of the peace until he removed to Victor, in January, 1894. In the latter town he engaged in the real-estate and insurance business, and built a number of stores and houses which he still owns. As insurance agent he represented all of the old-line companies.

On the organization of the People's party Mr. Rohde became an adherent of its platform. He has served as a delegate to all of its conventions and has been active, both in Pitkin and El Paso Counties. In 1896 he was elected to represent this county in the legislature, receiving a majority of sixty-two hundred on the fusion ticket, and serving in the session of 1897, eleventh general assembly. His work as chairman of the committee on counties and county lines and the committee on public lands was especially valuable, and he also served as a member of the finance and appropriations committee. Of the eighty-one bills passed by the eleventh assembly and signed by the governor, two were introduced by him. One of these provided for a check weighman for coal miners. The other provided for the reorganization of the militia and the weeding out of superfluous officers, at the same time giving benefit to the private. His vote was cast for Senator Teller as United States senator. In September, 1897, he was nominated on the fusion silver ticket county treasurer of El Paso County and was elected by one hundred and sixteen plurality, receiving a certificate of election. However, his election was contested by the opposite party, and the lower court cancelled his certificate, but the supreme court reversed the decision of the lower court July 18, 1898, giving himself and the other candidates on that ticket their seats, and on the 30th of July he assumed the duties of the office. While in Victor he was several times offered nomination as mayor, but declined. He is still interested in a number of

mining claims and is president of the Boston-Colorado Consolidated Gold Mining Company, which owns six patented claims.

In Salt Lake City Mr. Rohde married Miss Mollie, daughter of James White, a native of Tennessee. Mrs. Rohde was born in Covington, Ky., and received her education principally in Cincinnati, Ohio.

J. W. CARMACK, who came to Colorado Springs in May, 1888, is now treasurer of the Jersey Victor Mining Company, and since December, 1889, has been agent for the East Colorado Springs Land Company, which owns eleven thousand acres of land lying east of the city. He is a Pennsylvanian by birth, and the town in Fulton County, where he was born December 24, 1857, was called Burnt Cabin in memory of its destruction by fire at the hands of the Indians in early days. His father, Simpson B., a native of Fulton County and an only son, engaged in farming and the mercantile business until his death at fifty-two years. The mother, whose maiden name was Mary Henry, was born on Clear Ridge, Fulton County, Pa., and died on the old Henry homestead at sixty-two years of age. She was a daughter of John Henry, who emigrated to Pennsylvania from Ireland and settled on Clear Ridge, where he improved a farm, making that place his home until his death at eighty-four years. The Henry estate is now owned by our subject, the grandson of the original purchaser, who was a well-known man of his county and a soldier in the war of 1812.

The subject of this sketch was sixth in a family composed of six sons and two daughters, of whom all the sons are living, while the daughters are deceased. The oldest brother, William, who is residing in Pennsylvania, was a soldier in a Pennsylvania regiment during the Civil war and was wounded at Gettysburg. The only member of the family in the west is the subject of this sketch. Soon after his father died he started out for himself. In 1876 he removed to Illinois and for one year was employed on a farm near Mount Morris, Ogle County. Next he spent a year at Freeport, Ill. In 1878 he went to the Red River of the North, and settled twelve miles west of Fargo, N. Dak., where he engaged in farming one season.

Joining a party of eight, under Captain Back, Mr. Carmack went to the Yellowstone country in Montana in the fall of 1878, and for seven years he engaged in hunting and trapping. During the first year, while hunting on Buffalo Range, one of the party was shot by the Indians in a fight with the Cheyennes. During the second year the men were attacked by Crow Indians, while trapping on the Mussel Shell River, and two whites and four Indians were killed. At other times there were skirmishes with Indians. Mr. Carmack was at Fort Beaufort when Sitting Bull was captured. He was among the Indians so much, and especially the Sioux, that he became familiar with their language and was able to converse with them with readiness. Much of his time was given to trapping beaver and hunting buffaloes, and at one time, from Fort Keokah, (now Miles City, Mont.) he saw a shipment made of eighty-six thousand buffalo hides by steamboat.

About 1881, late in November, with three others, Mr. Carmack outfitted at Glendive and started for Cedar Creek to hunt and trap during the winter. He built a dugout, which was warm and comfortable, no matter how cold the weather might be. One morning he started out for the usual hunt. It was the custom for the men to walk about two or three hundred yards apart, within shooting distance. As he was pushing his way forward a companion excitedly exclaimed that a bear was in sight. With the answer "Good news," Mr. Carmack started after the bear with his companion. When he reached a knoll, he saw that the bear had been digging under the snow. He jumped on a large root of a tree, not knowing that the bear had burrowed under it. Bruin at once grappled him, and the two rolled down a twenty-foot embankment, the tumble giving him severe bruises, the marks of which still remain on his body. As they reached the bottom, the bear stood on his breast, like a fierce mad dog. He called to his friend, "For God's sake, Frank, shoot quick." His friend at once fired, which frightened the bear and caused him to take to the woods. Mr. Carmack, determined not to lose him, followed with his friend, the two climbing into trees, from which he shot the bear through the shoulder. After twelve balls had penetrated his body the bear fell dead. When dressed, he was found to weigh eight hundred pounds. In this instance, without doubt, the quick action of the friend saved the life of Mr. Carmack.

Returning to his old Pennsylvania home in 1885, Mr. Carmack engaged in farming for one

season. In May, 1886, he came to Colorado, remaining in Fort Collins until October, when he went to Buffalo Creek, Jefferson County. In May of the year 1888 he came to Colorado Springs, where he engaged in the transfer business until December, 1889, and has since then acted as agent for the East Colorado Springs Land Company.

J. W. Carmack was married in Chicago, Ill., in 1886. He has two sons, Norman and Verba.

ABRAHAM VAN VECHTEN, member of the Colorado Springs Transfer Company, is a descendant of one of the oldest families of America and traces his lineage to Holland. In ancient days they abode in fortresses on the banks of the River Vecht (meaning "battle,") in Holland. Their name was indicative of their chief characteristic. They were a fighting race, and from the time of the Roman camps on the Vecht, they participated in all the wars in which their native land was concerned. They took part in the siege of Haarlem, 1572–73, and the siege of Leyden, 1574. In the latter battle, when called upon to surrender, they replied: "We are short of provisions, but we will eat our left arms and fight with the right, but surrender, never."

The founder of the family in America was Teunis Dircksen VanVechten, who, accompanied by his wife, one son, Teunis, and two black slaves, crossed the ocean from Holland in 1638, in the ship "Annes," on which they had taken passage in Norway. For his home he selected land at Greenbush, opposite Albany, on the Hudson. The early histories of that region mention him as a man of prominence and integrity, and a member of the council of safety. From his four children a large number of descendants have sprung.

Teunis VanVechten (2d) went to the Catskill Valley, where he bought land of Pewasock, squaw of the chief of the Catskill Indians, and from her son, Schupchof, and from Stephanus Van Cortlandt, the deed for which bears date of October 2, 1681. However, the deed was not recognized by the colonial government until March 21, 1686. In 1690 he built a stone house on the land, back of the present site of Catskill village, and on Catskill Creek, two miles above the Hudson. In that house several generations passed their lives.

In 1686 Teunis VanVechten (2d) was given a commission as captain in the colony of New Netherland, and in 1689, during the Indian wars, had command of a company at Lake Champlain, two of his sons, Johannes and Teunis, being with him at the front. One of these sons, Teunis (3d), was a commissioned captain, being given a commission in 1702, and served in the border wars in 1715. His son, Teunis (4th), was born in 1707, and served as a captain in the French and Indian wars in 1746 and again in 1756.

Samuel, son of Teunis (4th), was born September 28, 1742, and was commissioned an officer in the militia September 10, 1770. During the Revolution, June 30, 1776, he was placed in charge of Fort Ticonderoga. During the most of the war he served under General Gates and Gen. Philip Schuyler. There are a large number of family relics now in the possession of Peter Van Vechten, of Milwaukee, Wis.

The father and great-grandfather of our subject bore the name of Abraham. The grandfather was named Jacob. The great-grandfather was a prominent lawyer and jurist o New York, and was one of the first judges of the court of appeals of that state. His death occurred when he was advanced in years. His father was an attorney, as was also his son, our subject's grandfather, who died in Albany in middle age. Gen. Abraham Van Vechten, our subject's father, was born in Albany, graduated from Union College, became a successful attorney and was assistant attorney-general of New York state during the war. Politically he was a Republican. He was one of the influential members of the Holland Club. His death occurred in 1894, when he was seventy-eight years of age. His wife, who resides in Albany, was born in Fort Snelling, Minn., where her father, Maj. Henry Hamilton, U. S. A., was then stationed. Her mother was a daughter of Major Whistler, U. S. A. Her ancestry were prominent in the war of 1812, the Revolutionary war, and in the various wars in which England participated prior to that date. Fort Hamilton was named in honor of the family.

The subject of this sketch was one of eight children, four of whom are living, our subject being the oldest son and the only member of the family in Colorado. He was born in Albany, N. Y., June 3, 1854, and received his education at Walnut Hill school, Geneva, N. Y. On his return home he engaged with the Albany City Iron Company, of which his father was president. He continued with the company as chief clerk until ill health forced him to change his occupation and climate. Coming to Colorado in 1884 he

spent two years in recuperating, after which he originated and promoted the Colorado Springs and Manitou Street Railway Company and built the first lines, six miles in length, connecting Colorado Springs and Colorado City. Of this company he was general manager and secretary. The road was first operated in 1886, and after three years he and the other stockholders sold it to the Rapid Transit Company. In October, 1890, he bought an interest in the Colorado Springs Transfer Company, of which he is the active manager, and which is the largest concern of its kind in the city and next to the largest in the state. He has large stone stables on Cascade street and every facility for the successful management of the business. He owns a country place on Cheyenne Canon road.

In politics Mr. Van Vechten is a Republican and in religion an Episcopalian. He was married in Chicago, Ill., to Miss Rosemary Davenport, who was born in Wheeling, W. Va., and is a daughter of Benjamin Davenport, formerly of Zanesville, Ohio. They are the parents of two children, Benjamin Davenport and Eleanor Davenport.

WALTER D. SAWIN is a member of the firm of Hutchinson & Sawin, proprietors of the El Paso livery stables, at Manitou. He is a descendant of an English family that settled in Cambridge, Mass., in colonial days, and was from that time forward intimately identified with the history of that locality. His grandfather, John Sawin, who was a chaise manufacturer in the town of Wendell, on the old stage route from Boston to Albany, continued in business there until the infirmities of age compelled him to retire. He died in that village at eighty-three years of age.

The father of our subject, Daniel Sawin, was born in Cambridge, Mass., and became a carriage manufacturer in Wendell, later was similarly engaged in Amherst, Mass., and finally removed to Belchertown, where he continued in the manufacturing business until his death, at seventy-one years. He married Elizabeth Chamberlain, who was born in New Salem, Mass., and is now living in Springfield, that state. They became the parents of six children. Andrew T., who was the eldest of these, is employed as ticket agent in Northampton, Mass. Farnum E., the second son, served for three and one-half years in the Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry during the Civil war; he is now assistant superintendent of the street railway in Springfield, Mass. The three daughters are: Mrs. Lena French, Mary and Mrs. Lilla Gaylord, all of Springfield, Mass.

The third among the six children was the subject of this sketch. He was born in Wendell, Franklin County, Mass., October 27, 1846. Until fourteen years of age he was reared principally in Amherst, after which he accompanied his parents to Belchertown, and attended the high school there. Later he graduated from Deerfield Academy. His first position was in Northampton, where for four years he was employed in the bookkeeping department of a grocery store. In April, 1867, he went to Omaha, Neb., and during the same year came across the plains with a mule-train expedition, arriving in Denver in the fall. Since that time he has made Colorado his home, although for brief periods he has been interested elsewhere. During the summer of 1868 he worked in the Cimarron mines at Elizabethtown, N. M. On his return to Colorado, in the fall of the same year, he settled in El Paso County, and, the Indians being very troublesome at the time, he at once joined a company and went to the divide.

After working for a short time on a horse ranch on Little Fountain, in 1871 Mr. Sawin returned to Denver, where for a year he was in the employ of H. B. Ring & Co. In June, 1872, he went to Manitou, joining Mr. Hutchinson, with whom he had previously been on the horse ranch. During the summers of 1872, 1873 and 1874 they had charge of a half-way house on the old Pike's Peak trail, packing the provisions up on horseback and accommodating as many as four hundred a day. It was a common thing for them to send thirty-five horses in one bunch on the Pike's Peak trail, and at times they sent as many as sixty-five. Notwithstanding their large and somewhat perilous business, they never met with an accident and no one was ever injured in making the trip.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Sawin has been prominent in the public life of Manitou. For one term he was mayor of the city, for four terms served as alderman, and for six years was recorder. For fourteen years he has been a member of the school board, which he has served continuously as secretary. He is the present master of Manitou Lodge No. 68, A. F. & A. M. In this city he married Viola Kelsey, who was born in Newport, N. H., and died in Manitou in 1894.

They were the parents of four children: Raymond, a graduate of the high school, and now assisting his father in business; Robert, a high-school student; Lilla, who is attending school at Wolfe Hall, Denver; and Kittie.

MAURICE P. TRUMBOR, one of the leading merchants of Cheyenne County, purchased a stock of general merchandise at Cheyenne Wells in May, 1898, and with Mr. White as a partner has since built up a large trade among the people of the village and surrounding country. As a business man he has proved himself to be energetic, capable and persevering, and through the reliability of his dealings he has gained the confidence of the people and a position of prominence in business circles.

The degree of success which Mr. Trumbor has gained speaks well for his industry and perseverance, for he was left at an early age to work his own way in the world, and had no one to assist him in obtaining an education or getting a start in business. His father, Noah Trumbor, a native of Pennsylvania and a shoe merchant in Allentown, Lehigh County, died in 1876. During the Civil war he had served as captain of a company in the Union army; in fraternal relations he was a Mason and Odd Fellow, while in religion he was identified with the United Brethren Church. He was the son of a Pennsylvanian, who worked in the mines of that state.

Born in Allentown in 1864, Maurice P. Trumbor was one year old when his mother, Susan (Miller) Trumbor, passed from earth, leaving two sons, the elder of whom, William H., is now an engineer at Glenwood Springs, Colo. Eleven years after the death of the mother occurred the father's death, and from that time forward our subject was thrown upon his own resources to earn a livelihood. When he was sixteen he came as far west as Topeka, Kan., and there for two years he was employed in a carriage factory. Afterward, coming to Colorado, he secured work with the Weber Carriage Company in Denver. While in that city he assisted in building the Union depot, one of the finest railroad stations in the country; also the Tabor Opera House block, the St. James hotel, and many other large buildings. Afterward he was connected with the bridge and building department of the Union Pacific Railroad. On coming to Cheyenne Wells he became interested in merchandising, and is now in partnership with Mr. White, the county clerk.

In politics Mr. Trumbor has been earnest and hearty in his advocacy of Republican principles. Like every true citizen, he takes an interest in all matters that have to do with local or national prosperity. Among his fellow-citizens he has wielded considerable influence. He has served efficiently as mayor and alderman, and is now town clerk. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias and Odd Fellows. His marriage, which took place in 1894, united him with Miss Mahaska Tinsley, who was born in Iowa, but in girlhood came to Cheyenne County with her father, an employe of the Union Pacific Railroad. Two children bless their union: Leda and George.

While Mr. Trumbor's educational advantages were limited, owing to the fact that he was obliged to support himself from an early age, yet by observation, reading and experience he educated himself, and his fund of general knowledge is second to none of his neighbors.

WD. HALLE, who is a popular and prominent teacher of voice culture in Colorado Springs, came to this city with the highest recommendations as to proficiency and skill, and with a high reputation as vocalist and instructor which he had gained during his residence in eastern cities. He opened a studio at No. 106 North Tejon street, where he has since given instruction in every branch of vocal music. During the seventeen years that he has given attention to voice-building and tone production, he has attained an accurate knowledge of the best systems, and under his instruction voices are strengthened and their compass greatly enhanced. Through his study under two of the greatest Italian masters of Europe and America he has become thoroughly familiar with the Italian method, which he adopts in teaching, and which renders possible a purity of tone and artistic finish.

Mr. Halle is a comparatively recent acquisition to the musical circles of Colorado Springs, having come to this city in January, 1898. He was born in Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill., October 19, 1855, a descendant of English ancestors who were early settlers in New England. His grandfather, William Hall, was a soldier in the Black-hawk war and removed from New York state to Hancock County, where he lived in retirement. O. J. Hall, our subject's father, was born in New York state, and devoted his active life to farming,

but is now living retired in Carthage, Ill., where he is a man of wealth and high standing. He married Ellen Cordry, who was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, of English descent, and whose talent for music has been inherited by her son. He was the oldest of five children, the others being Clifton Hall, D. D. S.; who has his office in the Masonic Temple, Chicago; Mrs. Y. B. Haagsma, of Chicago; Melvin, who is a merchant; and Mrs. Stella Gordon, of Carthage, Ill.

Prior to the completion of his literary course in Carthage College, the subject of this sketch left that institution in order to take up the study of music in the conservatory at Jacksonville, Ill., where he spent two years, graduating in vocal music. After teaching for a short time in St. Louis, he went to New York City, in order that he might continue his studies under the best masters, and later he was a teacher of singing in the Chicago Conservatory. In 1890 he went to Europe, where he studied in different cities, principally with Signor Garcia, the most celebrated teacher in Europe. On his return to the United States he continued his teaching for a time in Chicago, and then went to Keokuk, Iowa, where he met with remarkable success as an instructor. It is his intention to start a conservatory of music in Colorado Springs, which he believes to be the finest place in America for an institution of this kind, and this object was the chief reason for his removal to the Springs. He has composed a number of songs. Prominent among his works is "Holly-Days," a musical charade. All of his productions evince an unusual degree of talent.

The name of Halle, by which he is usually known, is professional, the family name being Hall. In the various places where he has taught he is recognized as a fine vocal instructor. The Chicago *Elite News* is one among the many papers that has noticed his work in a complimentary manner, and we quote from it as follows: "W. D. Halle has been devoting himself to the musical profession for a number of years and has made for himself an enviable reputation as a soloist and vocal instructor. After graduating at school he went to New York City, where he studied harmony for three years under B. O. Klein, pianoforte with Goldbeck, Epstein & Poznanski; and singing with Signor Tamaro. Afterward he pursued his studies in London with the celebrated vocal master, Signor Garcia, and while in England sang at the Alexander Palace with leading artists of that country. He then devoted one season to singing in opera, taking leading tenor parts. He first began to teach in the Temple of Music in St. Louis, in 1880, whence he came to this city to fill a position in the Chicago Conservatory when that institution was first opened. With the exception of one season given up to an operatic tour, he has continued to reside here ever since, and is generally recognized as one of the ablest of Chicago's vocal teachers."

HENRY CLAY HOPPER, ex-judge of Custer County and now proprietor of a hotel in Wetmore, was born in Warren County, Tenn., September 26, 1833. His paternal grandfather, Gillam Hopper, removed from Virginia to Tennessee in 1800 and became the owner of a plantation comprising seventeen thousand acres, of which one thousand were under cultivation. He died in 1849 in Litchfield, Ky., where he also owned a plantation. During his residence in the Old Dominion he married Nancy Campbell, a descendant of the royal family of Ireland; her mother, whose name was also Nancy, lived to be one hundred and eight years of age, and cut a third set of teeth, besides gaining renewed eyesight. Mrs. Nancy Hopper was ninety years of age when she died in 1862. Her children were eight in number: Samuel, Moses J., A. C., James, Polly, Nancy, Pinckley and Gillam. The second husband of Polly was Gov. Clay Jackson, of Missouri; Nancy married Samuel Hand.

The father of our subject, Samuel Hopper, M. D., was a practicing physician in Johnson and Franklin Counties, Tenn. While at Shelbyville, that state, in 1832, he had an attack of the Asiatic cholera and was the first one who ever recovered from the disease. Besides being an excellent physician, he was a thorough mechanic, and the efficiency shown in his work can be proved by this statement: a water-power mill that he built in 1818 is still in operation; the shaft, of red cedar, was eight inches square, but is now worn perfectly round by the action of the water. When in middle life he removed to Illinois, where his remaining years were passed. He was born on the first day of 1800 and passed away in 1866.

Educated in the common schools of Franklin County, our subject was only fourteen when he left school and began steamboating, which business he followed until twenty-six years of age. Going to Missouri, he there turned his attention

to farming and stock-raising. He had the contract to furnish beef to the contractors who built a division of the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad, and this work proved quite profitable. In 1854 he went to Illinois, but four years later returned to Tennessee, where he engaged in the sawmill business in Obion County. He was strongly Union in his sentiments and when the war began found his surroundings unpleasant. Finally, in 1862, so much hostility was expressed that he was obliged to flee in the night from his home. He went to Illinois, where he enlisted in the Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry, Seventh Brigade, Seventh Division, Seventh Army Corps. During much of his period of service he engaged in scout duty. He was mustered out as first sergeant August 30, 1865, and some years afterward was granted a pension by the government.

On his return home Mr. Hopper began to operate a stationary engine. In the spring of 1866 he began building operations at Benton, Ill., where he erected the Masonic block and other buildings. For four years he served as city marshal, after which he became general superintendent of mason work for the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad. April 4, 1874, he left Mount Vernon, Ill., and by team journeyed to Colorado, arriving in Pueblo June 4. For four months he followed contracting in that city, after which he came to Canon City, where he put up a number of buildings. In April, 1875, he settled on a ranch near his present location, but later spent five years on a ranch in Pueblo County. In October, 1890, he came to Wetmore and bought his present place, where he has two fruit orchards and is also conducting a hotel. From 1892 to 1896 he was justice of the peace here. November 5, 1895, he was elected county judge and served for three years in that capacity. In 1875 and 1876 he served as constable. Prior to 1897 he attended every state convention of the Republican party, and he has always been a stanch adherent of that party. Besides what he has accumulated through his own efforts, he is one of twenty-two heirs to an estate of seventeen thousand acres in Middle Tennessee.

While on an Ohio River steamboat, of which he was head engineer, August 7, 1857, Mr. Hopper married Mary E. Holman, of Kentucky, who died February 14, 1863, leaving two daughters: Alice R., now the wife of August Meiling, of Grand Junction, Colo.; and Flora L., wife of S. G. Vaughn, a farmer near Wetmore. For his second wife Mr. Hopper chose Catherine Reece, who was born in Grainger County, Tenn., but at the time of her marriage was living in Franklin County, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Hopper are members of the Christian Church, in which he held an official position while in Missouri. Fraternally he is connected with A. J. Smith Post No. 102, G. A. R.; and Williams Lodge No. 242, I. O. O. F., at Spring Garden, Ill., which he joined August 10, 1867.

THOMAS CARTER KIRKWOOD, D. D., superintendent of missions for the synod of the Presbyterian Church in Colorado, and a resident of Colorado Springs since January, 1879, was born in Saratoga County, N. Y., November 14, 1837, a son of William B. and Margaret (Carter) Kirkwood. His grandfather, James Kirkwood, who was a member of an old Scotch family, was born near Edinburgh, and became a manufacturer of agricultural implements and an inventor of some note. William B. Kirkwood, who was born and reared near Edinburgh, had learned the business under his father, and this occupation he followed after emigrating to New York City. His wife, who was born in Earlston, Scotland, was a daughter of Thomas Carter, a manufacturer of cloth. She is now eighty-seven years of age, and makes her home with our subject. The latter was reared in the vicinity of his birthplace. In 1855 he went to Whitewater, Wis. Three years later he entered the preparatory school at Beloit, and afterward studied in Beloit College until the close of the sophomore year, but was obliged to discontinue his work for a year on account of trouble with his eyes.

As soon as he was able to resume work, Mr. Kirkwood became a tutor in Monmouth College, and while teaching he continued his studies until he graduated in 1864, with the degree of A. B. In order to fit himself for the ministry, in which he desired to engage, he entered the Seminary of the Northwest (now McCormick Theological Seminary) at Chicago, where he graduated. At the same time (1867) he was ordained to the ministry of the Presbyterian Church, and also received the degree of A. M. from his alma mater. His first appointment was as pastor of the Fullerton Avenue Presbyterian Church, Chicago, and after three years he accepted the pastorate of the Janesville (Wis.) Presbyterian Church, which position he held for three years. The ensuing

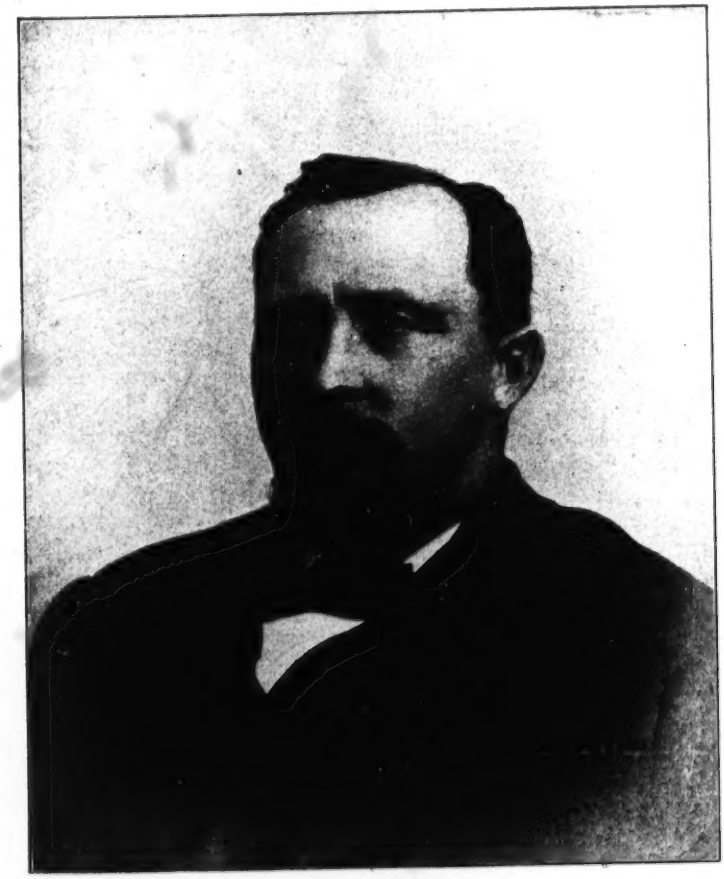
five years were devoted to pastoral duties with the Fond du Lac Church, and at the same time he was trustee of Carroll College at Waukesha, Wis.

With the multiplicity of duties that fall to the lot of every earnest, conscientious pastor, the health of Mr. Kirkwood began to fail, and it became necessary for him to seek a change of climate. In January, 1879, he came to Colorado Springs, and the genial climate of this far-famed health resort at once benefited him. In April of the same year he became pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of this city, and this position he held until 1884, when he entered upon his work as superintendent of missions for the Presbyterian synod of Colorado, nominated by the synod and commissioned by the Presbyterian board of missions in New York City. During the years that have since passed he has established about seventy mission churches in the state of Colorado, all of which are active and growing. For five years he had charge of missions in Colorado, Wyoming, New Mexico and Arizona, but the work entailed too great labor and it was divided, Colorado and Wyoming being left to his oversight. In the spring of 1879 the degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by Wooster University, Ohio. He is a member of the board of directors of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Omaha. He cast his first presidential vote for Lincoln in 1860, and has since stanchly adhered to the Republican party.

In 1890 Dr. Kirkwood built a residence at Lihue, adjoining Colorado Springs, and here he has a delightful abode. He was married in Chicago to Miss Sarah Stille Lord, who was born in Philadelphia, and educated in Brooklyn and Chicago. She is a lady of culture and tact, and a valuable assistant to her husband in all his work. At this writing she is president of the Woman's Society of Home Missions for Colorado and Wyoming. With the growth of the Presbyterian Church, and its important endeavors in missions, she has been familiar from childhood, having been reared in a Presbyterian home, where eminent representatives of that faith often congregated. Her father, Rev. Willis Lord, D. D., LL. D., was a prominent clergyman and professor of theology in the Seminary of the Northwest, making his home for some years in Chicago, but removing later to Denver and Colorado Springs. Dr. and Mrs. Kirkwood are the parents of seven children, all of whom were educated in Colorado College except the two who died in childhood. Willis Lord is now manager with the William Lennox Coal Company; Robert Carter is proprietor of a fruit ranch at Mountain View, Cal.; Thomas Carter, Jr., is bookkeeper with Giddings Brothers in Colorado Springs; Sarah Grace died in childhood; Margaret Hannah is cashier with Giddings Brothers; Alexander McDonald died August 1, 1898, at the age of fifteen years, just as he was preparing to enter Cutler Academy; Marion Rice is the youngest of the family. The children are intelligent, well educated and capable, and are deservedly held high in social and business circles, while they have many friends among their acquaintances here and in other places. The deceased son was a talented youth, whose gifts were of such a nature as to make his future prospects most hopeful, and his early death was a sad bereavement to the family.

NORMAN M. CAMPBELL, who is a successful attorney of Colorado Springs, was born in Osceola, Iowa, of Virginian descent. His grandfather, David Campbell, who was a soldier in the war of 1812, spent many years as a planter in Christian County, Ky., but died in Indiana. James M., father of our subject, was born in Christian County, whence in youth he removed to Indiana, and there married and engaged in farming. He became a pioneer farmer of Osceola, Clarke County, Iowa, where he improved a valuable farm. While serving as treasurer of the county his death occurred, when he was fifty years of age. His second wife, who was born near Bloomington, Ind., bore the maiden name of Nancy Davis, and was a daughter of John Davis, a Virginian, who became a pioneer of Indiana, and served as a county official there.

Twice married, James M. Campbell had two children by his first marriage. One of these is now living, James, who served as an orderly in an Iowa regiment during the Civil war and is now a county commissioner at Nelson, Neb. Seven children were born of the second marriage, of whom four are living. David is living in Iowa; John is chief justice of the supreme court of Colorado, and one of the most eminent men of the state; William died in Nebraska; Monroe is a resident of Osceola; and the youngest, Norman M., was born on Christmas day of 1863, the year of his father's death. He was reared in his native village and attended the public schools there and the State University at Iowa City, where he grad-



D M Holden

uated in 1886, with the degree of A. B. During the last two years of his college course he was editor-in-chief of the college paper. At the time of graduating he was chosen class orator.

Coming to Colorado Springs in 1887, Mr. Campbell studied law, and also, for eighteen months, was clerk of the county court. He was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1888, and at once began the practice of his profession. Wishing to extend his information, he took a course of several months at Yale. In 1889 he went to Chicago, where for two years he made a special study of sociology and economics. Afterwards he spent one year in the University of Wisconsin at Madison, where he was a student in the department of economics. In 1893 he returned to Colorado Springs and resumed law practice, since which time he has been placed high in the list of attorneys in the city as an authority in corporation, commercial, civil and criminal law. Until the formation of the state board of law examiners he represented the fourth judicial district as a member of the board of examiners for admission to the bar. He is a member of the Beta Theta Phi, of the University of Iowa. In politics he is stanch in his allegiance to the Republican party. Now in the prime of life, Mr. Campbell is an indefatigable worker, a close student, and has established a reputation as a capable and successful advocate.

DANIEL MAXWELL HOLDEN, a pioneer of 1859, now deceased, was born near Antwerp, N. Y., August 10, 1833. His father, Zophar Holden, a native of Vermont and a descendant of Scotch ancestry, settled near Antwerp, Jefferson County, N.Y., where he engaged in farming until his death. He married Jerusha Harrison, who was born in Vermont and died in Warrensburg, Mo. They became the parents of eleven children, but all of these are now deceased. One of the sons, Maj. Nathaniel Holden, was receiver of the United States land office in Warsaw, Mo., and owned large tracts of land occupied by the present town of Holden, which was named in his honor. During the war he was a member of a Missouri regiment and was assassinated by guerillas at his sister's home near Lee Summit. Another son, Lieut.-Gov. William Holden, who went to California in the days of the gold excitement, became a prominent politician and served as lieutenant-governor and for a short time as governor; also as state senator and a member of the legislature; his death occurred in California. Another son, Stephen, came to Colorado in early days and was engaged in the sheep business in Bijou Basin until his death.

At sixteen years of age the subject of this memoir went to Missouri, joining his older brother, Major Holden. Afterward he attended the academy at Warrensburg and was employed in the United States land office, under his brother. In 1859, buying up a herd of cattle and horses, he came to Colorado, via the Arkansas route, and located on Cherry Creek, now within the city limits of Denver. Arriving there on the 13th of July he at once embarked in the dairy business, and later located a ranch in Bijou Basin, El Paso County, on the Elbert County line, near what is now Peyton. It was his custom for several years to return to Missouri every fall and buy cattle and horses, which he would drive to Colorado. Several times Indians threatened to attack him on his ranch, but he never had an encounter with them. His ranch comprised about fifteen hundred acres and had many springs, besides the additional advantage which irrigation gives. A natural shelter for the stock was afforded by the bluffs and pine trees found in abundance on the place. He made a specialty of raising graded Shorthorns, in which he met with success.

In 1872 Mr. Holden brought his family to Colorado Springs. Here he assisted in the organization of the Exchange National Bank, of which he served as a director from its establishment, and was president during the last six years of his life. He was also a stockholder in the El Paso Electric Company, owned considerable property in Colorado Springs, and had mining interests in Cripple Creek, Aspen and Silverton. He was an active member of the Colorado Cattle Growers' Association. In the Society of Colorado Pioneers and the El Paso County Pioneers' Society he was a prominent member. Fraternally he was identified with the Odd Fellows and politically was a Democrat.

At Franktown, Douglas County, Colo., November 9, 1864, Mr. Holden married Miss Isabel Hayden, who was born in Elkhart, Ind. Her father, Lewis Hayden, a native of Indiana and a descendant of an Ohio family, removed to Iowa and settled at Hardin, where he built a flour mill and a lumber mill on the Iowa River. In 1863 he brought his family, by wagon, to Colorado, via the Platte route; spending three months in making the journey to Denver. He settled on Plum Creek, sixteen miles south of Denver, in

Douglas County. After a year he moved to Bijou Basin, where he took up land and engaged in stock-raising. Later, however, he removed to Pleasant Valley. He died near Coaldale, in the Wet Mountain Valley, at sixty-five years of age. His wife, who was Margaret Williams, a native of Indiana, is still living near Coaldale, and is now seventy-nine years of age. Of their eight children six are living, Mrs. Holden being next to the youngest. Her brother, Frank, is ranching in Lake County, Colo.; Lyman lives in Pleasant Valley; Chauncey resides at Coaldale; Mabel is the wife of William Champ and lives at Poncha Springs; and Hulda, Mrs. Robert Curran, lives at Coaldale. Mrs. Holden was sixteen years of age when the family came to Colorado, and since then she has made this state her home. She is identified with Rebekah Lodge, I. O. O. F., and is much esteemed by her acquaintances. She owns the ranch which was improved by Mr. Holden, and is also still interested in the bank of which he was president. Her family consists of six children, namely: Lawrence, a stockman in Elbert County, near Ramah; Zophar, who is engaged in the stock business in Elbert County near Calhan; Mrs. Edna Mathis, of Monument; Mrs. Olive Jennings, of Manhattan, Kan.; Erma, educated in the schools of Colorado Springs, and J. D., who are with their mother.

Mr. Holden died August 12, 1896, after a brief illness. He was buried from the Presbyterian Church, in which denomination he had been interested. In his death the city lost one of its respected pioneer citizens, a man who had been associated with the history of the state from the earliest days, and one who had many friends in every locality where he had resided. Kind and generous in his intercourse with others, liberal in his benefactions, public-spirited and progressive, his citizenship was of the highest type, and conduced to the advancement of Colorado Springs along the lines of commerce, finance, education and morality.

FRED P. STEVENS. All admirers of artistic work well remember the delight with which they viewed that beautiful picture, "Sunrise from Pike's Peak," when it first appeared in 1897. Nor has anyone forgotten the popularity into which it instantly sprang. Within less than a year twenty thousand copies had been sold, thus bringing to their publisher, who had fortunately copyrighted the picture, a large financial success. This is probably the most important photographic success ever made in the country. The one whose skill and artistic ability originated this picture forms the subject of this article.

In 1898 the proprietor of one of the largest copying houses in the east, while visiting in Colorado Springs, became interested in Mr. Stevens' work and his success with "Sunrise" and entered into partnership with him in the establishment of a western branch of the eastern business. Mr. Stevens subsequently bought out the other half of the business. Stevens Fotograferie is located at Nos. 24-26 East Bijou street, being among the most modern and best equipped studios in the state. A specialty is made of the sale, both by retail and wholesale, of Colorado views and mountain scenery in the west, both colored and uncolored. Portrait sittings are given and interiors and animals artistically photographed. The operating photographer is Mr. Kruger, a genius in his line, and whose work was awarded the first prize at the photographic convention of 1885.

Mr. Stevens is a young man, having been born July 19, 1872. His entire life (with the exception of the time spent in college) has been passed in Colorado, and he is an enthusiastic admirer of this mountain state of the west. He was born near Spinney, Park County, about ten thousand feet above sea level. His father, H. Hoyt Stevens, was burned out in the great Chicago fire of 1871 and then removed to Colorado, where he engaged in the cattle business. In the spring of 1872 he shipped the first carload of grain into Colorado. In 1876 he came to Colorado Springs, and here the boyhood days of our subject were principally passed. At the age of seventeen he entered the St. Louis Manual Training School of Washington University, from which he graduated in 1892, ranking fourth among the sixty-one students of his class. In the fall of the same year he entered Cornell University, and there continued until his graduation in 1896, with the degree of M. E. While still in the university he became interested in amateur photography in a scientific way, and during his senior year he engaged in the business of making blue prints for students, by which means he defrayed a large part of his expenses. On his return to Colorado he became interested in scenic views, and his colored photographic work at once became very

popular. In 1897 he made his colored picture, "Sunrise from Pike's Peak," for the use of which in their publications Harper's paid him a large sum, December 11, 1897, and in a subsequent issue devoted almost an entire page to the picture. He has recently patented a new picture, "Sunset over Pike's Peak," which promises to be even more successful than its predecessor.

BERNAL B. MC REYNOLDS, acting chief of the fire department of Colorado Springs, and a resident of this city since boyhood, was born near Knoxville, Marion County, Iowa, December 1, 1871. The family of which he is a member came from Scotland to America. His grandfather, Rev. George W. McReynolds, was born in Pennsylvania, and became a pioneer Presbyterian clergyman in Illinois, but later settled in Iowa, where he died; his father, who had been a farmer in Pennsylvania, died in Iowa when one hundred and three years of age.

The father of our subject, J. E. McReynolds, was born in Illinois, and learned the trade of blacksmith and wagonmaker. Through the entire period of the Civil war he served as a private in Company C, Eighteenth Iowa Infantry. Afterward he followed his trade in Iowa until 1873, when he removed to Nodaway County, Mo., and there engaged in farming and blacksmithing. In 1880 he came to Colorado Springs, where at first he worked at the carpenter's trade under W. S. Stratton, and later worked as a blacksmith for Bartlett. In 1885 he opened a shop at No. 116 South Cascade avenue, where he remained in business until 1887. He is now in Madison, Ind.

Our subject's mother was born in Ohio and bore the maiden name of Frances Duncan. Her father, who was of Scotch descent, engaged in farming in Ohio, but removed from there to Marion County, Iowa. Two of his sons served in the Civil war and one of them fell in battle. He was a stanch supporter of the Union cause and donated considerable money to aid in securing a victory for the government. He is now eighty-nine years of age and is making his home in Missouri. Our subject was the second among four children, the eldest of whom, Orville O., is a civil engineer with the Colorado Midland Railway Company; the third son, Clyde C., is first corporal of Company A, Torrey's Rough Riders, and is now stationed in Florida; the only daughter, Daisy D., lives in Colorado Springs.

Until almost thirteen years of age our subject was reared in Missouri. In 1884 he accompanied his parents to Colorado Springs and the second day after he arrived here he began to work at the house-painter's trade for J. D. Turner. After two and one-half years with that gentleman he left, intending to enter school. His books were purchased and arrangements made to enter school, when Mr. Turner came to him and offered to raise his salary from $2.50 to $3 per day. He accepted the offer, and continued with him for six months, when he turned his attention to carriage painting, under J. H. Gardner. May 9, 1894, he was appointed a fireman, and has since been connected with the department.

When the old hose teams were in operation Mr. McReynolds was connected with the fire department. In 1887 he assisted in organizing the C. B. Farrand Hose Company, of which he was foreman. The following year he was elected a member of the Crowell Hose Company, and in 1890 was chosen its foreman. During the same year his team went to Boulder and won the wet test in thirty and four-fifths seconds. November 14, 1891, he joined the Matt France Company, and continued in it until he became a member of the paid department, in which he was at first a hose man, and after two months was made captain of Station No. 1. Eighteen months later he was made assistant chief, and in June, 1898, was appointed acting chief during the absence of the chief.

In athletics Mr. McReynolds has always been greatly interested. He has become a prominent football player, and the probable champion wrestler in Colorado, his reputation being such that no amateur can be prevailed upon to make a match with him. He has played as center rush, guard and tackle, and plays any point to advantage. In 1897 he and Mr. Carruthers held the first, second and third tandem records in the world, making one-third of a mile in thirty-four and four-fifths, one-half mile in fifty-five and three-fifths seconds, and two-thirds of a mile in one minute seventeen and two-fifths seconds, the first of which has never been beaten. As a wrestler, as already intimated, he ranks first in the state; he won the prize for middle weight boxing in the local club of 1891. He is a member of the Brotherhood of American Yeomen and of the Junior Order United American Mechanics.

In Colorado Springs Mr. McReynolds married Miss Maggie M. Messing, who was born in Ohio.

He is a Republican in national politics. In 1892 he enlisted in Troop A, First Regiment, C. N. G., and served for four and one-half years, when the company was mustered out of service and honorably discharged. During his period of service as a member of the guard he was called out to quell the Bull Hill riots in Cripple Creek.

DAVID S. ELLIOTT. Seven miles northwest of Caddoa, Bent County, on section 21, township 22, range 50 west, lie one hundred and sixty acres that comprise the homestead of Mr. Elliott. This land he secured by homestead and timber claim, and in 1886 he settled upon it, beginning the improvement and cultivation of the property, which is now one of the best farms in the neighborhood. He has secured water right for the entire tract, and has built the structures necessary for the proper management of his farm affairs. In addition to the raising of grain, he raises stock.

The son of John M. and Ann (Stephenson) Elliott, our subject was born in Baltimore, Md., December 6, 1857. When he was eight years of age, his father, who was a boilermaker, removed to New Jersey, and there secured employment at his trade. His education was obtained in schools in Baltimore and New Jersey, and he also spent one year in a Pennsylvania school. When sixteen years old he began to learn the machinist's trade, at which he served an apprenticeship of four years, receiving his board and fifty cents a week during the first year, while during the last year his wages were about $40 a month. After his apprenticeship had expired he ceased to work at the trade.

In 1876 Mr. Elliott went west to Michigan, but soon removed to Indiana, and after a short time went south to Sherman, Tex., where for a few months he worked in a brickyard. Later, for several months, he was employed in driving freight teams to Fort Worth, and afterward worked on a farm for nearly four years. From Texas he went to Kansas as a drover of cattle, thence to Missouri, and from there to the Indian Territory, where he remained during the fall and winter. In the spring of 1881 he came to Colorado, and worked in the mountains at any employment that he could obtain. Returning to the Indian Territory in the fall of the same year, he was united in marriage with Miss Janie Clark, of Vinita, I. T., and a native of Iowa. In the spring of 1882 he came to Bent County, where he worked on a ranch during the summer, and in the winter was employed by the Prairie Cattle Company, remaining with the latter concern for seven years. Meantime he pre-empted the land that constitutes his present ranch property, and here he engages in general farm work. He and his wife became the parents of four children, Oscar, Robert, May and Thomas, all of whom were born in Bent County. The wife and mother passed away April 27, 1898, and was buried in the Las Animas cemetery.

Politically Mr. Elliott is a firm supporter of the silver standard, and favors its restoration to its proper basis. After Bent County was divided into two counties he was elected county commissioner in 1889, and served in 1890 and 1891. In 1895 he was nominated by the People's party for county treasurer and made a good race, but was defeated with others on the same ticket. In his fraternal relations he is connected with Elder Lodge No. 11, I. O. O. F.

GEORGE E. MC CAULEY, proprietor of the *Bent County Democrat* and county superintendent of schools, was born in Adams County, Iowa, April 14, 1870, a son of Prof. J. S. and Emma (Reid) McCauley. His father, a native of Ohio, born on a farm near Manchester, received his education at Oberlin, Ohio, and was almost prepared to graduate when he was taken ill and obliged to discontinue his studies. After recovering his health he engaged in teaching. After his first marriage he went to Iowa, where he was employed as principal of graded schools. In Iowa he married a second time, and of that union four children were born, George being the third.

Upon his father's country home in Adams County our subject passed the days of boyhood. When he was about sixteen he accompanied his parents to Colorado, settling near Denver. The object in making the change was to benefit the health of his father, who for a time seemed greatly helped, but after some years he died at Platteville, Colo., and was buried on the twentieth anniversary of our subject's birth. When about eighteen years of age our subject gained his initial experience in printing, his first work being in Greeley, Colo. After two and one half years he went to Las Animas, where he and his mother opened a general mercantile store, he

MAJOR W. G. SHAPCOTT.

being the manager for five years. When the financial depression came on and times became hard, he sold out.

December 17, 1890, Mr. McCauley married Miss Etta Cain, of Las Animas, a native of Nodaway County, Mo., and daughter of John R. and Jennie Cain. They have three children: Mabel Vivian, George Kent and James Russell.

Although his father was a Republican until the silver issue was raised, our subject has always been a believer in Democratic principles. He voted for Weaver in 1892. In 1894 he was elected a member of the city council, in which capacity he served for four years. In 1895 he was elected county superintendent of schools, and his service in this position was so satisfactory that at the next election he was again called upon to serve in this office. In religion he is connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was made a Mason in King Solomon's Lodge No. 30, A. F. & A. M., at Las Animas, in which he served as secretary for a year, junior deacon for a similar period, and is now senior warden. At various times he has been chosen to represent the Democratic party in local and state conventions, and his service in his party's behalf has been of the highest value. In 1890, in partnership with his brother, he bought the *Bent County Democrat*, but in the fall of the same year he sold his interest to his brother, and in 1896 purchased back the entire plant, which he has since superintended. Both in the field of journalism and as a county official, he has ably represented the interests of his fellow-citizens, and has championed, with pen and voice, those measures which will advance the cause of education, morality and religion.

MAJ. WILLIAM G. SHAPCOTT. The annals of early days in England show that the Shapcott family were prominent in the southwestern part of that country. Later generations became prominently identified with the history of Cornwall, and there Thomas Shapcott engaged in contracting and building. His son, John N., who was born in Cornwall and was a shipbuilder by trade, brought his family to the United States in 1871 and settled in Chicago, where he has since superintended large shipyards. He married Anna M. Fisk, a native of Cornwall and a daughter of James Fisk, who was an officer of the English coast guards. Their family consists of three sons and one daughter now living, the latter being the wife of a prominent contractor and builder in Chicago, while one of the sons is with Crane Bros., of that city, and another is employed by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company.

The oldest of the family, who forms the subject of this sketch, was born in Cornwall, England, June 29, 1859, and was educated in a private school in his native land. Immediately after the family settled in Chicago he secured employment in a dry goods house, and worked his way up to the position of cashier. In 1882 he went to London, England, and from there around Cape Horn to San Francisco, thence went to Bakersfield, three hundred miles south, where he remained for two years, as paymaster of a large land and live stock company. His next location was in Cheyenne, Wyo., where he became connected with the Warren Live Stock Company, as manager of their office, later as a director of the company, and its assistant secretary and treasurer. The company was one of the largest of its kind in the west, and owned live stock in seven different counties.

On selling his interest in the stock business in 1895 Mr. Shapcott removed to Colorado Springs, where he started the William G. Shapcott Agency, and engaged in the real-estate, loan and insurance business. In November, 1897, he formed a partnership with Edward Ferris, and established the Ferris-Shapcott Agency, but in August, 1898, he bought his partner's interest, and carries on the business under its original name. He has a large business in loans, real estate and mining investments, with an extensive eastern clientage. He was among the first to invest in mines and real estate at Eldora, Colo., and is president of the Upper Ten Gold Mining Company, which owns nineteen mining claims, and is successfully operated. He is also interested in the Virginia mine at Eldora, which has produced ore that has run over $11,000 to the ton, and owns interests in other mines and in business properties there. In common with many of the citizens of Colorado Springs he has interests in the Cripple Creek region, and has the greatest faith in the future of that camp. He is president of the Jordan Gold Mining Company of Cripple Creek, which owns three claims on Wilson Creek. As an insurance agent, he represents about ten of the old-line standard fire insurance companies.

The marriage of Mr. Shapcott, in Cheyenne,

in 1885, united him with Miss Martha B. Gleason, who was born in Worthington, Mass., and three children bless their union: Mabel J., Wallace G. and Edith M.

In Wyoming Mr. Shapcott was interested in organizing a regiment of National Guard. He enlisted as a private in Company B, First Wyoming Infantry, of which he was made first sergeant, and after two years was appointed adjutant, then one year later became assistant adjutant general of Wyoming, with the rank of major. Since coming to Colorado Springs he accepted an invitation to act as drillmaster of the national reserves, who were organized to go to the front (either Cuba or Manila) during the Spanish war. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce. In politics he votes the Republican ticket. Active in the work of the Y. M. C. A., he is now its treasurer and a director. He is chairman of the board of trustees of the First Congregational Church, and also holds the office of Sunday-school superintendent.

ORLANDO BLODGETT WILLCOX, attorney-at-law, of Colorado Springs, and member of the law firm of Brooks, Stimson, Willcox & Campbell, descends from an old colonial family, whose first representative in this country was William Willcox, a pioneer of 1634 in Connecticut, serving in the colonial council. Later generations participated in the Revolutionary war, and also served in the various Indian wars. His father, Gen. Orlando B. Willcox, was born in Detroit, Mich., and graduated from the military academy at West Point. During the war with Mexico he served under General Scott. He also participated in the Indian wars of the middle half of the century. Afterwards he resigned from the army and began the practice of law in Detroit, and then married Marie Louise Farnsworth, our subject's mother.

At the opening of the Civil war General Willcox was commissioned colonel of the First Michigan Volunteers and at once went to the front. In the first battle of Bull Run he was wounded and captured, and was imprisoned in Confederate prisons for thirteen months, after which he was exchanged, and during the remainder of the war served with much distinction. When the war closed he was breveted major-general and commissioned colonel of the Twelfth United States Infantry, and was stationed at Lynchburg, Va., in charge of the reconstruction work in that district. It was during the period of his residence there that his son, Orlando B., was born, August 19, 1867. In 1886 and 1887 General Willcox, as brigadier-general of the regular army, was in command of the department of the Platte (including the state of Colorado), with headquarters at Leavenworth, Kan. Since his retirement in 1887 he has resided in Washington, D. C.

The maternal grandfather of our subject, Elon Farnsworth, a distinguished jurist residing in Detroit, was called the "father of equity" in Michigan. The first three volumes of equity reports of Michigan, prepared by himself, established the equity jurisprudence throughout the northwest.

At the various points where his father was stationed the subject of this sketch passed the years of youth. He was educated in the University of Michigan, matriculated with the literary class of 1889, and graduated with the law class of 1889. He came to Denver, Colo., in 1890, and was there associated in the practice of law with Hon. Charles S. Thomas until 1893. From that time until the last of 1897 he resided in Cripple Creek, where he experienced the great miners' strike in 1894, and the various fortunes of mining camp life. He took an active part in an immense amount of the litigation which characterized the development of the camp. Business demanding his removal to Colorado Springs, he came here in January, 1898, and formed his present partnership, with offices in the First National Bank block and at Cripple Creek. He and his firm are counsel for many mining and other companies representing large interests throughout the state and in Arizona. He is a member of the El Paso Club, the Sigma Phi Fraternity and the Sons of the Revolution.

In June, 1898, Mr. Willcox married Miss Jessie Gilpin Cooke, of Bethlehem, Pa., member of an old Quaker family of that state, and has since resided at Colorado Springs.

JOHN CLEGHORN, warden of the state penitentiary at Canon City, was born in Clarenceville, Canada, May 9, 1852, a son of John and Roselia E. (Nichols) Cleghorn. His father, who was born and educated in Glasgow, Scotland, emigrated to Canada at nineteen years of age, and engaged in mercantile pursuits there for years. In 1854 he removed to Minnesota and embarked in the practice of law, for which he had prepared himself by careful study. In 1862 he

enlisted in Company D, Sixth Iowa Cavalry, and served from that time until the close of the war in the campaign against the Indians. At the close of the war he went to Sioux City, Iowa, where for four years he served as register of land office, later resuming the practice of law. He made a specialty of land law and was sent to Washington by the senate of Iowa to secure the swamp lands due the state from the general government. Remaining in Washington until 1875, he then came to Colorado, having been appointed register of the land office in Del Norte. He served as temporary chairman of the first Republican state convention held at Pueblo, at which John L. Routt was nominated for governor. He held the office of register at Del Norte until December 20, 1880, the day of his death. During his residence in Minnesota he had been a member of the constitutional convention of the state, and attended as delegate other important conventions. Fraternally he was a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. All of his children are still living, namely: Johnston R., who is engaged in business in Trinidad, Colo.; Willard N., a ranchman in Rio Grande County, Colo.; John; Alvira C.; Ada May, who married James E. Hasbrouch, of Syracuse, N. Y.; and Eva G., wife of T. H. Lee, of Philadelphia.

When the subject of this sketch was two years of age his parents removed from Canada to Minnesota, and twelve years later he accompanied them to Sioux City, Iowa. Upon completing his studies, in 1869 he entered the office of the Sioux City *Journal* and there learned the printer's trade, but within three years his health broke down. A change of occupation being made necessary, he went to Yankton, S. Dak., and opened a mercantile store. Later he was similarly engaged at Le Mars, Iowa, but owing to the failure of the crops there for two or three successive years (the result of the grasshopper plague, etc.) he found himself the loser by this undertaking. Selling out, he came to Colorado in February, 1875. From that time he engaged in prospecting and mining until the fall of 1878, when he was elected sheriff of San Juan County, an office that he filled with efficiency until he was appointed, in January, 1881, to succeed his father as register of the land office at Del Norte. Upon the election of Grover Cleveland as president Mr. Cleghorn immediately resigned his position. Shortly afterward he was elected sheriff of Rio Grande County. He held the office for two consecutive years, and after an interim of one term was elected for a third term. Upon retiring from the office he was elected county clerk, and continued to serve in that capacity until January, 1895, when he was appointed warden of the state penitentiary by Governor McIntire. In this position he gave such excellent satisfaction that he was retained in office by Governor Adams. Politically he is an adherent of the Republican party. For a number of years he was captain of the state militia, in which he made a record as a very efficient officer. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias and Knight Templar Masons. August 17, 1881, he married Anna M. Lamoreaux, of Del Norte, and they have three children, Willard V., Miriam and Madeline.

WILLIAM WOODSIDE, a hardware merchant of Silver Cliff, Custer County, was born in Scotland August 18, 1829, a son of Matthew and Marian (McGrouther) Woodside. His father was in early life a weaver of Paisley shawls and later engaged in the sale of weavers' supplies. As was the custom in that locality and day, the son followed in his father's footsteps; however, his tastes did not lie in that direction and as soon as possible he left the loom and learned the carpenter's trade. In 1852 he departed from his native land and came to America, where he settled in Alton, Ill., for a time engaging in work as a carpenter. There he put up the first woolen mill erected in the west, and for ten years was in charge of the repairing of machines. Afterward he worked at car repairing in the shops of the Chicago & Alton Railroad for nearly five years.

Coming to Colorado in 1880, Mr. Woodside brought with him about $800 worth of tobacco and cigars and opened a cigar store in Silver Cliff, but later removed to the camp at Williamsburg, Fremont County, and on selling out there in 1887 came to his present location. Here he owns two stores, in one of which he has hardware and stoves, while the other contains crockery and notions. Besides this, he handles lumber, sash, doors, etc. Both of the store buildings are his personal property, one having been bought when he embarked in business, the other two years later. His trade aggregates $10,000 per annum and is all under his immediate oversight, which fact in a large measure accounts for its success.

While Mr. Woodside has never sought politi-

cal preferment, he has decided opinions regarding public issues and is a stanch Republican. Since coming to Silver Cliff he has been an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and for twelve years he held a similar position with the congregation in Alton, where he was also Sunday-school superintendent for a time. He is deeply interested in the work with children and for years has been superintendent of the Sunday-school in Silver Cliff. Fraternally he is a member of Silver Cliff Lodge No. 38, A. F. & A. M. While in Scotland, in 1851, he married Christina McKeller, and they became the parents of seven children, but only one survives, Marian, wife of Darius Eyer, of Canon City, Colo. Mrs. Christina Woodside died of consumption in 1879, while living at Alton. In July, 1888, Mr. Woodside was married a second time, his wife being Mrs. Frank E. Adair (nee Bagley), of Pennsylvania.

HARRISON NORRIS, postmaster and a general merchant of Rosita, Custer County, was born in Butler County, Pa., November 19, 1839, a son of James and Christina (Carnaghan) Norris. His father, who was engaged in farming in Butler County, was a Whig in early life and later a stanch Republican, while in religious matters he was identified with the United Presbyterian Church, in which he served as a deacon. Of his eight children only three are living, namely: John C., a farmer in Pennsylvania; Harrison; and Melissa E., wife of Samuel Marshall, of Natrona, Pa.

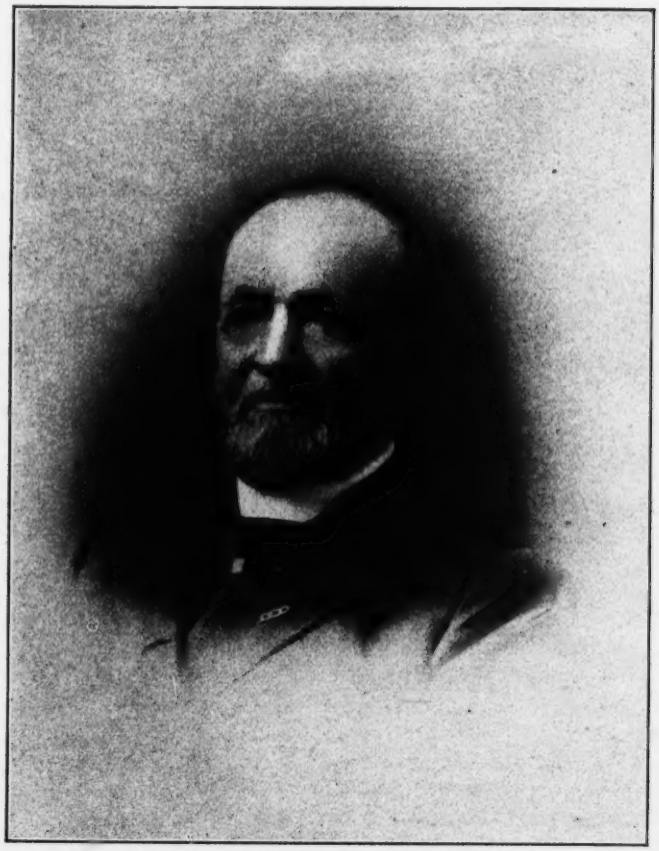
When twenty-one years of age our subject enlisted in Company G, First Maryland Cavalry, and remained in the army for four years and two weeks. Among the important engagements in which he bore a part was the memorable battle of Gettysburg. He served as regimental commissary sergeant and regimental hospital steward. After being honorably discharged from the army at the close of the war he began to teach school in Pennsylvania, where he continued to reside until 1869. He then came to Colorado and taught in Pueblo for some months, but returned to Pennsylvania in 1870. For the following eight years he was employed as freight conductor on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

Returning to Colorado in February, 1879, Mr. Norris spent some months in Pueblo. From there he came to Custer County, where he has since made his home. He took up one hundred and sixty acres under the pre-emption law and one hundred and sixty under the homestead law, and was engaged in ranching and prospecting until September, 1897, when he embarked in the mercantile business. Since February, 1897, he has acted as postmaster, the office being in his store. He has done considerable toward the development of the mining interests of this county, but in 1896 sold his propositions to the Avalanche Mining Company, and since then has held no mining interests. The silver cause finds in him a friend, and he is firm in his allegiance to the silver Republican party. In 1888 he was elected county commissioner, which office he held for three years, and afterward was elected a member of the town board. In 1898 he was a candidate for superintendent of schools, and he now fills the office of mayor. He has been thoroughly interested in and identified with the growth and development of his town and county, and is well known by all the people of this section. Fraternally he is connected with the Grand Army Post at Silver Cliff. January 24, 1864, he was united in marriage with Mary A., daughter of Thomas Westerman, of Butler County, Pa.

HON. NEIL N. MC LEAN, a member of the state legislature representing the counties of Kiowa, Baca and Prowers, came to Lamar in January, 1895, and opened what is now known as the Palace drug store. In June of the following year he was burned out, which caused a heavy loss. He then erected a brick structure, in which he has since carried on business, having, in addition to his stock of drugs, a full line of gents' furnishing goods. Besides his substantial residence in Lamar he owns a ranch of one hundred and sixty acres, three miles east of town, where he has a well-improved tract of land, irrigated by the Bent Ditch.

Near Lindsay, in the province of Ontario, Canada, the subject of this sketch was born in 1868, a son of Donald and Euphemia (McGinnis) McLean. Until eighteen years of age he made his home on a farm in Ontario, and meantime attended the local high school, from which he graduated at seventeen. In 1886 he accompanied his parents to the States and settled upon a farm near Caldwell, Kan., where he attended school for one term. Afterward he entered the employ of Swayer & Gabbert, dealers in drugs, with whom he remained for a year.

In 1887 Mr. McLean came to Colorado and settled on a ranch in what is now Baca County.



JOSEPH A. MERRIAM.

For five years he remained on his ranch, which comprised land taken up from the government. During the first winter in Colorado he also had a feed store. Later he engaged in freighting and for a time he taught school. As a ranchman his specialty was the raising of cattle. From Baca County he came to Lamar, where he now resides. In 1896 he was united in marriage with Miss Sadie C. McDonald, who was born in Pennsylvania and in 1885 settled in what is now Prowers County. One child blesses their union, Beryl May.

The first ballot cast by Mr. McLean was in favor of Benjamin Harrison for president, and he has since continued faithful to the Republican party. He has taken a warm interest in political affairs, and has served as delegate to county and state conventions. He served as a clerk in the ninth general assembly and also in the special session of the same. In 1898 he was nominated by the Republicans for the state legislature and was elected by a majority of forty-seven, over the combined fusion ticket. Fraternally he is connected with Lamar Lodge No. 80, I. O. O. F., in which he has filled several of the chairs. He is also identified with the Woodmen of the World, belonging to Lamar Camp No. 26. As a citizen he favors plans for the benefit of the people and the uplifting of the educational, commercial and moral status of his community.

JOSEPH A. MERRIAM. The spirit of self-help is the means of bringing to man success when he has no advantages of wealth or influence to aid him. In the life of Mr. Merriam his self-reliance has brought him prosperity. He has shown what it is possible to accomplish when perseverance and determination form the keynote to a life. Depending upon his own resources, and by the exercise of economy, he has become the possessor of a competency. He is a druggist and registered pharmacist, and in addition to his large stock of drugs, stationery, paints, oils, etc., he also owns stock in the creamery at Westcliffe, and has nine houses in the town, which he rents; also owns mining interests in this (Custer) county.

The Merriams are an English family, whose first members in this country crossed the ocean in the "Mayflower" and settled in Concord, Mass. The father of our subject, Tarrant, and his only brother, Timothy Merriam, were born in Massachusetts and engaged in farming. The former was in early life a Whig, and upon the disintegration of the party affiliated himself with the Republicans. In religion he was a Congregationalist. By his marriage to Annie Kimball eight children were born, and of these four are living: Elizabeth W., who married Samuel C. Flagg, and resides at Grafton, Mass.; Caroline E., wife of Jonathan Sibley, who for many years was deputy sheriff of Worcester County, Mass.; Joseph A., who was born in Grafton, Mass., December 23, 1823; and John Quincy, of Fort Scott, Kan.

After having gained the rudiments of his education in the Grafton schools our subject entered Leicester Academy, near Worcester, and there remained for a time. On returning home he assisted in the cultivation of the farm, but later was for two years with his brother-in-law in a store at Salmon Falls, N. H. His next business venture was as traveling salesman for a New York house. On starting out he resolved to save $500 a year, and this he continued to do for some time. With the money thus gained, in 1861 he bought a drug and book store at Pleasant Hill, Cass County, Mo., and conducted business there until he became so afflicted with asthma that a change of climate was necessary. In 1880 he came to Silver Cliff, Colo., where he bought out two drug stores and embarked in the drug business. He also bought a number of buildings in the village. When the rival town of Westcliffe was started he moved his buildings here, among them his store building, 25x125, the bank building and one adjoining, a large residence and several small houses. He was one of the starters of the town of Westcliffe and has been deeply interested in its welfare, to which he has contributed by his ability and energy.

Upon the formation of the Republican party Mr. Merriam, who had been a Whig, identified himself with the new organization. Some years ago he served as chairman of the board of selectmen, but since coming to Westcliffe his business has absorbed his entire attention. Fraternally he is a member of White Mountain Lodge No. 5, I. O. O. F., at Concord, N. H. During his residence in the east he was connected with the Congregational Church, but that denomination not being represented in Westcliffe, he attends the Methodist Church. April 5, 1849, he married Ruth Maria, daughter of Jeremiah Pecker, of Concord, N. H. Of their four children three are living, namely: Samuel P., who is connected

with a railroad at St. Louis; Walter E., who is interested with his father in mining; and Hattie A., who married Charles Stuart and lives in Kansas City, Mo. In business affairs Mr. Merriam has met with well-deserved success, and his straightforward course has gained for him the confidence of the people.

CHARLES C. HUDDLESTON. The life of this business man of Lamar furnishes an example of what may be accomplished by industry and perseverance, and, in its practical results, is an encouragement for every young man who starts without capital. Now in the prime of life, the success with which he has been rewarded is doubtless only an index of what the future holds for him. In his store at Lamar he carries a full line of groceries, queensware, hardware and farming implements, which he sells at reasonable prices. His present large trade he has built up through honesty and energy, and from time to time has increased his stock until he now has as large a stock as any in Prowers County.

In Blandinsville, McDonough County, Ill., the subject of this sketch was born April 16, 1860, a son of Thomas and Mary (Robinson) Huddleston. He remained in his native city until 1872, his father, who was a merchant, having died two years before. His mother was married again and he accompanied her to Milton, Van Buren County, Iowa, where he grew to manhood. From the age of twelve years he was thrown upon his own resources for a livelihood. For two years he worked on a farm, receiving as wages his board and clothes. At the age of fourteen he began to learn the barber's trade, and this occupation he followed for ten years, at different points in Iowa, Missouri and Illinois.

September 8, 1880, at Fort Madison, Iowa, Mr. Huddleston married Miss Emma Kraus, of that city, a native of West Point, Iowa, and a daughter of Christian and Margaret (Kütcher) Kraus. After his marriage Mr. Huddleston began to save his wages, and during the last five years he carried on a barber business he made over $4,000. He had been loaning out his money, but finally decided he would prefer to invest it in some business. Looking for a suitable location, he traveled westward through Kansas, and learned of Lamar, a new town that had been started in the southeastern part of Colorado. To this place he came in 1887, and opened a hardware and implement store, buying a building in which he conducted a good trade from the start. He has since met with constant success, with one exception, having lost his building by fire in 1890, with no insurance. Interested in the development of Lamar, he has aided in pushing forward every enterprise for the benefit of the people, and has erected here one of the best residences in town. In addition to his business interests he has engaged to some extent as a dealer in Hereford cattle.

In 1891 Mr. Huddleston was the Democratic nominee for county treasurer and came within seven votes of being elected, although the county was Republican by one hundred and thirty-five majority. In Lamar Lodge No. 90, A. F. & A. M., he has filled a number of the chairs, and he has also taken the Royal Arch Chapter degree here. The local camp of Woodmen of the World numbers him among its members. He and his wife have an only child, Fay, who was born in Milton, Iowa, in 1883. She is now a student in the Lamar high school and is also showing considerable skill in music, in which she has acquired commendable proficency.

ALBERT MATTHEWS, president of the school board of Colorado Springs and former chairman of the board of county commissioners of El Paso County, is well known as one of the influential citizens of this section of the state, where he has resided since 1877. While the immediate object of his removal to Colorado was to test the climatic influences upon his health, the years that have since elapsed brought him not only renewed strength, but business prosperity and political prominence as well. Since 1890 he has been proprietor of the crockery business formerly owned by Perkins Brothers, but greatly enlarged under his management, and he has his building, of 25x160 feet, and two stories, stocked with a complete equipment of everything in his line.

The Matthews family was long resident in Massachusetts. John Matthews, who was born on Cape Cod, removed to Vermont, and engaged in farming until his death. His son, Josiah, who was born near Rochester, Vt., settled near Springfield, Ill., in 1835, and the following year moved to Tazewell County, the same state, where he improved a farm. He continued to reside there until his death, when sixty-five years of age. He was a personal friend of Abraham Lincoln,

whose advice he sought in matters of a legal bearing. He married Mary F. Waters, who was born in Vermont, and accompanied her father to Illinois. At the time of her death she was fifty years of age. In religious belief she was a Congregationalist. The six children of Josiah and Mary F. Matthews were named as follows: Levi R., who owns a fruit ranch at Pomona, Cal.; William Waters, a retired farmer of Delavan, Ill.; Charles F., a fruit farmer of Tustin, Orange County, Cal.; Albert, who was born in Tremont, Tazewell County, Ill., December 4, 1840; Mrs. Sarah Sniffar, of Peoria, Ill.; and Laura, Mrs. J. T. Haywood, of Salina, Kan.

After completing the public school studies our subject spent one year in Eureka College. In 1862 he volunteered in the One Hundred and Sixth Illinois Infantry, as a private in Company H, and was mustered into service at Lincoln, Ill. He participated in the siege of Vicksburg, and afterward was sent to Little Rock, Ark., where he was assigned to garrison duty. He remained there and at Pine Bluff until the close of the war, when he was mustered out. In the spring of 1863 he was promoted from the ranks to be orderly sergeant; in July, 1863, was made second lieutenant, and in January, 1864, commissioned first lieutenant, and as such was mustered out at Springfield, Ill., in August, 1865. On his return to Tazewell County he engaged in farming and became the owner of the old homestead, which he operated until his removal to Colorado. In July, 1876, he came west, hoping that the mountain air would relieve him of asthma. After spending one year in Pueblo, Silverton, Lake City, Golden and Denver, in 1877 he came to Colorado Springs, where he spent some time in hunting and fishing. When his health was fully restored he bought a ranch one and one-half miles from Colorado Springs, and adjacent to Ivywild. He irrigated the land and raised grain and hay, the latter proving very profitable. On this place he raised among the first raspberries in the county and set out one of the first successful fruit orchards. In 1889 he sold the place, which comprised one hundred and fifty-three acres, to the Rapid Transit Company, and the following year bought the crockery business which he has since conducted.

In Illinois Mr. Matthews married Miss Olive Ames, who was born in Tazewell County, her father, Augustus Ames, having removed there from Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Matthews reside at Ivywild. They are the parents of five children: Albert H., a machinist in the employ of the Rock Island Railroad Company; Lillabelle F., Mrs. VanMeter, of this city; Arthur A., a student in the School of Mines at Golden; Mabel and Bruce.

Since 1894 Mr. Matthews has been a member of the school board of district No. 11, including Colorado Springs and Ivywild, and now holds the office of president of the board. In the fall of 1894 he was elected county commissioner, receiving the largest majority of any candidate on the Republican ticket. He took the oath of office in January, 1895, and served until January, 1898, when he refused renomination. Socially he is connected with the El Paso Club. While in Tremont, Ill., he was made a Mason and is now connected with El Paso Lodge No. 13, A. F. & A. M.; Colorado Springs Chapter No. 6, R. A. M., Pike's Peak Commandery No. 6, K. T., and El Jebel Temple, N. M. S., of Denver. He is also a member of the Grand Army Post No. 22, in Colorado Springs. The fact that he is a man of conservative judgment has made his service in public capacities especially valuable. What some might urge, with the rashness of a misguided enthusiasm, his sound sagacity would oppose, and hence his opinion is always sought in matters relating to the interests of the public schools or affecting the welfare of the people.

LEROY M. CAMPBELL owns and occupies a farm situated two miles southwest of Fredonia, Bent County, on section 6, township 23, range 53 west. He arrived in this county for the first time on the 27th of September, 1878, bringing with him $2,000 in gold which he had saved. For six years he was employed by John Prowers, meantime investing his earnings in cattle. In 1882 he was joined by his wife, and they established their home in Las Animas, where he had built a house. In January, 1885, he removed to land which he had homesteaded, on section 6, township 23, range 53, and there he made valuable improvements. He was one of the first eighteen men who took water out of the Fort Lyon Canal Company's ditch. In 1894 he removed to the one hundred and sixty acres which he now cultivates.

A son of Leroy and Nancy (Petty) Campbell, the subject of this sketch was born in Roanoke County, Va., October 20, 1847. When he was a boy the war raged all about his home, and the home plantation was ravaged by both armies, the

crops laid waste and possessions destroyed. The slaves, thirty-three in number, were freed, and the close of the war found the family with nothing but a tract of land that had been laid waste. Bravely they made the best of their misfortunes, which they shared in common with all the people of their state. Of ten children in the family only four were spared to mature years. The oldest son, Garrison Campbell, took part in General Walker's expedition to Central America in 1856, and was never heard from after he left this country; undoubtedly he perished in that unfortunate expedition. Another son, Clack Callihill Campbell, was a student in an Alabama college when the war began and at once enlisted in the Confederate service, becoming first lieutenant of the Eighth Georgia Regiment; he remained in the army until he was killed in the battle of Chancellorsville.

In the fall of 1863 our subject enlisted in the Confederate army. He was a member of Gen. Robert E. Lee's body-guard and served until the surrender at Appomattox. On his return home he found the slaves freed, the land devastated, the crops ruined. His father, an old man, who had served in the war of 1812, was no longer able to support the family; and he, as well as his two daughters, looked to our subject for support. The latter at once began to repair the shattered fortunes of the family. He planted crops, tilled the soil, gathered in the harvests, and in time had placed the family again in comfortable circumstances. His father passed away in 1869, his sisters married and he was free to turn his attention to personal matters; his mother had died in 1852.

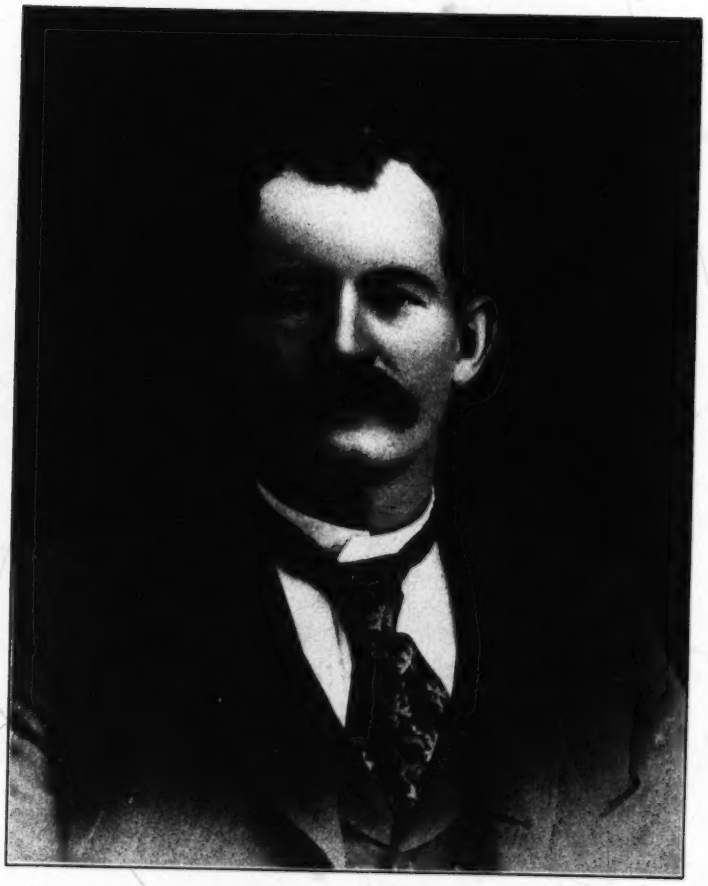
In Rockbridge County, Va., February 10, 1871, Mr. Campbell married Miss Martha D. Stoner, who was reared in Virginia and Missouri. Afterward he came to Colorado and was employed as foreman on a large ranch until he came to Bent County in 1878. He and his wife became the parents of six children: Leroy David, who was born in Virginia; Annie Petty, who was born in Virginia, became the wife of George Purvis, and is now living in Bent County; Samuel Stoner, who was born in Virginia; Harry Cole, who was born in Colorado and died at one year of age; Maude, who was born in Colorado; and Hugh Malcolm.

Politically a Democrat, Mr. Campbell was the Democratic nominee for the state legislature in 1887, but made no effort to secure the election. However, he was defeated by only thirty-seven votes. While in Virginia he was made a Mason, and is now a member of King Solomon Lodge No. 31, A. F. & A. M., of Las Animas, in which he has been junior warden.

EZRA C. NOWELS. Through his success in the practice of law Mr. Nowels has risen to a position of influence among the legal fraternity. Coming west to Colorado in 1888, he opened an office in Baca and began professional practice. In 1890 he was elected county judge and continued to fill that position until 1893, when he retired from office. In 1894 he was appointed receiver of the United States land office at Lamar and removed to this city, where he has since resided. During the four years that he held office as receiver he also engaged in the practice of law, and since his retirement from office his attention has been concentrated upon professional work.

The son of David and Phoebe (Benjamin) Nowels, the subject of this sketch was born near Rensselaer, Ind., January 30, 1845. His boyhood days were passed upon his father's stock farm in his native county. After completing his public school studies, at the age of eighteen he entered the Battle Ground University in Tippecanoe County, Ind., from which he graduated in 1868. Later he took a commercial course in Grand Prairie Seminary at Onarga, Ill. During the intervals of his college work he engaged in teaching, thus assisting in the defraying of his expenses. He taught four terms of nine months each. Upon graduating from the seminary in 1869 he began to assist his father in the stock business, and for several years gave his attention to that enterprise. October 25, 1869, at Rensselaer, Ind., he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah J. Busey, of that city.

In 1877 Mr. Nowels was elected county auditor of Jasper County, and during the four years that he served in this position (from 1878 to 1882) he devoted his leisure hours to the study of law and took a course of law lectures in the law school at Bloomington, Ind. The establishment of himself in practice, January 1, 1883, at Rensselaer, Ind., marked an era in his life, as from that time on his success was assured. The self-reliance he was called upon to exercise in his professional work developed his intellectual faculties. Case after case came to him, and the zeal with which he conducted them established his reputation in



Jno. N. Varnalla

Jasper County. He remained there until his removal to Colorado, which he believed would afford him a larger field for practice. He cast his first presidential vote for Seymour in 1868 and has since supported Democratic principles. Since coming to Lamar he has served as county attorney of Prowers County. He was his party's nominee for state senator from the twenty-third senatorial district, but withdrew in favor of the Populist candidate.

Mr. and Mrs. Nowels are the parents of six children, namely: M. E., who is married and has one child; Lucy M., who graduated from Tillotson Academy at Trinidad and is now a teacher in the Lamar public school; Trellgen E., a member of the class of 1899 in Colorado College at Colorado Springs; Lennie I., Odessa and Kenneth. Fraternally Mr. Nowels became a member of Iroquois Lodge No. 143, I. O. O. F., in Rensselaer, Ind., in which he filled the chairs and which he twice represented in the grand lodge of Indiana. His membership is now in Lamar Lodge No. 80.

JOHN K. VANATTA came to Colorado Springs in October, 1887, and opened a law office, beginning the practice which has since assumed important proportions. During the first five years of his residence in this city his practice was principally in criminal law, and included almost the entire practice in that line here, but, not feeling satisfied, he turned his attention to civil, real-estate, mining and corporation law, in all of which he now has a valuable clientele. His office is at No. 16 North Nevada street. Besides his practice, he has been interested in Cripple Creek since December, 1891, and is president and a director of many companies, and interested in every hill in the camp, besides being interested in one of the most valuable gold mines in southern California.

The Vanatta family came from Holland. Our subject's grandfather, Stephen Vanatta, came from that country to Allegheny County, Pa., where he engaged in farming until his death. His son, S. P. Vanatta, was born in Allegheny County, Pa., but removed to Columbiana County, Ohio, at nineteen years of age and learned the saddler's trade, which he followed for a time; however, the close confinement injured his health, and he abandoned the trade. Turning his attention to the study of law he was admitted to the bar, and practiced for three years in Lisbon, Ohio, after which he removed to Logan, Hocking County, Ohio, where he remained for eight years. In 1860 he settled in Vinton, Iowa, where he had a large law practice and continued for sixteen years. Four years were spent in Sioux City, Iowa, after which he removed to Lincoln, Neb. In 1895 he settled in Cripple Creek, where he has since resided. Though seventy years of age, he is hale and hearty, and has retained all his faculties unimpaired, except his hearing. While in Iowa, in 1861, he enlisted and was made captain of Company D, Twenty-eighth Iowa Infantry, with which company he remained for two years, taking part in the battle of Duval's Bluff and the other engagements up to and including the siege of Vicksburg. Owing to disease contracted while in the service he was obliged to resign and was so ill that he was carried home on a cot; while he recovered from the illness, yet it left its unfortunate effects in the loss of hearing. He is connected with the Grand Army of the Republic and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

The wife of S. P. Vanatta was Miss M. J. Jordan, who was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, and is still living. Her father, Hugh Jordan, a native of Pennsylvania, became an early settler in Ohio. In 1849 he crossed the plains to California, where he spent some years in successful mining, then returned home via the Panama route. In 1858 he settled near Mankato, Minn., where he built a gristmill, and being himself a practical millwright, operated the mill successfully. After the death of his wife he sold his business interests and, removing to Vinton, Iowa, made his home with his children. He died in that city at sixty-eight years of age. In religion he was a Presbyterian. There were ten children in the family of S. P. Vanatta, of whom eight are living. One son, Edward, is an attorney in Eldora, Colo.; another, Charles A., is corporal of Company M, First Colorado Infantry, and is now in Manila.

The oldest of the family is the subject of this sketch. He was born in Lisbon, Columbiana County, Ohio, August 12, 1853. In 1854 his parents moved to Logan, Ohio, and in 1860 to Iowa, where he attended the high school of Vinton, graduating in 1872. Afterward he taught school for six months and then read law under his father, being admitted to the bar October 6, 1874. He practiced law in Vinton until February 22, 1876, when he removed to Sioux City, Iowa. During the first week in the year 1879 he came to Colorado, hoping that the change would bene-

fit his impaired health. He was benefited from the first. When he came he weighed one hundred and twenty-six pounds, and by November, 1880, his weight had increased to one hundred and eighty-five. The pure air, invigorating climate, total rest from care, and outdoor exercise in hunting and fishing undoubtedly saved his life.

In November, 1880, Mr. Vanatta opened a law office at Buena Vista, in partnership with P. C. Ellsworth, and remained in that place until 1887. Meantime he invested his earnings in mines. From that city he came to Colorado Springs, where he has built up a large and successful practice. While in Buena Vista he married Miss Lizzie Bowers, who was born near Chicago, Ill., and was taken by her parents to Boulder, Colo., when three years of age, receiving her education in the University of Colorado. They, with their only son, Jean, reside at No. 545 East Platte street. During his residence in Sioux City Mr. Vanatta was made a Mason, and later became an active member of the lodge at Buena Vista. Fraternally he was connected with the Knights of Pythias, Uniform Rank, and is also a member of the Order of Elks. He is identified with the Pike's Peak Club. In politics he is a Republican. He is a painstaking lawyer and as an all around practitioner is recognized as a man of superior abilities.

WILLIAM HOLMES. The H. O. P. Live Stock Company, with principal office in Detroit, Mich., and home ranch in Chico Basin, Colo., has the following officers: John H. Plumer, president; William Holmes, vice-president and manager; and William T. Hurd, secretary and treasurer. They are the owners of seven hundred and eighty acres in their home ranch, which lies on section 29, township 17, range 63 west, sixth principal meridian, in El Paso County. Messrs. Plumer, Holmes and Hurd came to Colorado in 1871 and visited Denver, then traveled south to Fountain, from there to the Chico Basin, where they bought a claim owned by Jack Smith. The place contained no improvements whatever. No trees had been set out, and no buildings erected except a shanty so small that the bed had to be removed when they ate and the table when they slept. Besides this claim of deeded land, Mr. Holmes also entered a homestead claim and a pre-emption, and bought a tract of land from Mr. Warren. In 1889 he purchased an interest in the Detroit & Rio Grande Live Stock Company, of Engle, N. M., in which, as in his other enterprises, he has been remarkably successful.

In Middlesex County, Mass., ten miles from Boston, the subject of this sketch was born June 3, 1842. His father, William, Sr., was a native of Scotland, and was married in England, his wife, Jane, being a native of the latter country. Soon afterward he brought his wife to America and settled in Massachusetts, where he engaged in landscape gardening. When his son, William, was a child of four years, his mother dying, he was taken into the home of his paternal grandmother, with whom he remained until he was sixteen years of age, meantime attending the public school. From her home he was taken into the home of F. T. Bush, a tea merchant, who sent him to a boys' school at Auburndale, Mass., in order that he might be taught navigation. On completing his course in the school the merchant secured for him a position as cabin boy on the "Kearsarge," and on his first trip he was gone for two years, visiting the Sandwich Islands and other foreign ports. He followed the sea for six years, being meantime promoted until he became second mate. From the foreign countries he visited (Japan, China, etc.) he brought back a choice collection of curios, which he still retains. Upon leaving the sea he went to Detroit, Mich., and there made his first important start in a financial sense. He remained in that city until his removal to Colorado in 1871.

February 24, 1878, in Middlesex County, Mass., Mr. Holmes married Miss Charlotte Seaverns, daughter of William and Elida (Lucas) Seaverns, natives respectively of Middlesex County and New Hampshire. The maternal great-grandfather of Mrs. Holmes was a colonel in the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Holmes was reared on the home farm and received an excellent education in the Lassell Seminary for young ladies at Auburndale. She was from childhood delicate in health, but since removing to Colorado has become strong and rugged. The three children born of this union are: Albert, who was born at the old Cotten house on Fountain Creek, El Paso County, May 27, 1881; Agnes, who was born in Colorado Springs, July 2, 1882; and William, who was born in the same city April 17, 1884. Both Mr. and Mrs. Holmes are fond of reading and keep posted concerning matters of public interest and importance. The multiplicity of other duties never prevents them from taking a warm

interest in matters of local or national interest, and they possess a breadth of intelligence that makes them very genial and companionable. Since boyhood Mr. Holmes has been a stanch Republican, and in fraternal relations he holds membership with the lodge of Odd Fellows at Colorado Springs.

HON. H. WATSON HALLETT, who served as a member of the ninth general assembly in 1893, and in the extra session of 1894, representing Garfield County, was born in Hyannis, Barnstable County, Mass., March 17, 1839, and was a descendant of an English family that settled with the Plymouth colony in Massachusetts. His grandfather, Capt. Watson Hallett, a native of Hyannis, was a seafaring man, engaged in the coasting trade. The father, Watson, Jr., was a builder in Hyannis, where he died at forty years of age. He married Mary Baker, who was born in Hyannis, and died there. She was a descendant of a family that came from England with the Plymouth colony. Her father, Capt. Seth Baker, was a sea-captain in the trans-Atlantic trade, and died in Hyannis. Our subject was one of two children. His brother, Joseph L., now in New York City, was a lieutenant in the Thirty-first Massachusetts Infantry during the Civil war.

In 1845 our subject removed to Springfield, Mass., with his parents. When a boy he was employed on the Boston & Albany Railroad; later was a clerk in the office of the Springfield Gas Company, and then for five years was bookkeeper for Smith & Wesson. For five years he engaged in the jewelry business, but failing health obliged him to seek a more genial clime. In 1880 he came to Colorado Springs, where he started in the undertaking business with his uncle, Charles Baker, the two forming the firm of Hallett & Baker. After the death of his uncle Capt. Seth Baker entered the firm, which has continued, without change of name, to the present time. For three years they had a branch business in Kansas City, the firm name there being Hallett & Co. For three years Mr. Hallett was manager of the Leadville Undertaking Company at Leadville. In 1891 he went into the Cripple Creek district, where he has since had mining interests. He was interested in the cattle business in Garfield County on the Grand River, and was secretary of the Grand Valley Ranch and Cattle Company for six years. In 1892 he was elected to the legislature from Garfield County, on the Republican ticket, and served in the house as member of several committees.

While in Springfield, Mass., Mr. Hallett was made a Mason. He is now a member of El Paso Lodge No. 13, A. F. & A. M.; Chapter No. 6, R. A. M., and Pike's Peak Commandery No. 6, K. T. He is also a member of Pike's Peak Lodge, I. O. O. F. In religion he is identified with the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Colorado Springs, in which he is a trustee. He is one of the well-known business men of Colorado Springs and has met with success in his chosen occupation. His marriage in Springfield, Mass., united him with Miss Nettie Webster, member of an old family there. They have three children: Charles J., Mrs. Mary F. More and Mrs. Emma Hayward, of Independence, Colo. Mr. Hallett has discovered an electrical process for washing, in placer mining, thus saving the flour gold, and he is now operating at Newland's Gulch, near Sedalia, this state.

COL. JOHN H. BACON, who is well and favorably known in Colorado Springs as a man of great worth and integrity, was born in New York, June 27, 1828. In 1841 he moved to Jonesville, Mich. In 1848 he went to Wisconsin, and thence to Princeton, Ill., in 1851, being married there the following year to Miss Mary A. Weaver, a native of Pennsylvania. They removed to Washington, Iowa, in 1854. For four years he was trustee of the Iowa Agricultural College, and for thirty years was an active member of the Iowa State Agricultural Society. During the war he served as provost-marshal for the first district of Iowa.

In 1875 Colonel Bacon settled in Colorado Springs. He retired from business in 1887. Politically he is a strong Republican, and while in no sense of the word an office-seeker, he was prevailed upon to serve as mayor of Colorado Springs for one term. He has been tendered other offices of trust and honor, but has declined them. He has one son, William H.

Retired from active business cares, Colonel Bacon is living quietly at his comfortable home, "Glendale," one and one-half miles south of Colorado Springs, where he planned and erected a beautiful house, surrounded by lawns that are artistically laid out. The residence is of unique and fine architecture, with a large conservatory. The grounds are laid out artistically, with trees

promiscuously planted, their tall trunks encircled by the Virginia creeper and columbine. Cheyenne Creek flows through the grounds, and is spanned by ivy-covered rustic stone bridge and arches. An abundance of brilliant flowers and plants complete the beautiful effect of "Glendale."

HIRAM A. LOWELL, a prominent stockman, came to Colorado in 1879, and has been a resident of Lincoln County since that date. In 1889 he received from Governor Cooper the appointment as county superintendent of public schools for Lincoln County, and was elected to fill the same official position three consecutive terms afterward, holding the office in all seven years. In the most efficient manner he promoted the educational interests, and greatly advanced the welfare of the schools here.

Our subject was born in Salisbury, Mass., September 13, 1845. His father, Hiram Lowell, was a native of the same place, as were also his grandfather, Benjamin W., and his great-grandfather, Simeon Lowell. The Lowells are of English origin. The first of the family to come to the United States was Walter Lowell, who settled at Newbury, Mass., in 1639, with his wife and two sons, Richard and John. This family had left their home in Yardley, England, to brave the terrors of the deep and land on the shores of America, where the hardships to endure and the dangers to encounter were no less terrible than those of the sea. From John Lowell descended a line of prominent divines and poets. Among the latter was James Russell Lowell, statesman and poet, who so ably represented this country at the Court of St. James. The descendants of Richard Lowell became shipbuilders and seafaring men.

Hiram Lowell, a descendant of Richard, and father of our subject, was born in October, 1814. He attended the public schools of Massachusetts, and learned the business of shipbuilding in his father's shipyards. He continued in that business until his death, which occurred at his old home, April 14, 1897. His wife survived him but a short time, dying January 4, 1899. She was of Scotch descent, and bore the maiden name of Mary Jones, being a daughter of John Jones, of Salisbury, Mass. She became the wife of Hiram Lowell January 1, 1837. They were the parents of nine children, namely: Frederick E., Martha A., Mary H., Hiram A., Benjamin Frank, Clarence, Agnes, Helen and Arthur H.

The early education of our subject was obtained in the common schools of Salisbury. Later he was a student in the Putnam Academy at Newburyport, Mass. After leaving school he entered the counting room of John Currier, Jr., an extensive shipbuilder at that place. From there he went to Minneapolis, Minn., and was employed in the shops of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company for five years, also was for a time a railroad mail agent. In 1879 he came to Colorado. Since 1884 he has been engaged in the cattle business, and is now the owner of herds in Elbert and Lincoln Counties, finding markets for the same in Denver, Kansas City and Chicago. In addition to his stock he is the owner of several houses in Hugo, which he built in 1880. He has never married, but his life is by no means a solitary existence. His time is divided between his business in Hugo and Lincoln County and the recreation which travel affords. He has visited all parts of this nation and Canada, and annually returns to the home of his childhood, where he visits relatives and renews the associations of his youth. He is an ardent sportsman, a lover of horses and dogs, and all kinds of live stock generally. Personally he is a genial, open-hearted man, who is a friend to the needy, and of a companionable disposition that wins the regard of associates. In politics he is always Republican, but liberal withal. He attends the Methodist Church near his home in Hugo, and is a liberal contributor to the same.

ROBERT J. GOLDACKER. During the years of his residence in Bent County Mr. Goldacker became known as an enterprising agriculturist and a man of unquestioned integrity, and his death was regarded as a public loss. In 1885 he settled three miles west of Las Animas, where he had pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres of land, and in 1887 he increased his property by the purchase of an adjoining quarter-section. His land was irrigated by the Las Animas consolidated ditch and was one of the best-improved estates in the county. Since his death it has been managed by his widow, who is a lady of wise judgment and excellent business ability.

In Berlin, Germany, Mr. Goldacker was born January 21, 1851, a son of Frederic Wilhelm and Wilhelmina Caroline (Casper) Goldacker. His father, who was an expert in the weaving of camel's hair shawls and also a designer of patterns for fancy dresses, came to America in 1854, to

seek for employment. Soon afterward the mother died. The following year the father, who had secured work in Philadelphia, sent for his children, Matilda (then twelve years old), Charles (who was nine) and Robert, who was four. They joined him in Pennsylvania, where they remained until 1860, the father meantime marrying a second time. From there they removed to New Jersey and settled on a farm, where our subject grew to manhood. After he was thirteen years of age he did not attend school, but, being fond of reading, he acquired a broad knowledge of the world. At the age of twenty he began to clerk in a store and also kept books in the store of Harris Brothers, who were manufacturers of paper and owned extensive paper mills.

July 3, 1876, Mr. Goldacker married Miss Mary E. Mathis, who was born and reared in New Gretna, Burlington County, N. J., a daughter of Phineas K. and Mary A. (Cramer) Mathis, the former of Holland-Dutch descent, the latter of English lineage. The wedding trip of Mr. and Mrs. Goldacker consisted of a journey to the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. The following year he was made foreman of the paper mills and continued in that capacity until he resigned to accept work with another house. For two years he was bookkeeper in the R. D. Woods & Company cotton mills, at Millville, N. J. The confining nature of his employment injuriously affected his lungs, which were weak. For that reason he decided that a change of occupation and climate was necessary. He came to Colorado and for two years clerked in the store of James Cassidy, after which he pre-empted the land on which the last decade of his life was passed.

Although he was reared in the Republican faith, Mr. Goldacker never voted that ticket, but allied himself with the Democrats. For seven years he served as a member of the school board, and during his incumbency of this office the new brick schoolhouse was erected, he donating the land on which the building was erected. At different times he held the position of deputy county clerk and for six years he served as deputy county treasurer. He was also deputy in the assessor's office for two years, and while there his daughter, Maude, also assisted in the office. He always inclined to the Lutheran religion, his parents having reared him in that faith; his wife was identified actively with the Methodist Episcopal Church from her girlhood. He passed from earth March 14, 1898, mourned by a large circle of friends, but especially by his wife and children, whose welfare and happiness had ever been uppermost in his mind.

The three children of Mr. and Mrs. Goldacker are: Maude C., Robert Carl and Mary. The older daughter, who was born in Harrisville, N. J., graduated from the Las Animas high school in 1894, as valedictorian and with the honors of her class. Afterward she attended the Central Normal College at Great Bend, Kan. From 1895 to 1897 she taught in the school near her home, but now has a position in the graded school at Clifton, Ariz. Robert Carl was born at Harrisville, N. J., August 7, 1880; and Mary was born in Las Animas February 14, 1885; both are with their mother on the home farm.

HENRY MC ALLISTER, JR., of Colorado Springs, the well-known and efficient prosecuting attorney of his district, and a member of the law firm of Blackmer & McAllister, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., February 28, 1872, and is of Scotch descent. His father, Maj. Henry McAllister, was born in Wilmington, Del., and gained his title of major by service as a commissioned officer in the Civil war. Afterward for some years he was secretary of the American Iron and Steel Association of Philadelphia. Coming to Colorado in 1872, for some years he held the position of secretary of the Colorado Springs Company. Later he turned his attention to the stock business and general agricultural pursuits, in which he has since engaged, being the owner of a ranch near the city. Since the time of his removal west, he has been numbered among the prominent business men and progressive citizens of Colorado Springs, where he has a host of warm personal friends. His father, Henry McAllister, was born in Pennsylvania and for years was a manufacturer and merchant of Philadelphia, where his death occurred. In religion he was identified with the Friends' Society.

The marriage of Major McAllister united him with Miss Elizabeth Cooper, who was born in Philadelphia, Pa., her father, Townsend Cooper, having been a farmer of that locality. The three children born of this marriage were Henry, Mary C. and Matilda. The only home our subject has ever known is Colorado Springs, for he was brought here in infancy, and has continued to reside here up to the present time. He graduated from the high school in 1889 and from

Swarthmore College in Pennsylvania in 1892, with the degree of Bachelor of Letters. Afterward he studied law in his home town and in 1894 was admitted to practice at the bar. He continued with Lunt & Armit, with whom he had conducted his studies. In January, 1895, this firm dissolved partnership, and the firm of Brooks, Armit & Blackmer was established. At the same time Mr. McAllister was appointed assistant district attorney under Mr. Blackmer. After three years in that capacity he was, in 1897, nominated district attorney on the Republican ticket, and was elected by a majority of eighteen hundred, taking his seat in office in January, 1898, to continue until January, 1901. In April, 1896, he formed a law partnership with Mr. Blackmer, which has since continued, the office of the firm being in the Giddings building.

In his political views Mr. McAllister is a pronounced Republican, and is active in the work of the party in his city and locality. He is a member of the State Bar Association and retains connection with the Delta Upsilon Society of his alma mater. At Jericho, Long Island, he was united in marriage with Miss Phoebe H. Ketcham, daughter of Isaac Ketcham, an old resident of that town. Mrs. McAllister was born on Long Island and received her education in Swarthmore College, from which she graduated in 1892. They have one son.

HON. JAMES K. DOUGHTY. The village of Lamar, Prowers County, was started in May, 1886, and a short time afterward Mr. Doughty settled here, opening an office for the practice of law. Since then he has been inseparably associated with the growth of the town, and has become the owner of both city and farming property. In 1889 he was appointed county judge upon the separation of Prowers from Bent County, and at the two succeeding elections was chosen to fill that office, the duties of which he discharged with energy and efficiency. The Republican party in the county finds in him one of its most enterprising workers. He attends both the county and state conventions, and has frequently acted as chairman of the county central committee. During political campaigns he interests himself in the success of his party; he has made speeches in every schoolhouse in the county, and has been unwearied in his efforts to promote the party welfare.

The parents of Judge Doughty, William M. and Martha (Guthrie) Doughty, removed from Cincinnati to Chicago, where they resided for some years, the father being agent for the Methodist Book Concern in that city. About 1864 they returned to Cincinnati, where he engaged in the insurance business. James K. was born February 26, 1853, during a visit of his mother to her old home in Cincinnati. The first twelve years of his life were spent in Chicago, where he attended the public schools. Afterward he attended school in Cincinnati, where he was preparing for admission to Yale College, but his health was affected by over-study, and he was unable to complete his intended course. After a rest of two years he entered the Cincinnati Law School, from which he graduated in 1878. His law education was most thorough. For three years he read with an uncle, and could easily have passed an examination for admission to the bar two years before he did, had he so desired, but thoroughness was his aim, and so he laid the foundation broad and deep. Even before opening an office he had been given charge of considerable business. A few months after graduating he went to Larned, Kan., where he built up a large practice and remained until his settlement in Lamar in 1886. Meantime, in October, 1883, he was married at Larned to Miss Minnie C. Brott, a native of Wisconsin. They have two children, Elizabeth and Charles.

Reared in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he has since youth been an active member of that denomination, and is now chorister and a trustee of the congregation in Lamar. In 1894 he was made a Mason in Lamar Lodge No. 90, with which he is now identified. He is also connected with the Woodmen of the World.

FROST LIGGETT, receiver of the United States land office at Lamar, Prowers County, and the proprietor of a two thousand acre ranch in Kiowa County, was born in Brown County, Ohio, April 7, 1858, being the son of Thomas H. and Mahala A. (Frost) Liggett. His father, who was engaged in the tobacco business, remained in Brown County until 1870, then moving to Kansas, tributary to Kansas City, Mo., and engaging in the nursery business.

Our subject was educated in the public and commercial business schools. In 1877 he crossed the plains for Old Mexico, horse back, and stopped at Santa Fe. Two years were spent on the cattle ranges. Three years he lived among the

Indians. He has established several weekly newspapers throughout the country, done work for a number of daily journals, and been engaged in editorial work for fifteen years, and is also a practical printer. At one time he lived at El Dorado, Kan., and there studied law in the offices of Judges Aikman and Hamilton and the prosecuting attorney, George Gardner. In that city he married Miss Effie Siders, an estimable young lady, teacher of that county.

Mr. Liggett at one time lived at Wichita, Kan., and was a next-door neighbor of Mrs. Mary Lease. She was employed at that time on the *Beacon* and was just beginning her public career. He subsequently published the Leon *Quill*, and later went to western Kansas, where he published the *Signal*. After his wife's death, he himself being in poor health, with no domestic ties, decided to go abroad, but instead drifted to the Rocky Mountains, and on his return east overland, selected a ranch near the historical Big Sandy Creek battle ground, where Colonel Chivington's famous Indian battle was fought—one of the most bloody and terrible in history—which ended the Indian warfare east of the Rocky Mountains. The Missouri Pacific (Pueblo & State Line Division) Railroad was afterwards constructed through that section, and the town of Chivington was built on this land of Mr. Liggett's. Within twelve months the town grew to be an incorporated city of about twelve thousand souls (and thirteen saloons). Mr. Liggett was one of the first to engage in mercantile business and conducted the largest establishment in the city. In 1888 he puchased the Chivington *Chief*, which he published for eight years, and during five years of this time he was postmaster of that town. In 1890 Governor Cooper appointed him county commissioner, in which capacity he served during the term. In August, 1895, he established the *Press*, at Sheridan Lake, the county-seat of Kiowa, and subsequently purchased several other papers, which were all merged into the *Press*. Of this weekly he is still publisher. For a number of years his paper was the official organ of his county. He was enumerator of the county and made the official census in 1890.

The subject of this sketch has had an eventful career. He has been engaged in mercantile pursuits, mining, stockgrowing and numerous enterprises not herein mentioned. He loves blooded stock—particularly a good horse. He is very fond of reading and spends considerable time in the persual of current literature. In the fall of 1888 he was married to Miss Emma Orcutt, of St. Joseph, Mo., the ceremony taking place at Pueblo, Dr. E. Trumbull Lee officiating. Mrs. Liggett was born in Indiana and from there moved to St. Joseph, where she was engaged as a teacher in the public schools. A lady of superior education and attainments, and conversant with current events in the educational and literary world, she is a leader in all movements for the benefit of her locality, especially such as pertain to educational work. She was county superintendent of schools of Kiowa County for the years 1896 and 1897.

Mr. Liggett was deputy county treasurer of Kiowa County in 1895, and for several years was official printer and purchasing agent for the county. In July, 1897, he was appointed receiver of public moneys and special district agent, at Lamar.

Politically a Republican, Mr. Liggett secured and founded the first Republican organization in Kiowa County, also the first National League, of which he was chairman. This was during the Harrison campaign in 1888. He has been a member of the Republican state central committee or chairman of the county central committee ever since. His publication was the first in the state to hoist the name of McKinley for president, and he stood firmly by his candidate. Fraternally Mr. Liggett is a member of Lamar Lodge No. 90, A. F. & A. M.

JOHN DE WITT BROWN, sheriff of Bent County, and one of the prominent and influential Republicans of this county, was born near Toledo, Ohio, February 14, 1858, a son of Charles and Mary (Sutphen) Brown. When he was six years of age his parents removed to Omaha, and there his mother died in 1865. For several years afterward he alternated his time between Omaha and Iowa, but in 1873 went to Furnas County, Neb., and for three years lived in that then frontier locality. In 1876 he went to Wyoming and began to freight between Cheyenne and the Black Hills, which business he followed for three years.

In 1879 Mr. Brown had charge of a freighting outfit from Cheyenne to southern Colorado, and in this way he first came to Colorado. He visited the various mining camps of the mountain regions, and engaged in freighting between them for some years. In 1881 he embarked in the coal

business in Silver Cliff, being one-third owner of an important enterprise there, and at the same time carrying on a stage line business. In 1884 he sold out, and buying a herd of mules drove them to Wyoming, but instead of selling them, as he had originally intended, he commenced to take contracts for canal and railroad grading, which business he followed until 1889. It was in the interest of the canal business that he first came to Bent County in 1888. Becoming interested in property here, he has since made this county his home, and is now the owner of two ranches comprising one hundred and sixty acres each.

The marriage of Mr. Brown took place at Cheyenne, Wyo., July, 7, 1885, and united him with Miss Maggie Richards, of Silver Cliff, Colo., a native of Boone, Iowa, and a daughter of Edward and Eliza (Sangston) Richards. They are the parents of three children: Nondas, who was born in Boone, Iowa, September 1, 1887; DeWitt, who was born on a ranch in Bent County June 4, 1889; and Florence, who was born in Las Animas, November 2, 1897.

The first presidential ballot cast by Mr. Brown was in favor of General Garfield in 1880. From that time to this he has always voted the Republican ticket. His interest in public affairs and his fitness for public office led to his election as sheriff of Bent County in 1891. The duties of the position he discharged with such marked efficiency and fidelity that he was re-elected in 1895 and again in 1897. Fraternally he is a member of Elder Lodge No. 11, I. O. O. F., of Las Animas.

JOHN A. MURPHY. The newspaper is justly regarded as the herald of the progress of a community. The history of the Las Animas *Leader* proves that it has been no exception to this rule. Through its advocacy of plans for the public welfare and its support of progressive projects, the paper has exerted an influence for good upon the town of Las Animas and the county of Bent. The high position it now holds in the estimation of the reading public shows that its editor is a man of strong mind and great energy; and such, indeed, is true, for Mr. Murphy, since purchasing the paper in 1884, has steadily raised its standard until it is now a leading county weekly.

Mr. Murphy was born at Belleville, N. J., April 11, 1849, and was educated in New York City. During the Civil war he made several attempts to enter the army, but was rejected on account of youth. In 1867 he succeeded in enlisting and was sent west, joining Company G, Thirty-seventh United States Infantry, at old Fort Lyon, Colo. His company engaged in guarding mail coaches from Indian depredations, between Fort Lyon and Fort Dodge, Kan. In September, 1867, he went with his company to Fort Garland, Colo., at that time commanded by Kit Carson, colonel of the Second New Mexico Volunteers. He was promoted to be a sergeant and was appointed sergeant-major of the post. In 1869 the Thirty-seventh Infantry was consolidated with the Fifth Infantry, commanded by General Miles, and Company G was transferred to Fort Reynolds, near Pueblo, where Mr. Murphy was discharged, in 1870, on the completion of the term of his enlistment.

The question of the future became a very serious one with Mr. Murphy. Inclination pointed him toward his eastern home, but ambition made him aspire to see more of the west. He spent a short time in Pueblo and then joined a cattle outfit bound for Texas, to bring up cattle. The trip was made south through New Mexico, down the Pecos, and across the staked plains, the entire distance of nine hundred miles, to San Antonio, Tex., being through the Indian country, where heavy guards were needed, night and day, to guard against being taken by surprise. In the summer of 1871 he started back, with a drove of cattle, over the same trail, and arrived on the Arkansas in October. For two years he continued in the same business. There are many incidents in his rough life as soldier and as cowboy at that early day, when the Indian and buffalo held sway over almost the entire country, that would make interesting reading, but this brief sketch will not permit of detailed mention.

For several years Mr. Murphy was employed as bookkeeper in the Trader's store at Fort Lyon, but a change in the administration caused him to resign. He then obtained the position of teacher in the Las Animas school (old town) and remained in that capacity for three years. In 1880 he came to West Las Animas (now Las Animas) as bookkeeper for Jones & Weil. Four years later he purchased the Las Animas *Leader*, the first paper started in the Arkansas Valley outside of Pueblo. Of this he has since been proprietor and editor. His entrance into newspaper life necessarily caused him to take an active in-

MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM CLIFFORD.

terest in politics, although he had previously been more or less engaged that way. In 1879 he was the unsuccessful candidate for county clerk. In 1881 he was elected superintendent of schools, which position he continued to fill for six terms, and during that time was instrumental in placing the crude educational facilities of the county on an advanced and firm footing. He was elected mayor of Las Animas three times, in 1891, 1892 and 1893. He helped to organize the Republican party of Bent County and was the secretary of its central committee for many years. In 1875 he was made a Mason in King Solomon Lodge No. 30, A. F. & A. M., and during the intervening years has served in every office, passing from the lowest to the highest, being worshipful master in 1896.

In 1877 Mr. Murphy married Miss Frances Stauffer, of Lawrence, Kan., a descendant of the Stauffer family who were among the earliest settlers of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Murphy are the parents of three children. Will R., who is a promising young man of nineteen years, graduated from the Las Animas high school, and studied at Boulder University during the freshman year, later entering the Lawrence (Kan) University, where he is taking a course in civil engineering. John A., Jr., is a student in the Las Animas schools. The youngest, Ida M., is a bright child of five years.

WILLIAM CLIFFORD, who is one of the most successful stockmen of Lincoln County and the owner of several ranches here, conducts the stock-raising business upon a large scale, having at the present time more than five thousand sheep, three hundred and fifty head of cattle and twenty head of horses. The property upon which he resides and which has been his home since 1884, is situated near Mirage, on the Kansas Pacific Railroad. In addition to the stock business he has been interested in general farming, and raises alfalfa, which he uses for feed.

Mr. Clifford was born in County Fermanagh, Ireland, a son of John A. and Cisley (McCaffey) Clifford, natives of the same county as himself. His father, who was a farmer, spent his entire life in Ireland and died in 1863, when seventy years of age. In his family there were six sons and three daughters. Bernard was a builder and stonemason; Thomas followed the stonemason's trade; John enlisted in the British army and died while serving in the East Indies; Peter engaged in farming in Ireland; Edward makes his home with our subject; Mary is married and lives in Chicago; Bridget lives in the old country; and Ellen is a widow living in Denver.

At the age of twenty-four our subject came to the United States and settled in Brooklyn, N. Y., but from there went to Connecticut and worked on a farm for three years. April 14, 1869, he arrived in Denver on a stage coach. For a short time afterward he worked in gold mines, then entered the employ of the Kansas branch of the Union Pacific Railroad Company and was a foreman on the road until 1884, meantime helping to build the road from Sheridan, Kan., to Denver, Colo. In 1884 he settled on his ranch near Mirage. Politically a Republican, he received from Governor McIntire in 1896 appointment as county commissioner of Lincoln County, in which position he served for one term. In religion he is connected with the Roman Catholic Church.

Mr. Clifford was married, in 1867, to Miss Lizzie O'Brien, a native of County Wicklow, Ireland, but a resident of this country from early girlhood. Three sons and four daughters were born of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Clifford, namely: John, who died in boyhood; William, who is engaged in farming and stock-raising at Limon, Lincoln County, Colo.; James Edward and Hattie, at home; Ellen, wife of Frank Farmer, of Deertrail, Colo.; Mary and Margaret, at home.

JOHN C. ST. JOHN. One of the well-known firms of Colorado Springs is that of St. John Brothers, at No. 110 North Tejon street. In 1887 Mr. St. John, with his brothers, William and Elmer, became interested in the firm of Bumstead & Co., and in 1896, having bought out Mr. Bumstead, the firm title became St. John Brothers. In their specialties of steam fitting, plumbing, gas fitting and sewerage, they are unexcelled, and have built up a splendid reputation. Among their contracts were those for all the schoolhouses in the city, all but one of the college buildings, St. Francis Hospital, Colorado School for the Education of the Deaf and Blind, Printers' Home, First National Bank Block, Hagerman, Giddings, Stratton, Rouse and Degraff blocks, El Paso Club building, Alamo Hotel, Alta Vista Hotel, Elk Hotel, Gazette and Durkee buildings, and the residences of Messrs. Stratton, Hagerman, Arnold, Lowe, Morley, Burns, Giddings, Ehrick, Irving, Howbert, Robinson and Seldomridge, all

in Colorado Springs; also the insane asylum at Las Vegas, N. M., court house at La Junta, Colo., Normal school and Masonic Temple at Las Vegas, First National Bank at Durango, Colo., Normal school at Galveston, Tex., and First National Bank in Montrose, Colo. Many of the fine residences in Manitou have also been fitted by them with appliances for water, light and heat.

A resident of Colorado Springs since June, 1879, and now alderman from the third ward of the city, Mr. St. John was born at Liberty Mills, Wabash County, Ind., October 2, 1860. His father, A. F., was born in Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and was a son of a physician, who practiced his profession at Marion, Grant County, Ind. The latter's father, who was a soldier in the Revolution, was a descendant of one of three brothers, who came to this country and established homes in different localities. Our subject was a second cousin of ex-Governor John P. St. John.

A. F. St. John, who was a wagon and carriage-maker at Liberty Mills, moved from there to Monon, Ind., and in 1869 removed by wagon to Carthage, Mo., where he engaged in farming. In 1879, with his wife and three sons, he crossed the plains in a wagon, and after a journey of five weeks, reached Colorado Springs June 10, 1879. While he worked at his trade, his sons, William and J. C., engaged in freighting. Later he carried on a shop, continuing in the business until his death, February 5, 1893, at seventy-seven years of age. Fraternally he was a master Mason and in religion belonged to the Presbyterian Church. His wife was Margaret Burke, a native of New Jersey, whose parents were of Scotch descent, but were born in the north of Ireland, and died in New Jersey. She is living and is now seventy-eight years of age. Of her fourteen children nine attained maturity and six are living. Caroline died in Indiana; Albert, who enlisted in Company B, Forty-seventh Indiana Infantry, fell at Champion Hill; Mrs. Annie Hedrick resides in Denver; Irene, Mrs. D. Toliver, lives in Colorado Springs; Lizzie, Mrs. Beshore, is in Indiana; Alice died in Missouri; William, J. C. and Elmer constitute the firm of St. John Brothers.

When our subject was nine years of age he accompanied his parents from Indiana to Missouri. In 1879 he came to Colorado, where he and his brother, William, had four wagons and carried on a freighting business for three years between Colorado Springs and Leadville, and then from the terminus of the South Park Railroad to Leadville, until the road was completed. For two years they engaged in mining in Gunnison County. In 1884 his brother started in the plumbing business, while he became night baggageman on the Rio Grande at Colorado Springs. In 1886 he joined the State Militia and was a member of the same for seven years. He participated in the Ute war during 1876, and subsequently was promoted to be quartermaster sergeant; however, he began to learn the steam fitter's trade with Bumstead & Corum, and the following year he and his brothers bought Mr. Corum's interest, then nine years later bought out Mr. Bumstead. He is in charge of the business as manager and has personal supervision of all contracts accepted.

September 24, 1884, in Colorado Springs, Mr. St. John married Miss Josie Greenland, who was born near Christiana, Norway, a daughter of Herman and Martha (Jensen) Greenland, natives of Norway. Her father, who was the son of a farmer, engaged in the lumber business in his native land, but in 1867 came to America and the next year settled in Burlington, Iowa, where the family joined him in 1869. He has continued to make his home in that city to the present time. He and his wife are Lutherans in religion. They became the parents of five children, namely: Josie, who was reared in Burlington and came to Colorado in 1882; Oliff, still a resident of Burlington; Charles, of Galesburg, Ill.; Sophia, of Iowa; and Christian, who died in Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. St. John have three daughters, Mabel, Irene and Inez. Mrs. St. John is a member o the Monday Club, of the University Extension course. She is identified with the Baptist Church, while he belongs to the Presbyterian denomination. Both are members of the Daughters of Rebekah.

On the Republican ticket, in the spring of 1896, Mr. St. John was elected alderman from the third ward. In 1898 he was re-elected on the same ticket. He has served as chairman of the water committee, the duties of which are exceedingly important; and as a member of the sewer, ordinance and resolutions committees. He is actively identified with the Republican Club and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce. Fraternally he is connected with the Ancient Order of the United Workmen, Woodmen of the World, the

Odd Fellows lodge, and encampment and canton of Odd Fellows, and has filled all the chairs in Lodge No. 38 and was elected representative to the grand lodge of the state of Colorado.

CORTLANDT E. PALMER, who is among the most successful mining engineers of Colorado, rightly deserves considerable distinction for the discovery of the rich ore that brought the Mollie Gibson and Argentum-Juniata mines into prominence. After having been for a time manager of the Argentum-Juniata, which he developed from the start, in June, 1890, he was made manager of the Mollie Gibson, and in December of the same year made the important discovery regarding ore that so greatly enhanced the value of the property. Since that time he has continued as manager of the two properties. Interested in other mining property, he is president and manager of the Bull Hill Gold Mining Company, and has been manager of the Rebecca, Union, Moose and Lillie Gold Mining Companies, but resigned their management owing to pressure of other business.

The Palmers originated in England and were early settlers of New England, but later generations removed further south. David, grandfather of our subject, was born in Maryland and engaged in business as a shipping and forwarding merchant in Baltimore. He married a Miss Croxall, who was of English descent. Their son, Dr. J. W. Palmer, was born in Baltimore, and graduated from the University of Maryland, after which he practiced in Baltimore. In 1850 he went via Cape Horn to San Francisco, where he was the first city physician by appointment. Thence he crossed the ocean to China, Siam, Hindostan and other Asiatic countries. During the Indian mutiny of 1851-52 he was surgeon on the British gunboat "Phlegethon." After two years abroad he returned to Baltimore, where he married Henrietta Lee, a native of that city. He soon abandoned the practice of medicine for the field of journalism. He was connected with the New York *Tribune* during the days of Horace Greeley, and later wrote for magazines and published several works of travel and translations of French works. As a writer he is still fluent and versatile as in his younger years. The power to interest and entertain, that "glorious gift of the gods," has been his in a very large measure, and while he would undoubtedly have achieved noticeable success in other lines of labor, his special talent has evidently been along journalistic lines. His wife, who was a daughter of Elisha Lee, a native of Lyme, Conn., and a manufacturer of Baltimore, was a member of a New England family. She was a lady of splendid education and attainments, and wrote a number of essays and articles that evince the possession of literary ability. Her "Stratford Gallery," a series of critical essays on Shakespeare's heroes and heroines, attracted wide attention, as did also a later work, "Home Life in the Bible."

Of three children, the subject of this sketch alone attained mature years. He was born in New York City, December 28, 1857, and passed his boyhood years there and in Baltimore, where he attended private schools. In September, 1874, he entered Columbia School of Mines in New York, from which he graduated in June, 1878, with the degree of mining engineer. Afterward he was employed on geological surveys in Tennessee and in technical work for the Pennsylvania Company in Pittsburg. In 1884 he came to Colorado, where he engaged in mining in Leadville; and later in mining and smelting in Aspen. In 1886 he went to Rico, in the San Juan country, where he was manager of the Grand View Mining and Smelting Company for two and one-half years. On his return to Aspen he became manager for the Argentum-Juniata and Mollie Gibson Companies, of which he is still a director. He has made his home in Colorado Springs since 1893.

In London, England, Mr. Palmer married Katherine Van Arnhem, daughter of Judge W. C. James, an attorney of Council Bluffs, Iowa, where she was born. Mr. Palmer is a member of the El Paso, Country and Denver Clubs, the University Clubs of Denver and New York, the Alumni Association of Columbia School of Mines, the American Institute of Mining Engineers and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

FLEMING NEFF came to Colorado in June, 1863, and in the spring of 1869 established a ranch seven miles north of Colorado Springs, where he homesteaded and entered land and now owns more than twenty-seven hundred acres in one body. The entire tract is fenced and irrigated from private reservoirs, besides which there are numerous springs on the place. While he raises corn and alfalfa, he uses his grain only for feed, his specialty being the stock business, in which he has met with unusual success. During

the early days he ranged his cattle, but now has them in his pastures. His Shorthorns and Polled Angus cattle are of the highest grades and have the brand "N E F." In 1876 he brought his family to Colorado Springs, in order that his children might have needed educational advantages, and here he has since made his home.

Mr. Neff was born in Virginia April 11, 1818. His grandfather, Jacob Neff, a native of Pennsylvania, removed to Virginia, where he engaged in farming and died at eighty years of age. He married a Miss Jones, who, when a girl of eighteen, was taken prisoner by the Indians, but made her escape in about a week and returned home, crossing mountains and picking her way, in her bare feet, through dense, thorn-laden woods. The Neffs are of German descent. Isaac, our subject's father, was born in Virginia, where he carried on a farm and also hunted deer and bear. In the fall of 1818 he settled ten miles west of Columbus, in Franklin County, Ohio, where he was a pioneer farmer. During the war of 1812 he served as a member of Virginia troops under General Harrison. His death occurred in Ohio when he was sixty-four years of age. His wife, Phœbe, was born, of German descent, in Hardy County, Va., and died in Ohio at the age of seventy-one. She was a daughter of John Stump, who was born in Virginia, and left home for a trip to the west, but was never afterward heard of. Our subject was the fourth among eight children, only two of whom are living. He was six months old when his parents removed to Ohio and there he spent his boyhood years upon a farm. From an early age he was noted as a fine marksman and many a deer fell beneath his unerring aim.

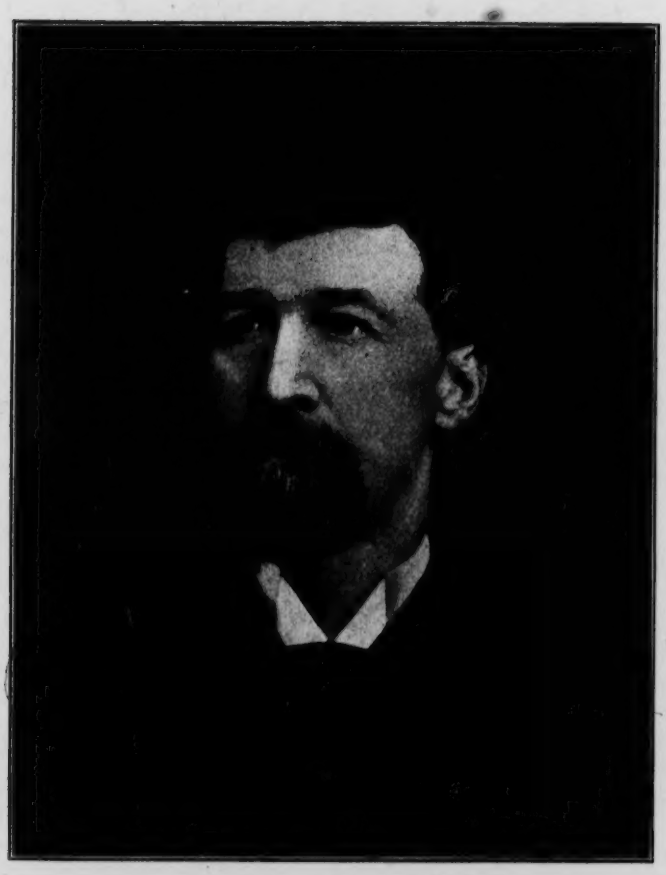
When twenty-three years of age Mr. Neff took possession of a small farm in Franklin County. In 1855 he removed by wagon to Grinnell, Iowa, and engaged in farming, also conducted an inn on an old stage road. After three years there, he removed, again by wagon, to Nebraska, where he settled sixteen miles west of Plattsmouth, near old Louisville, on the Platte River, and took up a tract of farm land. Deciding to come still further west, in 1863 he came by ox-team and wagon, along the Platte, to Douglas County, Colo., where he settled near Point of Rocks, on what is known as Neff's Gulch to this day. Between July and Christmas of 1863 he killed and sold, there and in Denver, $275 worth of antelope meat. It was his intention to engage in the stock business there, but he was several times obliged to seek the settlements on account of the Indians, and in 1868 abandoned the place entirely, after having been severely harassed by the savages. In 1864 he had brought his family to Colorado City for protection, but the next year took them to the vicinity of Denver, and again in 1868 returned to Colorado City. The next year he settled on his present ranch. He is a member of the El Paso County Pioneers' Society and takes a warm interest in maintaining the associations of old times. Politically he is a Democrat.

In Ohio Mr. Neff married Miss Mary Ann Beatty, who was born there. They became the parents of eight children, seven of whom are living. They are: Mrs. Alice Richie and Mrs. Tabitha Talbert, of Colorado Springs; Mrs. Malena Lowther, of Manitou; Katie, who is living in Cripple Creek; Hezekiah, a miner residing in Colorado Springs; Fleming A., who is connected with the city fire department of Colorado Springs; and William A., a grocer of this city.

JOSEPH T. LAWLESS, editor and publisher of the Lamar *Sparks*, and one of the most influential and prominent citizens of Lamar, Prowers County, was born in Kentucky January 1, 1861. He was educated in private schools at Cleveland, Ohio, and Richmond, Ind. In the latter city he learned the printer's trade and after serving his apprenticeship he worked for a number of years in Chicago. In 1881 he came west, where he followed his trade in several states and territories, and for some time was the editor and publisher of papers in Edwards County, Kan.

In the spring of 1887 Mr. Lawless took editorial charge of the Lamar *Sparks*, with which he has since been continuously identified, being now the owner, editor and publisher. When he came to Lemar it had only recently been started and was still in its infancy. To the development and growth of the town he was a liberal contributor, accomplishing much, through the medium of his paper, toward building up business enterprises and starting new industries. His paper is a bright, newsy sheet, filled with incidents of a local nature and articles bearing upon national issues and world-wide happenings. Appreciating its worth the people of Prowers County have been constant subscribers to the paper, which has built up an excellent circulation throughout this part of the state.

Stanch in his advocacy of the Democratic party



JAMES A. MC CANDLESS.

Mr. Lawless has been prominent in local politics and town affairs. He served for one term as councilman and a similar period as city clerk, and in 1898 was elected mayor of Lamar, which position he has filled with fidelity. For a number of years he was chairman of the county central committee and member of the state central committee. As a member of the state editorial association he was the principal factor in securing the visit of the National Editorial Association to Lamar in 1898, a visit that was so fruitful of good results for the community.

In 1890 Mr. Lawless was united in marriage with Miss Lizzie Crane, and they are the parents of three children, two daughters and one son.

JAMES A. MC CANDLESS is often alluded to as the "father" of the village of Florence, in Fremont County. This now flourishing city, with its population of several thousands, is situated on the Arkansas River, between the Denver & Rio Grande and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroads, at the terminus of the Florence & Cripple Creek Railroad and the other branch roads that lead to the coal mines. When he came here in 1869 there was no indication of a town, but three years later, when the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad came through here, he laid out the first part of the town. As soon as a few settlers came, he opened a store and started in the mercantile business. Since then he has been more intimately associated with the development of the place than any other citizen and owns many of the large store buildings here. As merchant, bank president, state senator, and in other positions, he has been associated with every line of thought and activity here. His success, which has been great, is due to no inherited fortune, or to any happy succession of advantageous circumstances, but to his persistence in spite of lack of education, to his steady application and sterling integrity.

A son of James and Salina V. (Alexander) McCandless, our subject was born in North Carolina, February 28, 1836. His father was a native of the highlands of Scotland, but came to America when young, and followed the cabinet-maker's trade in connection with farming. In 1867 he came to Colorado and two years later died here, at seventy-four years of age. He was chosen justice of the peace by the legislature of North Carolina, and held that office for thirty years. The three justices in the county comprised the board of county commissioners, and he was one of that board. In his family there were five children: Mary, Mrs. Isaac Green, of Florence; Julia, wife of Amos Green, of Florence; David Colbert, deceased; Emily, wife of James Hartley, of New Mexico; and James A.

When a young man our subject engaged in farming and stock-raising. In 1859 he moved to Nebraska, where he took charge of the stock owned by the Overland Stage Company, and also entered and improved one hundred and sixty acres. From time to time he acquired additional property and at the time he removed from the state, in 1864, he owned three hundred and twenty acres. On coming to Colorado he settled in Fremont County, where at first he engaged in stock-raising. In 1869 he settled where Florence now stands, and since then he has been the most prominent resident of this locality. He was one of the first to attempt to develop the oil interests of the county. In 1864 he drilled some surface wells by hand and refined the oil in a small still, selling it for $6 a gallon. During the early days he frequently crossed the plains, his first trip of the kind being made with ox-team, while later he travelled with mule-team.

In the brick three-story structure erected for that purpose, Mr. McCandless still carries on a mercantile business, using the first floor for his goods, while the other floors are devoted to hotel and office purposes. As the necessity arose, he put up other substantial business buildings, also many residences. In 1889 he erected an elegant three-story and basement brick residence, and here he has since made his home. The house is provided with every modern convenience and is surrounded by a fine lawn with shade trees and flowers. He is the father of three sons and five daughters, all living in Colorado.

In politics Mr. McCandless has always affiliated with the Republican party, and is active in political affairs. He was a member of the second and third sessions of the state legislature, and served as senator in the sixth and seventh general assemblies. For three terms he was mayor of Florence. While not a member of any denomination, he has given generously to the erection and support of the various churches of Florence. Fraternally he is connected with Petroleum Lodge No. 36, K. P. In all matters intended for the public good he takes an interest. He was one of the prime movers in the building of the Florence & Cripple Creek Railroad, and for two

years was a member of its board of directors. The development of the town from its first days to the present, it has been his privilege to witness, and toward it he has materially assisted by his energy and progressive spirit.

PHIL S. DELANY, who is one of the successful young business men of Colorado Springs, is a member of the firm of Delany & Delany, bankers and brokers, offices Nos. 26-27 Bank building. He was one of the first to engage in the organization of mining companies in the Cripple Creek district, and in this line of work he has met with considerable success. Among the successful companies which he has promoted are the Kimberly Gold Mining Company and the Kaffirs Gold Mining Company. The properties of the Kimberly company are located on Beacon Hill and are being extensively developed by four deep shafts. This company has shipped considerable ore, but is yet very much in its infancy.

The subject of this sketch is the president of the company, and his brother T. C., secretary and treasurer, and another brother, William A., at Cripple Creek, is vice-president and general manager. The success of the Kimberly company is attributed to the efforts of the above-mentioned firm after considerable litigation affecting the validity of the company's property. The Kaffirs company has recently come into prominence and seems destined to be another one of the successful enterprises launched by the subject of this sketch.

The son of William A. and Margaret Rachel (Reeves) Delany was born in Pekin, Tazewell County, Ill., March 8, 1870. His father was a large lumber merchant in Chicago until the fire of 1871 destroyed his property. He then made his home in Pekin, Ill., and there died while still a young man. His wife, who was born in Pekin, was a daughter of Thomas Chun Reeves, a native of North Carolina, and one of the family of eight brothers and one sister. When he was quite young the family moved to Tennessee and settled near Nashville, where they became large slaveholders, but before the war the family freed their slaves and settled in Illinois. He was one of the first settlers in Tazewell County and became a large land owner and at one time mayor of the city of Pekin. During the Black Hawk war he enlisted for service, but being under the stipulated age his mother secured his discharge. He was always a strong Union man, but the balance of the family identified themselves with the cause of the Confederacy, his brother, Col. Sam Reeves, being killed near the old Reeves plantation near Murfreesboro, Tenn.

From 1880 to 1882 the family left their old home in Tazewell County, Ill., and scattered in the different parts of the United States. Jennie Doolittle Delany resides in Chicago, and her brothers are located in El Paso County, Colo. Until eleven years old our subject lived in Pekin, Ill. Afterwards he spent two years in Cincinnati, Ohio, and from there removed to Emporia, Kan., where the family conducted a large cattle and shoe business. He received his education mainly in the public schools and Kansas State Normal at Emporia, and also under private tutors in Cincinnati and Chicago. In 1888 the family moved to Chicago, where our subject studied dramatic art for a year under Professor Vinton, it being his intention to go on the stage, but failing health caused the change in his plans. While in Chicago he practically started in life by entering the wholesale house of John Farwell Company, and after remaining there three years was connected with the *Real Estate & Building Journal*, but soon thereafter became identified with William A. Merigold & Co. in the sale of suburban property.

March 8, 1891, he left Chicago, arriving in Colorado Springs two days thereafter. After residing in Colorado Springs about a year, and soon after the discovery of the Great Cripple Creek Gold Camp, he became interested in mining, and has ever since given his entire attention to the mining stock brokers' business and also the organization of numerous mining companies owning property in the Cripple Creek district. He first became identified with Mr. Hicks, but soon thereafter got his two brothers interested with him in mining.

Prior to the writing of this sketch the firm had offices in Denver, Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek, but recently the office in Denver was abandoned. The Cripple Creek office is now in charge of William A. The office at the Springs is in charge of the subject of this sketch and T. C. Delany, his brother.

The firm has been established in business seven years, the subject of the sketch being the senior member of the firm, but the junior partner. The members of the firm have all been members of the different mining stock exchanges throughout the state, and are now members of the Colorado

Springs Mining Stock Association, and the Cripple Creek Gold Mining Exchange. The subject of this sketch has never identified himself very closely with politics, but he gives his allegiance to the Republican party, and has shown great interest in the study of political economy.

The different members of the firm have all had considerable experience in different lines of business and professions, William A. having practiced law in Chicago for three years, being a graduate of the branch of the Northwestern University Law School located in Chicago, which was in charge of Judge Moran and Justice Bailey of the appellate court. T. C. Delany has had considerable experience in the banking business in Cincinnati in the Merchants' National, and also the Chemical and Park National Banks of Chicago. The three partners are still young men. They stand high in the community financially and for honesty and integrity.

ABRAHAM PETERSON, whose home is four miles east of Caddoa, Bent County, was born in Norway, March 8, 1837, a son of Christian Peterson. His educational advantages were very limited, his boyhood years being spent in hard work upon a farm. When seventeen he went to Liverpool and from there took passage on a sailing vessel, that landed him in Quebec after a voyage of seventeen days. From that city he went up the St. Lawrence to Hamilton, and from there to Detroit, and then to Chicago, which was a small town, giving few indications of its future greatness. After a few days in the latter city he went further west via the Chicago & Alton Railroad. For a few years he worked on a farm in western Illinois, and later, in 1857, went to St. Louis. For a year he worked upon a farm in Missouri.

In the spring of 1858 Mr. Peterson enlisted in Company A, Fifth United States Infantry, and was sent to Utah to join Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, who had been sent with a force of soldiers to put down the Mormons. He was stationed at Camp Floyd until the spring of 1860, after which he was ordered to New Mexico to look after the Navajo Indians. Under General Canby he took part in a fight with the Indians. During the entire expedition, which lasted two months, the soldiers were not provided with a change of clothes, and had not been permitted to take any with them when starting on the march. During the Civil war his corps had several skirmishes with Confederates from Texas, and at first it seemed as if the latter won the advantage, but the northern men stole the Confederate supplies and in that way won the victory. He received an honorable discharge April 21, 1863.

Coming to Denver, Colo., Mr. Peterson was employed to drive a quartermaster's team from New Year's, 1864, until March, when he went to Bannack City, Mont., in search for gold. For six years he engaged in mining, doing fairly well, but unfortunately he invested his gains in unprofitable mines, and left Montana with little more than he took into it. With two others he started for the mines of New Mexico, but on reaching Pueblo met some returned miners, who discouraged them from making the trip. He then came to Fort Lyon, where he expected to find a quartermaster who was an acquaintance, but in this hope he was disappointed. He then hired to Judge Moore, with whom he remained for eight years, and with the earnings of that period invested in one hundred and sixty acres. To that he afterwards added a claim of one hundred and sixty acres, which he proved up on. Here he has since remained, putting in all the improvements now noticeable, except the ditch which was here when he bought the property. Upon his farm he engages in the stock business, in which he has met with fair success. In politics he is independent, never having allied himself with any party. Fraternally he is connected with King Solomon Lodge No. 30, A. F. & A. M., at Las Animas, with which he has been identified since 1880 and in which he has taken a great interest.

DR. W. W. ARNOLD, of Colorado Springs. The Arnold family traces its descent, in unbroken line, from Ynir, king of Gwentland, second son of Cadwalader, last king of the Britons, who flourished in the twelfth century. The coat-of-arms is a shield occupied by three lions rampant, surmounted by the crest, a mailed hand clenched, the scroll beneath bearing the motto, "Be just and fear not." Colors, red, white, blue and gold. Through Roger Arnold, the twelfth in descent from Ynir, and the first to adopt the name of Arnold, the family traces direct descent from King Alfred the Great. The original surname was Arnholt (meaning, strong eagle), which after some generations was changed to the present form. The successive generations to the present are as follows: Ynir, king of

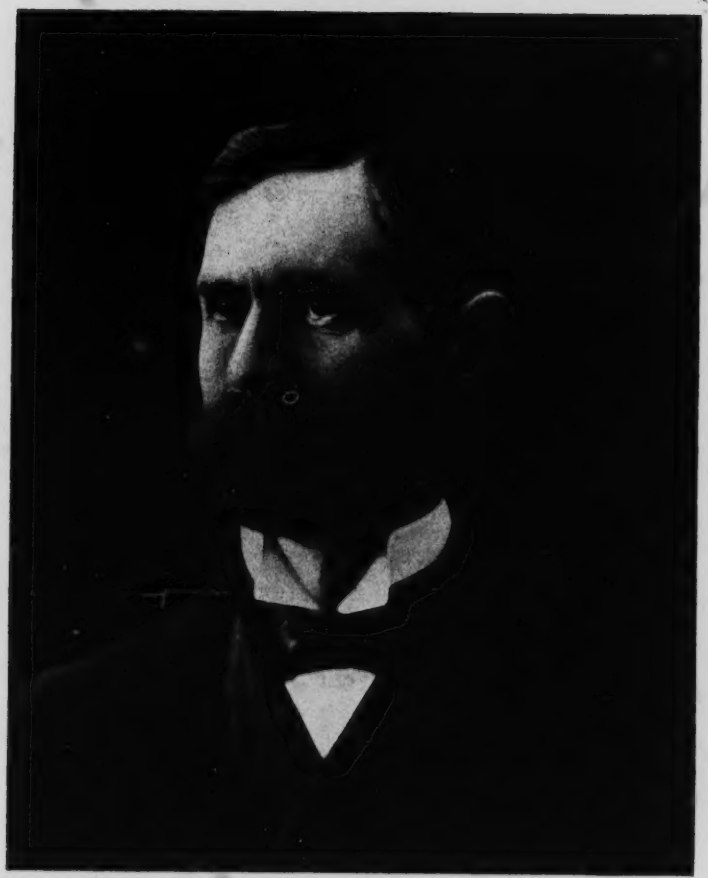
Gwentland; Meiric, Ynir Bichan and Carador, also kings of Gwentland; Dyfuwall and Systal, lords of Gwentland; Arthur, lord of Upper Gwent; Meiric, Gwillim, Arnholt, Arnholt, Roger, Arnold, Thomas, Richard, Richard (lord of the manor), Thomas, William, Richard, Richard, Isaac, Matthew, Richard A., John, William W. (of this sketch) and Clarence R. On the maternal side Dr. Arnold descends from Edward Ball, who lived in New Jersey in 1693, and whose great-grandson, Davis Ball, fought in the Revolutionary war.

Dr. Arnold's grandfather, John Arnold, was born on the Isle of Wight, and in 1820 came to America, where his family joined him the next year. He settled in Rush County, Ind., and became a merchant, farmer and postmaster at Arnold's. From the forest he improved a valuable estate that still bears the family name. In 1864, when he was seventy-six, he died from the effects of a sunstroke. He was fond of reading and was a splendidly informed man.

Dr. John Arnold, father of our subject, was born in the Isle of Wight, England. He received his medical education in the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati, and began the practice of medicine in 1836, in Vienna, Ind., where he remained until a failure of health in 1841, when he revisited his native land, spending a year with his kindred in the beautiful island. In 1843 he removed to Connersville, Ind., where he was the leading practitioner until 1853. He then purchased his father's farm and removed to it, carrying on the practice of his profession and overseeing the interests of the farm. In 1877 he removed to Rushville. He practiced until 1898, when he retired after sixty-two years of professional life. Fond of literature and well versed in the early history of his locality, he has compiled a history of Rush County and has also made frequent contributions to papers. He is the oldest living settler of Rushville, where he still resides, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. During the Civil war he and his son, our subject, were members of the Union League, which organization was called out several times to quell the Knights of the Golden Circle, when the latter were getting too bold. His wife, who was Sarah Ann Ball, was born in Ohio, and was a granddaughter of Davis Ball, a soldier of the Revolution. Her father, Abner Ball, was born in New Jersey, but during the most of his life made his home in Ohio and eastern Indiana.

The subject of this sketch was born in Connersville, Ind., August 28, 1843. He was educated at Fairview, Richland and Hopewell academies. He began the study of medicine under his father and afterward was a student in the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati. In 1864, with his father, he gained his first experience of professional work, and afterward took a post-graduate course in the Philadelphia Polyclinic. After his father removed from the farm to Rushville in 1877, the younger man continued the practice at the old home place, where he remained until 1886, the date of his removal to Colorado Springs. His specialty in practice has been diseases of the respiratory organs. His theory concerning pulmonary consumption has always been that the disease is primarily of neurotic origin, the result of degenerated nerve force, and that the micro-organisms discoverable in the affected tissues are not the causative factors in the production of the disease. The mode of treatment based upon this theory consists in the employment of all those agents that will most surely and promptly restore tone and energy to the weakened nerve cell. This end is attained by the judicious administration of powerful restorative tonics, by the use of compressed medicated inhalations, a species of "pulmonary calisthenics," by means of which the patient is enabled to utilize his full vital capacity; and by the employment of electricity in the form of the current generated by a powerful static influence machine. This wonderful piece of mechanism, whose workings were exhibited to the writer, administers what is known as a static bath, by which the patient is surrounded by an atmosphere of electric energy, which strengthens and vitalizes every part of the system, causing in each cell renewed protoplasmic activity. The office in the bank building is one of the best and most thoroughly equipped offices in the west.

In Hopewell, Ind., in 1863, Dr. Arnold married Miss Eva M. Shaw, who was born in West Alexander, Pa., a daughter of Rev. Joseph Shaw, of Bellefontaine, Ohio, formerly a minister in the Presbyterian Church, but now retired. Her mother was Naomi Waite, of Ohio. Dr. and Mrs. Arnold have two sons. Clarence R., the eldest, graduated from Colorado College in 1891, as a Ph. B., later took a course of two years in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, but was obliged to relinquish his studies on account of ill health. In 1895 he was grad-



D. G. Miller

uated from the Denver University, with the degree of M. D. He has since practiced in connection with his father, and has made a specialty of gynecology. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons. The younger son, John S., is in Colorado Springs with his parents. The family are connected with the First Presbyterian Church of Colorado Springs, where the doctor is a ruling elder and for several years was Sunday-school superintendent. Politically he is a Republican. While in Indiana he was a member of the state, district and county medical associations, and he also holds membership in the American Medical Association. He is identified with the Sons of the American Revolution. On the corner of St. Vrain and North Nevada streets, he has a fine residence, the material for which is pink lava rock brought from Castle Rock. Besides this place he owns other property in the city. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce. In everything calculated to advance the welfare of his city he takes a deep interest, and is justly regarded as one of the most progressive citizens of the Springs.

Dr. Arnold inherits in large measure the family characteristic of love for literature and the arts, and has contributed numerous articles to the press. By indefatigable industry, observation and the appropriation of advanced medical thought and practice, he has achieved a success in the practice of his profession which any man might be proud of.

DAVID G. MILLER, manager of the Commodore mines, owned by the Commodore Mining Company, at Creede, Colo., has his office at No. 830 Equitable building, Denver, and divides his time between this city and the mines in Mineral County. He is of Pennsylvanian birth and Scotch-Irish descent. The family of which he is a member has long been identified with the history of Pennsylvania, and four successive generations have resided on the homestead in Huntingdon County. His father, Samuel Miller, was one of nine brothers, the most prominent of whom, D. P. Miller, M. D., of Huntingdon, Pa., has for many years been surgeon for the middle division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Samuel Miller was a farmer by occupation and a man of integrity and ability; he died when only twenty-eight years of age. By his marriage to Elizabeth Cunningham, a native of Pennsylvania, three children were born, all of whom attained mature years: David G., who was born in Huntingdon County, Pa., April 25, 1857; Manta and Samuel J., who holds an official position in the state reformatory at Huntingdon, Pa.

The eldest of the family, our subject, attended the local common schools until fifteen years of age, after which he studied in an academy at Huntingdon for a year. For two years he gave his time principally to farm pursuits, but such spare moments as he had from work were given to his books. At the age of eighteen he was granted a certificate to teach school, and for three years afterward he taught in winter and farmed in summer. When twenty-one he came to Colorado, and in February, 1879, located in Fairplay, near Leadville. He commenced to teach, but after one month the gold excitement in Leadville began and he resigned his position as teacher and hurried to the camp, which was forty miles from Fairplay. During his study at home he had devoted considerable attention to surveying and civil engineering, and upon going to Leadville he secured work with a firm of surveyors, with whom he remained as an employe for one year. At the expiration of that time he was given a third interest in the business. His connection with the company continued for another year, when the partnership was dissolved by the death of one partner and the removal of another.

For one year Mr. Miller was employed by Charles J. Moore, a prominent engineer, and their connection was a most pleasant one, and Mr. Miller has always felt the greatest appreciation of the benefit derived from this association. Following this he was employed as assistant to Thomas W. Jaycox, chief engineer of the Twin Lakes Mining Company. After eight months he entered the office of Page & Blow, of Leadville, and when, five months later, the junior member was appointed manager of the Silver Cord Mining Company, Mr. Miller bought his interest in the business, the firm title being changed to Page & Miller, civil and mining engineers. This connection continued from 1885 to 1888. A branch office was opened at Aspen, under the management of Mr. Miller, while Mr. Page took charge of the Leadville office.

Upon going to Aspen Mr. Miller became associated with E. R. Holden, who erected the Globe smelter at Denver and the Philadelphia smelter in Pueblo, and who was at that time receiver for the Emma mine. Ten months later the Aspen Mining & Smelting Company was formed, with

J. B. Wheeler, president; W. B. Devereaux, general manager; and D. G. Miller engineer for the company, which position he retained for four years. During this time the management changed four times, but each time he was retained as engineer at the special request of the president of the company. Meanwhile, associated with J. H. Devereaux, he bought the Park-Regent mining property, which then had only a prospective value. He assisted in the development of the mine, which became known as one of the best mines of the Aspen district. Afterward, for two years, he spent his time traveling, principally in the east and in California.

In the summer of 1890 Mr. Miller accepted a position in the mineral division of the United States surveyor-general's office in Denver, but he was unable to bear the confinement of office work, and after eighteen months resigned. In 1892 he became associated with Maj. L. E. Campbell as engineer in the Amethyst mine. After remaining in that position for six months, in the fall of the same year he was employed by A. E. Reynolds as engineer of the New York & Chance Mining Company, and also later held a similar position with the Last Chance Mining Company, that owned adjacent property. In the fall of 1895 he began the work of developing the Commodore Mining Company and was engineer and manager during the first year, but the work grew to such an extent that the management required his entire time, so another engineer was employed. All the developments have been made under his supervision and the improvements personally superintended by him. The company is the largest in the camp and one of the largest in the state, ranking with the Ibex of Leadville and the Virginius at Ouray. At this writing employment is furnished five hundred men. The Denver officers of the company are: A. E. Reynolds, president; and D. H. Moffat, vice-president. The mine is operated through a series of tunnels, ranging from four to five thousand feet in length.

Though not a politician, Mr. Miller is a man of firm convictions and always votes the Republican ticket. Socially he belongs to the Denver Club and Denver Athletic Club. December 30, 1885, he married Eva C., daughter of Thomas H. and Angeline (Campbell) Baker. Her father, who was born in Vermont, removed to Kansas in early life and became very prominent in the public life of that state. For twelve years he was a member of the state legislature. From Kansas he removed to Denver, where he became principal of a public school. Mr. and Mrs. Miller reside at No. 1336 Gaylord street, Denver. They have three sons, Walter Baker, Hugh Baker and David Baker.

Among mine operators in Colorado Mr. Miller is known as a successful operator of mines. His engineering skill is recognized by all who have had business relations with him, and his latest and perhaps most successful achievement (the development of the Commodore mines) has given him a deserved position among those who are foremost in mining skill and knowledge.

COL. LEWIS C. SKINNER, who won merited distinction in the Civil war, has made Colorado Springs his home since June, 1878. He is of remote Scotch descent, but the family has been identified with New England history from an early period. His father, Samuel, who was born in Packersfield, N. H., January 18, 1797, was a farmer and lumberman at Nunda, N. Y., for many years, and afterward engaged in the manufacture of engines and machinery until 1860, when he sold out. In 1868 he retired from active business cares. During his closing years he spent some time in Chicago, but his death occurred in Brooklyn, Iowa, in 1876. For years he served as supervisor of the town of Nunda, and for two terms he was a member of the New York assembly. His wife, who was Luanna Satterlee, was born in Easton, N. Y., August 19, 1796, became his wife February 1, 1818, and died at Nunda in 1859. They were the parents of four sons and one daughter, namely: Henry R., who died in Brooklyn, Iowa; Abbott J., who died in boyhood; Sylvia R., who lives in Marquette, Mich.; Lewis C.; and Nelson J., who was a member of a New York regiment in the Civil war, was captured by the Confederates and all trace of him lost by his relatives, although without doubt he died in prison.

Colonel Skinner was born in Nunda, Livingston County, N. Y., June 4, 1833. He was educated in public schools and Nunda Academy. His first employment was on the Genesee Valley canal, where he assisted his father, with whom he later became interested in the machine shop. In September, 1861, he volunteered in the defense of the Union. His name was enrolled as first lieutenant of Company A, One Hundred and Fourth New York Infantry, which was mustered into service at Geneseo. Later he was commis-

sioned major. He took part in the battles of Cedar Mountain and Rappahannock Station, Va., the second battle of Bull Run, Va., South Mountain, Md., and Antietam. He was dismissed from the service for a year on the surgeon's certificate that, unless he left the army, he would never recover from the effects of a broken leg received in March, 1862, while on duty. Soon after his return home in October, 1862, he received commissions as lieutenant-colonel and colonel respectively, but did not accept either of them. From October, 1862, until December, 1863, he was employed in the surveyor's department in the custom house in New York City as an inspector. In December, 1863, he was appointed a major in the then invalid corps, and ordered to report for duty at Camp Douglas, Chicago. In June, 1864, he was promoted to be lieutenant-colonel of the Eighth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and was assigned to duty at Camp Douglas, Chicago, where he remained until the close of the war. After all the prisoners had been exchanged, in September, 1865, he was ordered with the regiment to Cairo, Ill., and had command of that post until December, when he was mustered out and ordered to report at the home office. In March, 1866, he was ordered to report to Major-General Howard at Charleston, S. C., and was assigned duty in the Freedman's Bureau, his districts being Orangeburg and Barnwell. July 9, 1866, upon his personal request, he was mustered out and honorably discharged. In October of the same year he received commission as brevet colonel of United States Volunteers, in recognition of meritorious service.

Upon being discharged from the service, Colonel Skinner went to Chicago and engaged in the mercantile business, later becoming interested in real estate. In 1869, on account of his wife's health, he went to St. Paul, but the change did not prove beneficial, and in the spring of 1870 she died. He returned to Nunda, N. Y., and engaged in the grocery business until 1878, when he came to Colorado Springs, and since then he has engaged in the wool-growing business as a member of the firm of Skinner & Ashley. With his partner, H. I. Ashley, he established a ranch of eight hundred acres twenty miles east of Colorado Springs, with a vast range for his sheep. They have been among the large wool growers in the state, and have made a specialty of the merino sheep. Near Beaver City, Neb., they own a farm of four hundred acres, on which they raise corn and alfalfa, and where they feed their lambs. The family residence in Colorado Springs is at No. 423 North Nevada avenue.

The first wife of Colonel Skinner was Delyra A. Tuthill, who was born in Vermont and died in St. Paul, Minn., in 1870. His second marriage took place in Nunda and united him with Miss Eliza A. Tuthill, who was born in Windham County, Vt. One child blesses this union, Dora D., who is a graduate of Cutler Academy.

Politically Colonel Skinner is a pronounced Republican. For one term he was county commissioner of El Paso County, and for four years served as alderman from the third ward of Colorado Springs. While in Nunda he was made a Mason, and is now a member of El Paso Lodge No. 13, A. F. & A. M.; in Colorado Springs Chapter No. 6, R. A. M., he is past high priest; Pike's Peak Commandery No. 6, K. T., in which he is past eminent commander; Zabud Council No. 8, R. E. S. M., Colorado Springs (of which degree he was three times illustrious master while in the east); Colorado Consistory in Denver; and El Jebel Temple, N. M. S.

LUKE CAHILL, who is engaged in the cattle business in Bent County, resides in Las Animas and owns a farm of two hundred acres adjoining the city, besides which he has eight ranches, aggregating two thousand acres of land, in this county. He was born in Kilkenny, Ireland, July 6, 1850, a son of Michael and Margaret (Delaney) Cahill. When he was very small his parents settled in London, Canada. His father died when the son was about thirteen years of age and the latter was then thrown upon his own resources. Going to Port Huron, Mich., he secured employment in a grocery store, where he remained about two years. When the war opened he was interested in the success of the Union and before it had closed, he offered his services, but was rejected on account of his youth. He then hired to the government as a teamster, and was ordered to drive from Nashville to Atlanta. He did so, reaching the latter city in time to take part in the battle there, and later he participated in the battle at Nashville. However, the exposure, hardships and irregular and scanty meals caused him to become ill, and after the battle at Nashville he was sent back to Michigan and discharged.

After a visit of a few weeks with his mother in London, Canada, our subject returned to Port

Huron and from there went to Chicago, where he was employed in driving a mule team on a street car. Six months later he was promoted to be conductor. Nine months were spent in that capacity, after which he and others hired to go to Bolivar County, Miss., to grow corn and cotton on shares. The work, however, did not suit him, and in a few weeks he went to Memphis, where he hired to carry water to workmen on the section of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad. A strike took place and he with others stopped work. Going back to Chicago, in April, 1866, he enlisted in the United States army and was ordered to Fort Columbus, New York harbor. Thence he was sent to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and assigned to Company A, Fifth United States Infantry, Lieut-Col. George Sykes commanding the regiment. His next assignment was to Fort Union, N. M., thence to Fort Summers on the Pecos River, where they were to guard all the Navajo Indian reservations, and this they did for eighteen months. As an escort to Gen. Tecumseh Sherman he visited all the military posts in New Mexico and Arizona, the trip taking about three months. After the trip was over he returned to Fort Summers. Frequently he engaged with his company in skirmishes with Indians, particularly the Cheyennes, Arapahoes and Comanches, and once an arrow, shot by an Indian, went through his left wrist. More than once he was in imminent peril of his life, at times when the soldiers were surrounded by Indians. On a trip to Fort Stanton as an escort the soldiers were followed by over three thousand Indians and were penned up in Rock Canon, but managed to make their escape in the night.

Going to Fort Lyon, Colo., in the fall of 1867, Mr. Cahill saw this county for the first time. He spent the winter in a tent at the fort, his duty being to guard the overland mail from Fort Dodge, Kan., to Fort Lyon, for which purpose he had command of about twenty men. He continued in this capacity until the Kansas & Pacific Railroad was built to Sheridan in 1868. Next, with a squad of twenty men, he was placed at Station No. 2, twenty-two miles northeast of Fort Lyon. In 1868-69 he accompanied General Carr to the Canadian River in the Indian Territory, where he remained until they met Custer and Sheridan. After camping for a month on the Cold Water River he was ordered to Fort Lyon for the winter. His company took part in breaking up the notorious Cole gang, many of whose members were sent to the penitentiary at Canon City, while Cole himself was hanged by a mob in Pueblo. Mr. Cahill hauled twelve wagon loads of telegraph wire, the first used in the construction of a line across Colorado, New Mexico and Old Mexico. This he delivered at Trinidad. On his return he attended the funeral of Kit Carson at Fort Lyon; this famous scout was first buried at Boggsville, three miles south of Las Animas, but his remains now lie at Taos, N. M. Among other scouts with whom Mr. Cahill was acquainted, we mention the names of William Cody (Buffalo Bill), William Haycock (Wild Bill), Charles Auttabee and his sons, Hosea and Mariano, also Jesse Nelson, who married into the Kit Carson family.

May 4, 1869, Mr. Cahill was honorably discharged from the army, at Fort Lyon, as first sergeant of Company A. His first work after this was in the employ of the Barlow-Sanderson Overland Mail and Express Company, with which he remained about one year, attending to the weighing of their grain and caring for their stock at Station No. 2. After a year he embarked in the cattle business with Col. Daniel Webster Van Horn and remained in the business for three years, when he sold to his partner. He was then elected county assessor, being the last to fill that office in the county while it was under territorial government. After the admission of Colorado as a state he was four times elected assessor, during all of which time he was engaged in the cattle business, having as partner Patrick H. McCarthy, an ordnance sergeant in the United States army. For two years he had a contract to furnish beef for four companies, U. S. A. He has had as many as three thousand head of cattle and large herds of horses.

The marriage of Mr. Cahill took place at Fort Lyon, September 21, 1876, and united him with Miss Nora McCarthy, who was a niece of his partner, and was born in County Clare, Ireland. He established his home in East Las Animas, which was the original county-seat and the whole site of which is on one of his ranches. In his family there were nine children, but only four are living: Francis Joseph, Frances M., Mary E. and Luke Edward.

Reared to believe in the Democratic party, Mr. Cahill continued faithfully to its principles for some years. In 1864 he voted for George B. McClellan. At the election of 1884 he supported Grover Cleveland. His sympathies are now with the People's

EDWIN LOBACH.

party and he is a stanch silver advocate. For six years he served as county commissioner, had supervision of the erection of the court house during that time and did other work of an important character. At the time he was commissioner the county was one hundred and nineteen miles long and eighty-four miles wide, out of which territory six counties have since been cut off. During his service the iron bridge across the Arkansas was built. In religion he is of the Roman Catholic faith.

EDWIN LOBACH, a prosperous agriculturist of Fremont County, is one of the pioneers to whose energy and foresight his county is indebted for its advancement. While as a successful farmer he has given close attention to his private affairs, he has not ignored that bond of common interest which should unite the people of every community, and has always stood ready to promote progress in every line of activity.

The Lobach family is among the oldest in Berks County, Pa., where for more than sixty years there has been a postoffice named Lobachsville. They were first represented in America more than one hundred and fifty years ago, when Peter Lobach crossed the ocean from Germany.

The following article, published in the Philadelphia *Ledger*, will give an idea of the prominence of this pioneer family of Pennsylvania:

"Reading, Pa.—An unusual sale is announced to take place at Lobachsville, this county, next Saturday, when all the buildings and land in the entire town, together with some real estate within a mile of the place, will be offered at public auction. That section of the county was settled by the Lobach family about one hundred and fifty years ago. They became extensive land owners. They practically owned all the land in the village. The oldest members of the family have just died, and all the houses and lands will now be owned by persons bearing different names. The last member of the Lobach family to die was Anna Lobach, an aged maiden lady. The pioneer member of the family in this country was Peter Lobach. There has been a postoffice at Lobachsville nearly sixty years. At a recent sale of personal property family heirlooms of the Lobachs two hundred years old were sold."

Samuel Lobach married Dina Biehl, member of a pioneer family of Pennsylvania. Both died while still young. They left a son, Edwin, who was reared by an uncle in Union County, and learned the trade of saddler and harness-maker. In 1854 he went to California. He was a poor boy, and unable to pay his way by steamer or stage, so walked almost the entire distance, taking from the first of May until October to reach his destination. After four years in California he returned to Pennsylvania, and for a few months attended school. In the spring of 1859 he came to Colorado and for a short time mined in the gulch at Central City, after which he hauled freight for the government, going to Salt Lake, Fort Douglas and New Mexico during the war. In 1863 he was attacked by Indians and his stock stolen. Again, in the fall of 1867, when freighting with eighteen six-mule trains, he was shot at frequently by Indians and nine of his mules were shot. After the latter trip he abandoned freighting and secured work in the grading of the Union Pacific Railroad. Returning east, he worked on the Adirondack Railroad in New York. He then went to Jefferson, Tex., where he was employed on the Southern Pacific Railroad.

In 1870 Mr. Lobach came to Fremont County and started a stock ranch twelve miles east of the present site of Florence. Two years after his arrival the railroad was built through, and since then this section of country has prospered. Since the fall of 1870 he has resided on his present homestead, where he has been extensively engaged in stock-raising. He has had as many as two hundred head of horses at one time, and all have been of the best grades, one that he raised having made a record of 2:15. He is a lover of good horses, and says he believes he could not live without them around him. Not only is he fond of horses, but none knows better than he how to handle them. He also has full-blooded Berkshire hogs. With his son, he is conducting a dairy and keeps seventy-five Jersey and Holstein cows. In 1892 he built a two-story brick residence, containing the modern improvements, and at different times he has erected needed farm buildings. On his place he has a fruit orchard of sixteen acres, in the finest bearing condition. With six others he organized the first oil company here, and the first oil well was drilled on his property about 1880. Since that time he has been interested in the oil business, and now has six wells on his place. Those who are competent to judge state that his ranch is the finest in the county. That this is so may be attributed to his tireless energy and

determination of character. He has done considerable building in Florence and recently completed a substantial two-story double brick block.

A lifelong Republican and active in public affairs, Mr. Lobach has served for two terms as county commissioner and has frequently attended county and state conventions. For thirty years he has been a member of Mount Moriah Lodge No. 15, at Canon City. He has been generous in his contributions to religious enterprises and especially to the Christian Church, of which he has been a member for twenty-five years, and in which he has officiated as trustee and deacon. Besides his interest in real estate here he owns property in Denver and Pueblo, and is also a stockholder in mining companies in Cripple Creek. He came to this county before a single line of railroad had been built through it; now there are five lines running through his property, the most of which he donated to the railroad companies. In February, 1871, he married Nancy, daughter of Joseph Crouch, of Fremont County. They have two sons and five daughters, namely: Carrie A., wife of B. M. Robinson, of Florence; Mary Grace; Edwin, Jr., who assists his father in the management of the home farm; Josephine, Ulysses, Macie Fern and Nancy Irene.

Mr. Lobach was one of the very first settlers of Fremont County. He was preceded six months by James A. McCandless, and these two men deserve great praise for their labors in behalf of their community. It is the testimony of those who have known Mr. Lobach longest and most intimately that he is absolutely straightforward, honest and reliable in every transaction. Honorable in all things, he has gained the esteem and confidence of the people, and has a host of warm personal friends who appreciate his sterling worth.

ROBISON MALORY MOORE. From the time of his settlement, near the mouth of Purgatoire River, in 1860, until his death, in 1894, the life of Judge Moore was intimately connected with the development and growth of Bent County. When he crossed the plains and selected a claim here, the site of Las Animas was then a barren, unimproved tract of land. In fact, in the entire county there was no building except those erected at the forts. His home was the first improvement made in the county, and it consisted of a stockade, one hundred feet square, with rooms on the north and west side. Among his contemporaries in the development of the Arkansas Valley were the renowned scout, Kit Carson; John W. Prowers, whose name has been conferred upon the county adjoining Bent on the east; Thomas O. Boggs, Col. A. G. Boone, Zan Hicklin and L. B. Maxwell, all of whom are remembered as men of indomitable energy and perseverance.

The Moore family descends directly from Sir John Moore, of Glasgow, Scotland. Robison M. Moore was born in New Haven, Huron County, Ohio, August 26, 1832, and was a son of W. B. V. Moore, a native of Catskill, Greene County, N. Y., who died in Luverne, Minn., October 24, 1880, in his seventy-sixth year. When our subject was very young he was bereaved by his mother's death. At the age of fourteen he secured employment in his uncle's store at Frederick, Knox County, Ohio. Afterward he attended school at Ashland and Norwalk, and in 1853 completed the regular course of the Cleveland Commercial College. For two years he was employed at Niagara Falls by the Great Western Indian Company, after which he spent three years in Hastings, Minn., and then engaged in business in Kansas City, Mo.

While living in the latter city, he was married, April 3, 1860, to Miss Mary E. Bent, only daughter of Col. William Bent, in whose honor Bent County was named, and who was one of the pioneer Indian traders of the west. He was one of four brothers who, with Ceran St. Vrain, composed the firm of Bent, St. Vrain & Co., trappers and Indian traders, and who established a trading post on the Upper Arkansas in 1826. Mrs. Mary E. Moore died May 6, 1878, leaving six children, viz.: Ada, Bent, George, Nellie, Daisy and Agnes.

As before stated, the period of Mr. Moore's residence in Colorado dates from 1860. In 1862 he brought his wife and two children from Kansas City in an ambulance. Afterward he continued to reside on his ranch in Bent County, with the exception of one winter in Taos, N. M., and a few months of 1865-66 in Kansas City. When Bent County was organized in March, 1870, he was appointed probate judge and county superintendent of schools. At the first election of officers thereafter, he was returned to these positions and served for a full second term. The first free school in the county was established under his administration, and he was elected president of the first school board. He was interested

in local affairs and did all within his power to promote the advancement of the county. After retiring from office he gave his attention closely to the live-stock business, in which he accumulated a competency. He was a member of the state board of inspectors and for many years served as president of the Bent County Stock Growers' Association. In addition to these interests he contracted to deliver hay, wood and coal for the government at Fort Lyon, during the maintenance of that post. Upon the death of John W. Prowers, in 1884, he was appointed managing executor of the estate, to which he devoted much time during the last eight years of his life. He also secured large tracts of land, the most of which adjoined his original claim, and here he carried on extensive farming operations and erected a commodious residence. January 18, 1886, he was a second time married, his wife being Miss Florida, daughter of Dr. H. Breiner, of Emporia, Kan. One child, Frances, was born of this union.

October 23, 1894, Judge Moore was returning in a buggy from Arlington, a town on the Missouri Pacific, north of Las Animas. When near the bridge north of town, his horses took fright, became unmanageable and ran away. He was thrown to the ground, alighting on his head and fracturing his skull. The injury proved fatal and at 2:30 in the afternoon he passed away. His death was a great shock to his family, who were devoted to him, and of whose interests he had ever been lovingly considerate. The people of the county, too, realized that one of their most public-spirited men had been taken from among them, and the expressions of sorrow and grief were universal. The Bent County Stock Growers' Association, of which he was then the president, passed resolutions of sympathy for his family, giving expression to their sense of his unfaltering devotion to the range stock interests of Colorado, and his possession of traits of character that endeared him to his business associates and friends. Two days after his death he was buried in the beautiful Bent Cemetery, after appropriate private and public services had been held. His body was followed to its last resting place by those of the old settlers who survived him, by members of the bench and bar from every point in the valley, and by the host of personal friends who had been drawn to him by his uprightness of life and kindess of heart.

The words of tribute uttered by the rector of the Church of the Messiah upon the occasion of the last services over the dead, were echoed in the heart of everyone present: "Judge Moore was a man who in quietness went about the world. Show and conspicuousness, so attractive to most men, had no charm for him. But we all feel, as a state, as a town, as well as those who have known him in his home life, what a loss we have sustained in his removal from our midst on earth. He has tried to be a true man,—he has not failed. He leaves behind him a bright, beautiful example for all, and especially his own sons to follow. Do not, my friends, forget soon such a man. You to whom I speak can more easily than myself tell, if you so desired, as you have lived by his side for years, the many lessons for us all to learn from his life. Fail not, each one of you, to think, speak and live a better life from knowing and seeing this life now gone from earth to the spirit world."

The *Bent County Democrat* inscribes this tribute to his memory: "During late years his life has been a comparatively quiet and pleasant one, surrounded by his wife and children, although his plans for the future were laid with all the confidence that would characterize those of a young man. Although he had lived to the age of sixty-two, an erect carriage and firm tread betokened him a man of fifty. His perfect health and youthful bearing were due to a methodical, temperate life, and sensible care of himself. His life, both private and public, is one whose example can be emulated with profit by every young man. He has always been regarded as one of Bent County's solid and reliable men, and sorrow for his death is general."

JOHN W. PRING, who has made his home in Colorado Springs since 1897, came to this state in 1876, for the purpose of investigating a tract of two hundred and forty acres he had previously purchased without ever having seen the property. He found the place a barren waste, without, apparently, enough upon it to keep a rabbit alive. Although making up his mind that he had made a most unfortunate trade, he determined to settle here. He at once began to cultivate and improve the land, upon which he engaged in stock-raising and general farming. Since then he has brought the tract under irrigation, built fences around it, and erected substantial farm buildings, so that the place has been made one of the best farms in El Paso County. It is situ-

ated fifteen miles north of Colorado Springs, on both the Santa Fe and the Denver & Rio Grande Railroads, at Pring Station, which was named for him. His specialty has been the raising of graded Shorthorns. Prior to his removal to Colorado Springs he engaged in the dairy business and for seven years furnished the milk for the Antlers' hotel, whose bill amounted to more than $18,000. Shipments of milk were made over the Rio Grande road. In addition to this place he owns a farm at Gwillinville, five miles east of Monument, where his son superintends the cultivation of the four hundred and forty acres comprising the estate; and he is also the owner of three other farms in the same vicinity, all of which were improved by himself.

The Pring family is from Devonshire, England. Our subject's grandfather, Henry Pring, owned a fine estate, "The Rosewood," where he spent his entire life. He was drowned one night while fording a stream. His son, Henry, who succeeded to the ownership of the estate, was killed, when forty-seven years of age, by being thrown from a buggy by a runaway horse. Henry Pring, Jr., married Mary Ann Patch, who died in Devon, her native shire. Of their nine children six are now living, all in Devonshire except John W., the sixth in order of birth. He was born June 22, 1845, and attended in boyhood the pay schools of Devon. His father died when he was a lad of eleven years. Four years later he was apprenticed to the carpenter's and builder's trade in the vicinity of his home place, and there he continued until he was twenty-one. Going to London in 1866, he engaged in contracting and building. With the money bequeathed him by his father he bought property and built eighteen residences at one time, afterward erecting houses in different parts of the city. In addition to the residences built for himself, he carried out contracts to build stores, hotels and houses for others.

After having been in London for five years, in the fall of 1871 Mr. Pring came to America, and bought the Utility works in Rock Falls, Ill., where he engaged in the manufacture of all kinds of articles in wood. After two years, however, he sold out. Since coming to Colorado he has given his attention principally to raising draft-horses, graded stock, and to the dairy business, in which he has been successful. His home is now at No. 318 West Kiowa street, Colorado Springs. When the Cripple Creek excitement began, he was among the first in that district, and is still interested in mines there, owning the Bonnie Nell and Raven Hill, and having an interest in other claims there. In political views he is a Republican. He takes an interest in public affairs, but has always refused to accept public office.

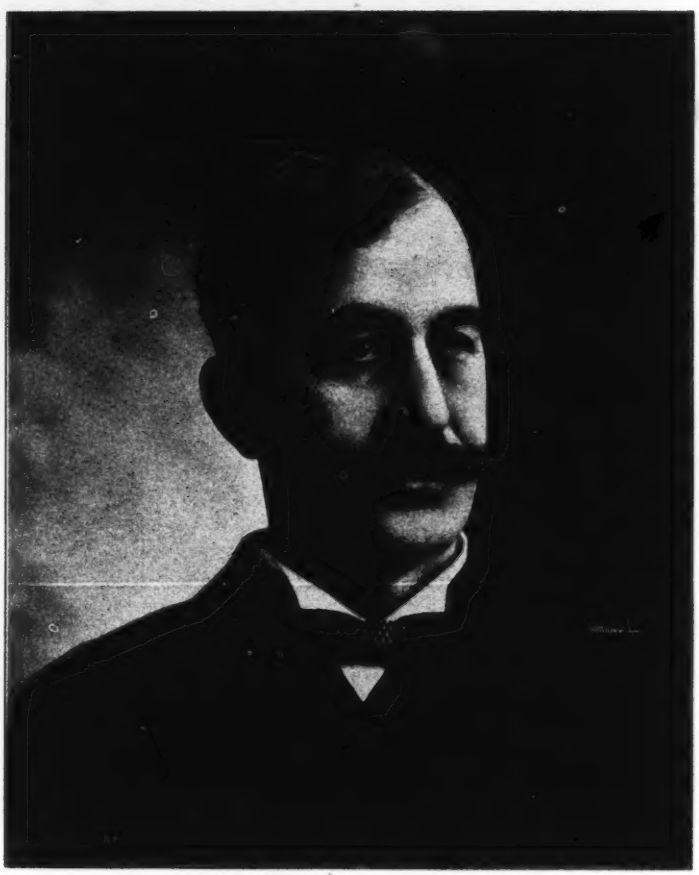
In London, England, Mr. Pring married Miss Mary J. Beer, daughter of William Beer and a native of Exeter. They are the parents of nine children, namely: Harry, who lives in Montana; William, who occupies one of his father's ranches; Mrs. Ettie Shemwell, whose husband manages the home ranch; Lucy, wife of Dr. McConnell, of Monument; Lydia, Oliver, Edward, Aubrey and Arthur, who are at home.

WILLIAM G. BRANSON, who is engaged in business at Las Animas, Bent County, was born in Linn County, Mo., November 19, 1866, a son of John and Ann (Heckman) Branson, natives of Miami County, Ohio. His parents were married in Ohio and removed to Missouri prior to the Civil war, in which the father enlisted as a Union soldier, later organizing and becoming captain of a company of colored men. Though he took an active part in numerous engagements, he was never wounded nor captured. He made Linn County his home until his death, which occurred September 21, 1896. His wife is still living.

After completing the studies of the home school, our subject entered Avalon College at sixteen years of age, and continued there for three years, after which he taught one term of school. Later he was a student in the normal school at Stanberry, and on resuming his work as a teacher, had charge of schools in his home county for five years, besides which he engaged in farming. He was the owner of one hundred and twenty acres, where he made his home until he removed to Colorado in the fall of 1894.

In Linn County, Mo., August 26, 1888, Mr. Branson married Miss Bessie Carothers, who was born and reared in that county, a daughter of James C. and Jennie (Lomax) Carothers. They have two sons: Frank, who was born in Linn County May 15, 1890; and J. Carothers, also born in that county, April 26, 1894.

For more than a year after coming to Colorado, Mr. Branson clerked in his brother's hardware store in Trinidad, after which he came to Las Animas and bought the hardware, farm imple-



ANDREW L. LAWTON.

ment and furniture store which he has since conducted. He has built up a good trade among the people of the county, his reliability and fairness in all dealings having won him a large patronage. Politically a Republican, he cast his first presidential vote for Benjamin Harrison in 1888. He is now a member of the city council, to which position he was elected in April, 1898. All local measures for the benefit of town and county receive his help, and he co-operates with other public-spirited citizens in securing the welfare and progress of the city. He was reared in the faith of the Presbyterian Church, of which he is now an active member and trustee. Fraternally he is connected with Elder Lodge No. 11, I. O. O. F., of Las Animas.

ANDREW L. LAWTON. Through his close identification with the business interests of Colorado Springs, Mr. Lawton has become known as one of the influential citizens of the place. It is said of him that he has handled and improved more real estate than any other resident of the city; and the fact is recognized by all that he is a very enterprising, progressive man. Largely to his energy is due the construction of the electric street railway, which now has twenty-eight and one-half miles of line in active operation, and which extends to Colorado City, Manitou, Cheyenne Canon, Roswell Printers' Home and Knob Hill.

The Lawton family is of English descent, and was represented in New England in an early day. Clark Lawton, who was born near Troy, N. Y., removed to Medina, Ohio, where he engaged in the manufacture of woolens. About 1844 he went to Lowell, Wis., where he carried on a farm and a flour and saw mill. Afterward, for some years, he made his home in Appleton, Wis., where his sons attended Lawrence University and his daughters a ladies' seminary. In 1865 he removed to Burlington, Wis., where he engaged in the manufacture of woolens. The year 1874 found him in Colorado, and soon afterward he died in Colorado Springs, at sixty-eight years of age. While in Dodge County, Wis., he served as county treasurer, and for two terms was register of deeds. Fraternally he was a Mason. His marriage united him with Eliza Ann Lynde, who was born in New York, of an old New England family, and was orphaned at an early age. She died in Colorado Springs when fifty-eight years old. Their family consisted of two sons and two daughters, of whom our subject and a sister are now living.

In Lowell, Dodge County, Wis., the subject of this sketch was born, April 24, 1848. He was educated in Wayland University at Beaver Dam and in Lawrence University. For five years he was interested with his father in the woolen manufacturing business, and afterward carried on the enterprise alone for two years, until failing health forced him to seek a change of climate and occupation. July 4, 1874, he arrived in Colorado Springs, having come here by team from Kansas City, in order that the change of altitude might be made gradually. Owing to a strain that had caused an internal injury he was subject to hemorrhages, but on coming west his health began to improve rapidly. In 1876 he engaged in the real-estate, loan and insurance business. He laid out three subdivisions that are now covered with houses—Gosen's addition and Lawton's first and second subdivisions. With others, he bought three hundred and eighty acres, comprising what is now West Colorado Springs, and there, in time, a large town was built up, with residences, school houses and other improvements. He and four associates laid out one hundred and twenty acres comprising the town of Roswell, which they started; also Hill Top addition, Verona Heights and Dixon Park Place. In addition to his property interests here, he owns real estate in Denver. From the organization of the Exchange National Bank he has served as a director. In 1890 he assisted in organizing the Colorado Springs Rapid Transit Railway Company, which bought the old horse-car line of six miles and replaced it with an electric line that is supplied with every modern improvement, and is one of the best lines in the west. He has some mining interests, being director of a company that operates in Creede. He is a member of the Colorado Springs Board of Trade.

In Burlington, Wis., Mr. Lawton married Miss Emily H. Perkins, who was born in that city, daughter of Pliny M. Perkins, a merchant, miller, manufacturer and pioneer farmer of that locality. Mr. and Mrs. Lawton have four children: Andrew J., who is associated with his father in the insurance and real-estate business; Frank C., who was educated in the School of Mines and is superintendent of the Colorado Springs Rapid Transit Railway Company; Lute P., who is employed in his father's office as solicitor; and Mary C.

Politically a Democrat, Mr. Lawton was alderman from the second ward for two terms, and served as president both terms. For eight years he was a member of the board of trustees of the Colorado School for the Deaf and Blind, having been first appointed by Governor Eaton and reappointed by Governor Adams. In 1897 he was again appointed to the same position by Governor Adams for a term of six years. He was made a Mason in 1870 in Burlington, Wis., and is a member of El Paso Lodge No. 13, A. F. & A. M., of which he was master for three years; Colorado Springs Chapter No. 6, R. A. M.; Pike's Peak Commandery No. 6, K. T., of Colorado Springs; El Jebel Temple, N. M. S., and a life member of Colorado Consistory No. 1, of Denver.

REV. JEAN BAPTISTE FRANCOLON, whose life has been one of busy activity, resides in Manitou, where he has built a beautiful castle, named "Miramont" after his old country home near Beaulieu, France. Here he passes his time in the completion of his writings, and awaiting the full restoration of his health, in order that he may resume active labors in the interests of the church. He was born in Cleremont, France, December 27, 1854. His father, Jacques Francolon, a native of Versailles, was a graduate of the School of Engineers and for seven years was consul at Odessa. He was a member of a family in whose blood French and Spanish intermingled, and whose representatives were prominent in military and judicial circles.

Mari Francolon, our subject's grandfather, was a son of Col. Mari and Maria Theresa (de Leon) Francolon, the former a Castilian from Barcelona, who served as colonel of artillery before the French Revolution, and met Senorita de Leon while he was serving as military attache to the French embassy at Madrid. Jacques Francolon died at thirty-seven years of age. His wife was Marie De Chalembelles, who was born in Beaulieu and still resides at her country home there, although a portion of her time is spent in Paris and at the seacoast. The De Chalembelles family is of the nobility, mention of whom is made in the annals of France, and whose ancestry is traced back to the time of the Crusades. One of the name was a follower of Peter the Hermit. Mrs. Francolon was a daughter of Count De Chalembelles, who served in most of the campaigns of the first Napoleon and was one of the commanding officers in the siege of Saragossa, where he was wounded. Born in 1793, he was only seventeen when he entered Napoleon's army, and was promoted from lieutenant to lieutenant-colonel. He survived to a great age, dying in 1887.

The subject of this article spent some years in a Jesuit college, and afterward entered the Polytechnic school, the most exclusive school of the French government. While preparing to enter the diplomatic service of his country, he became more and more impressed with the thought that his first duty was to the church, and when his convictions were once thoughtfully formed, no entreaties of relatives were able to move him. He at once applied for admission to St. Sulpice, candidates for which must be recommended by their own bishops and pass a rigid examination of the faculty, presided over by the cardinal of Paris. He was admitted and studied there for four years, after which he was sent to Rome, where he became private secretary to Mgr. Lamy, archbishop of Santa Fe. In June, 1878, he came to America, and after two years received appointment as chancellor of the archdiocese of Santa Fe. In 1883 he assumed charge of the mission at Santa Cruz, which comprised eighteen churches, covering an area, in parishes, of more than seventy square miles, with a population composed of Americans, Spaniards, Mexicans, Italians and Indians. During his service in this position he built one convent, two churches and repaired eleven. From his own funds he supported a number of winter schools. Through his influence the Rio Grande Railroad was able to gain the right of way through the Indian lands and also secured labor for the building of the road.

While in Paris, in 1886, Father Francolon was sent by the French government on a delicate mission to the republics of Venezuela and of Guatemala, and on successfully concluding his mission he visited the republics of South and Central America, in order that he might learn the customs, habits and needs of the aborigines. On his return to France he was made an honorary member of the Geographical Society of Paris. The severe strain, mental and physical, which he had endured in his various laborious undertakings, told so severely upon his health, that he was obliged to discontinue his work temporarily. Knowing the virtues of Manitou as a health resort, in 1892 he came to this city,

and the next year he caused the Gochner Home, at Colorado Springs, to be deeded and entrusted to the Sisters of Charity. In 1895 he went to Rome, and there had one public and one private audience with Pope Leo XIII, who appointed him the bearer of the Pallium to Archbishop Chappelle, then of Santa Fe, but now of New Orleans. On his return from Rome he founded the Montcalme Sanitarium at Manitou, for the care of sick priests of limited means, and entrusted its management to the Sisters of Mercy of Colorado.

Father Francolon is a man of broad education, and a fluent linguist. In his wide travels he has been a deep and close student of races and customs, and has gained a fund of valuable information concerning education, politics, social condition and philosophy. In the highest sense of the term, he is a Christian philanthropist, a man whose aim in life is to aid in the upbuilding of the race and the welfare of the church, and one whose usefulness in the past is an index of the years of activity that await him.

CHARLES A. ELDREDGE, who came to Colorado in 1879, bought Mr. Counselman's ranch, situated in Chico Basin, twenty-five miles southeast of Colorado Springs, and there he was extensively engaged in stock-raising and sheep-growing until he sold out in 1890. He is now interested in real estate at the Springs, where he has made his home all these years, and also has mining interests in the Cripple Creek region.

Mr. Eldredge was born opposite Crown Point forts at Bridport, Addison County, Vt. His father, Joseph C., who was born in Connecticut April 19, 1783, was a son of Jonathan Eldredge, who was born near Stonington, Conn., and served as sergeant under Washington in the Revolutionary war. In 1799 he removed to Vermont and engaged in farming there until his death, when about eighty years of age. He was of English descent. Joseph C., who also engaged in farm pursuits in Bridport, served in the war of 1812. He was an active member of the Baptist Church and served as selectman of his town. His death occurred in May, 1869.

The mother of our subject was Amelia Maria Hammond, who was born in Pittsford, Vt. Her father, Thomas Hammond, was born in Newton, Mass., February 20, 1762, and, being the son of poor parents, was taken into the home of a farmer at the age of four. When he was sixteen he enlisted in the colonial army, becoming a member of Col. Ebenezer Brooks' regiment of guards at Cambridge in 1778. Later he was assigned to the artillery. He witnessed the execution of Major Andre. After the war was ended he went to Shaftsbury, Vt., where he was employed by Col. Ichabod Cross, a noted Indian fighter, whose daughter, Hannah, he married March 25, 1784. They were given a tract of forest land at Pittsford, Rutland County, Vt., and settled upon it. He became a prominent man in his neighborhood and was held in the highest respect by all who knew him. January 6, 1791, he served as delegate to the Vermont convention which adopted the constitution of the United States. The newly-organized state of Vermont paid New York state $30,000 to secure a release of the latter's claim on her, and Thomas Hammond was appointed to convey from Rutland to Albany the purchase price, making this offer in behalf of the state. For ten years he was a member of the Vermont legislature, for six years was assistant judge of Rutland County, and for four years a member of the executive council of Vermont. He was usually called "colonel," this title being his by right of service in the state militia. In addition to the management of his large farm, he engaged in the manufacture of woolen cloth. His first wife, Hannah, died February 2, 1819, and afterward he married Mrs. Sarah Stewart. His ten children were all born of his first marriage, Mrs. Eldredge being the sixth of these. His death occurred April 4, 1847. Our subject has a cousin, Gen. John Hammond, who was an officer in the Civil war and afterward served as congressman; another cousin, Charles A. Eldredge, served as a member of congress from Wisconsin.

The great-grandfather of our subject, Daniel Hammond, was born in Massachusetts October 18, 1727. He served in the French and Indian war and assisted in the taking of Cape Breton from the French, also took part in the forty-six days' siege of Louisburg, which ended June 17, 1745. As a result of exposure he contracted rheumatism, which rendered him bedridden for fifteen years. However, he recovered at length and fired with his old-time enthusiasm, he took up his rifle and prepared to defend his country in the war with England. His name appears as a member of Capt. A. Fuller's company that marched April 19, 1775, from Newton to Cambridge. He was not spared to witness the triumph of American arms, but died in 1777. His wife,

who was Lucy Jones, a woman of strong mind and fine family, died in 1799 and was buried at Pittsford, Vt.

The father of Daniel was John Hammond, born March 16, 1696, and married at Newton in 1718 to Margaret Wilson, daughter of Samuel and Experience (Trowbridge) Wilson. He died in 1773. His father, Thomas, who was born December 16, 1666, and died in 1738, was a son of Thomas, who died in 1678, and he in turn was a son of Thomas, who came to America as early as 1636 and settled at Hingham, Mass., where he was admitted as a freeman March 9, 1636. In 1650 he purchased land in what is now Newton, near a beautiful bay which now bears his name. His wife was Elizabeth Cason. The date of his baptism was January 6, 1586, and his death occurred in September, 1675. His father, Thomas, of Lovenham, Suffolk County, England, married Rose Trippe, and two of their children came to America: Thomas (before mentioned), and William, who was proprietor of Watertown, Mass., and whose son, Benjamin, married a sister of William Penn. Our subject's mother was born January 17, 1796, and died in 1863. Of the second marriage there was a son, Joseph Hammond, who was a banker in New York City and later a government employe in Washington, where he died.

The subject of this article was born August 3, 1831. In boyhood he attended the district school at Bridport, the high school in Burlington, and then went to Troy, N. Y., where he was employed in the office of Charles Saxe, a brother of John G. Saxe. Later he was with an uncle in the lumber and grain business at Crown Point. He was married in Vermont, in October, 1858, to Miss Mary J. Goodwin, a native of that state, and daughter of John and Wealthy (Lee) Goodwin. Mrs. Eldredge died in Bridport in 1865.

From 1866 to 1869 Mr. Eldredge engaged in the grocery business in Burlington, Vt. While there he was united in marriage January 2, 1867, with Miss Emma C. Hayward, who was born in Bridport, a daughter of Charles N. Hayward, born March 25, 1817. Her grandfather, Newton Hayward, was born in Morristown, N. J., and settled in Bridport, Vt., when it was a wilderness. He entered land and engaged in farming, besides which he followed the blacksmith's trade. He enlisted in the war of 1812 as an officer and was known as Captain Hayward. He died in Bridport when sixty years of age. His wife, Hannah (Farrand) Hayward, was born in New Jersey in 1775, a daughter of Bethuel Farrand, who was a lieutenant in the New Jersey militia during the Revolutionary war, and was wounded while in the service. After the war was ended he returned home, an invalid, incapacitated for work. He died in 1794. His wife, Rhoda (Smith) Farrand, who was born in 1747 in New Jersey, went to Vermont and spent her last days. She was a daughter of Samuel Smith, who was born in New Jersey in 1720, and learned the shoemaker's trade. In 1771 he moved to Vermont, making the trip in a wagon drawn by oxen, and becoming a pioneer of Addison County; he married Hannah Allen. The Farrands were descendants of Huguenots who came from Clermont-Ferrand, one hundred and thirty-seven miles from Paris, France.

Charles N. Hayward was a farmer in Bridport and also engaged extensively in raising merino sheep. He was a prominent man of his town, which he served as a selectman. In religion he was a Congregationalist. He died in 1874, when fifty-seven years of age. His wife, Susan E. Rockwood, was born in Bridport, daughter of William Rockwood, a native of Chesterfield, N. H. (born in 1780), who removed in early manhood to Bridport, Vt., and engaged in farming there. He was a member of the Congregational Church. His father, Elisha Rockwood, was born in Groton, Mass., and removed to New Hampshire, where he carried on a farm. He was on the roll of the Lexington alarm. The Rockwood family came from Rockywood, England. The founder of the family in this country was John, who settled at Dorchester, Mass., in 1636. William Rockwood married Chloe Hemenway, a native of Vermont and daughter of Jacob Hemenway, who was a state representative and prominent man of affairs. The lineage is traced back to Elizabeth Hughes, member of the royal family of Wales.

The great-grandfather of Mrs. Eldredge was Elisha Rockwood, who married Abigail Stone, a descendant of Simon Stone, representative from Watertown, 1676–80; also a descendant of John Whipple, who represented Watertown prior to Mr. Stone's term of service; also a descendant of Jonas Prescott, grandfather of Col. William Prescott, of Bunker Hill fame. Elisha was a son of Elisha, Sr., who married Miss Lydia Adams, member of a family whose lineage is traced back to the Welsh royalty, in the thirteenth century. Mrs. Hayward resided in Colorado Springs for several years. Her death occurred October 8,

1898. She was the mother of four children, of whom two sons died at the ages of fourteen and twenty-one respectively. Mrs. Eldredge, who was the eldest of the family, was reared in Bridport, and graduated from Glenwood Seminary at Brattleboro, Vt., in 1865. Two years later she became the wife of our subject. They had an only son, John Hammond, but he died in infancy. In 1878 they made a tour of the British Isles and continent, and on their return to America, in 1879, settled in Colorado Springs, Mr. Eldredge coming here in June and his wife joining him in September. In religion they are members of the Congregational Church, in which he has served as a trustee and deacon. He is a Republican, and Mrs. Eldredge has been a member of the Republican State Central Committee since suffrage was given to women in Colorado. She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Colonial Dames.

ALEXANDER H. LACY, editor of the Wet Mountain *Tribune*, at Westcliffe, Custer County, was born in Hannibal, Mo., August 8, 1839. He is a son of John L. Lacy, whose father, Stephen Lacy, came to this country and settled in Virginia, but later went to Kentucky and from there moved to St. Louis, Mo. Of his childen, seven in number, all were born in Albemarle County, Va. John L. was born in 1808, and accompanied the family to Kentucky and Missouri. Mainly through his own efforts he acquired a good education. For a time he engaged in business for himself as a beef packer, then became a member of the firm of Samuels, Moss & Co., who in the '50s were heavy shippers of pork to New Orleans from Hannibal. An old-line Whig, he was active in politics and was a strong Union man during war times. He was familiarly known as Squire Lacy. His marriage united him with Elmira Church, of Ohio, whose grandfather, Timothy Church, took a prominent part in the Revolutionary war. Eight children were born of their union, viz.: Robert, deceased; Benjamin, deceased; Mary, wife of Leonard Mefford; Alexander H.; Frank, deceased; Eleanor, who is married and lives in Chicago; Lewis, a boiler-maker at Hannibal, Mo.; and Elijah, deceased.

When less than thirteen years of age our subject entered a printing office in Hannibal, where he learned the trade. From there he was sent to Cincinnati, to work for the Methodist Book Concern, but after a short time in that city he left. For a few years he worked at his trade in various places, as employment was offered. Returning to Hannibal he ran an office there. In 1858 he removed his plant to Macon City, Mo., and started the first paper there, but the venture not proving profitable he discontinued the paper. The war coming on his surroundings grew very unpleasant, so he went to Kansas, where he edited a paper on the border when the militia were there. However, trouble arose and he returned to Hannibal, where he started the Hannibal *News*, a daily, and a Douglas Democratic, or Union, organ. Early in 1861 the flag that he raised was torn down. However, he continued as firm as ever in his opposition to slavery. When the Sixteenth Illinois Infantry arrived he had the only Union flag that floated in the town. In October, 1861, he enlisted at Quincy, Mo., as a private in Company E (but was later transferred to Company I), of the Third Cavalry, which he recruited. At Palmyra, Mo., he was elected second lieutenant and afterward appointed adjutant of the regiment, and in 1862 was placed on scouting duty at Rolla, Mo. Returning to Hannibal in 1863, he was married October 20 to Sarah P. Lewis, of that city. Accompanied by her he returned to his station. On military examination at Rolla he was appointed first lieutenant. He resigned his commission March 12, 1864, and returned to Hannibal.

While working as mail agent on the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad, between Quincy and St. Joe, in October, 1864, the train on which Mr. Lacy was at the time was captured by guerillas. Shortly afterward he resigned and secured employment on the Quincy *Herald*, of which three weeks later he was made city editor. In 1867 he returned to Hannibal, becoming city editor of a paper there. Afterward, while publishing the *West and South*, the publishers of the Quincy *Herald* sent for him to manage their paper during Singleton's campaign; at the close of that campaign he went on the Quincy *Whig*, and in 1869 became connected with the *Evening Journal*. Going to Pittsfield in 1871, he conducted the mechanical and local department of the *Pike County Democrat*. In 1872 he was offered and accepted the city editorship of the Kansas City *Journal of Commerce*, which position he held until the summer of 1877. Later he spent three months with the Kansas City *Times* as night editor. When an independent paper, the *Evening*

Mail, was started, he conducted its city department during the campaign of 1878.

Coming to Colorado in March, 1879, Mr. Lacy conducted the *Miner* at Silver Cliff for a short time, then, with a man who had some type, he started the Silver Cliff *Prospector*. After five issues as a weekly he moved to better quarters and turned his paper into a daily. Seven months later, owing to legal complications, he sold out. After a visit home, in 1880, he returned and started the *Republican*, which was owned by a stock company. Two years later, owing to a disagreement among the stockholders, he was cheated out of his stock and then started the *Evening Call*. However, this was not a financial success. His next position was as foreman in the mechanical department of the *Democrat*, which had recently started. Soon he bought the paper and changed its name to that of Wet Mountain *Tribune*, taking it with an indebtedness of $1,500. Within six months the debt was paid and the paper was removed to Westcliffe in 1885, since which time it has been conducted prosperously.

In addition to his duties as newspaper editor, Mr. Lacy has been heavily interested in mining propositions and now holds some very promising properties. He is also interested in a marble quarry. Since coming to Westcliffe he has served as mayor for two terms. He assisted in organizing the E. V. Sumner Post No. 24, G. A. R., and Silver Cliff Lodge No. 6, A. O. U. W., of both of which he is now a member. Of three children born of his marriage, two are living: James W., an engineer on the Burlington route; and John B., superintendent of the Elgin & Smith mill, at Idaho Springs.

CLARENCE EDSALL, who is engaged in the mining brokerage business in Colorado Springs, is the senior member of the firm of Edsall, Key & Co., which he started, individually, in April, 1891. One of the first to enter the Cripple Creek region, he has since been active in the development of its mining interests and is connected with many companies as a director. He assisted in the organization of the companies operating the Isabella, Fannie Rawlings, Specimen (of which he is secretary and treasurer) and Oriole (of which he has been president). He was one of the organizers of the Colorado Springs Mining Stock Association and served as its first vice-president. As a broker his transactions have aggregated millions of dollars and have been uniformly successful, which fact is due to his conservative disposition and good judgment.

Thomas Edsall, our subject's grandfather, was born near Goshen, Orange County, N. Y., and in 1849 went to California, returning and removing to Saginaw, Mich., where he was a pioneer lumberman and was also interested in railroads. Through a forest fire he lost over $500,000 and his death followed soon afterward. Thomas Henry Edsall, our subject's father, was born in New York City, a descendant of English and Dutch pioneers of America. He graduated from Brown University, with the degree of A. B. in 1861, and was commissioned adjutant of the One Hundred and Seventy-sixth New York Volunteers, assigned to the department of the Gulf, he being on detached service at headquarters until mustered out in the latter part of 1863. He then resumed his law studies in the law school of Columbia College and in the office of O'Connor & Dunning. In 1865 he was admitted to the bar and the next year formed a law partnership with Theodore M. Davis, under the name of Davis & Edsall, which continued until 1871. After Mr. O'Connor retired from his partnership with Benjamin F. Dunning, the firm of Dunning, Edsall & Fowler was formed, which connection continued until ill health forced Mr. Edsall to come to Colorado in 1886. He had been deeply interested in the early history of New York and New Jersey, and had written for numerous publications articles bearing upon this subject. Among these papers were some prepared for the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, of which he was a member. He was one of the founders and vice-president of the New York Society of the Sons of the Revolution, also assisted in organizing the University Club.

Settling in Glenwood Springs, then one hundred miles from any railroad, Mr. Edsall spent several years as attorney for the mining companies and organizations formed to develop that part of the state. His health having been restored, in 1890 he came to Colorado Springs and formed a partnership with Judge Pattison, Henry M. Hobson being afterward admitted, thus constituting the firm of Pattison, Edsall & Hobson, of Denver and Colorado Springs, which had a large practice. In 1896 the firm dissolved partnership. Afterward Mr. Edsall was counsel for a number of railway, mining and irrigation corporations, operating in Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, New Mexico and Texas. He was a

member of the Loyal Legion of the United States, the Holland Society of New York, and president of the Cheyenne Mountain Country Club. He was also a member of the Denver, El Paso and University Clubs, the state chapter Sons of the Revolution, Society of Colonial Wars and Theta Delta Chi, of his alma mater. During the war he and his father assisted in raising the One Hundred and Seventy-sixth New York Infantry, in which, as before stated, he served for two years as first lieutenant. He died October 25, 1897. His wife, who was Marie L. Burroughs, was born in New York City and is still living. Her father, William Burroughs, was born in Newburyport, Mass., and moved to New York City, where he engaged in the newspaper business. Later he went to San Francisco, where he founded one of the leading dailies, and continued in that city until he died. His father, William, who was of English descent, was born in Newburyport and was a seafaring man and owner of a vessel that sailed from that port.

In New York City, where he was born January 20, 1868, the subject of this sketch received his early education in private schools. He was graduated from Amherst College in 1889, with the degree of A. B. Afterward he studied law in Colorado Springs for a year, but gave it up in order that he might enter upon a business career. He is a member of the El Paso and Denver Clubs and treasurer and a director of the Cheyenne Mountain Country Club, which he assisted in organizing. He is also identified with the Sons of the Revolution and the Holland Society. As a member of the Chamber of Commerce he has taken an active part in the business history of the city. Politically he favors Republican principles and always supports the candidates of the party.

CAPT. DANIEL E. COOPER, who is engaged in the real-estate business at Lamar and is also the postmaster at this place, holds rank among the first settlers here. It was in 1886 that he came to Bent (now Prowers) County and May of that year found him filing a claim to a homestead adjoining the present site of Lamar on the southeast. During the same year the town was started, and from that time to this he has been intimately identified with every enterprise for forwarding local interests and promoting the growth of the place. When Prowers was cut off from Bent County in 1889, Lamar was made the county-seat of the new organization, and this proved of material benefit to local development, bringing to this point the county officers and all of the county business. Other influences have assisted in securing the growth of Lamar to its present population of fifteen hundred.

The son of J. W. and Rachel (Graves) Cooper, our subject was born in Putnam County, Ind., August 11, 1838. At seventeen years of age he accompanied his parents from his native county to Madison County, Iowa. His education was obtained in public schools and an academy. At nineteen years of age he began to teach in Iowa, and that occupation he followed for a few years. In July, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company F, Fourth Iowa Infantry, and served for three years and three months. After one year in the ranks (during which time he took part in the battle of Pea Ridge, Ark., and other engagements), he was promoted to be second lieutenant, and served as such for one year, meantime participating in the battle of Chickasaw Bayou and the siege of Vicksburg. While in front of Vicksburg he was commissioned first lieutenant, and in February, 1864, was made captain of his company. At the close of the Atlanta campaign, in October, 1864, he was honorably discharged from the service. While he had his clothing shot through, he was never wounded in an engagement, nor was he ever captured by the enemy.

For more than a year after leaving the army, Captain Cooper was employed as a clerk in the treasury department at Washington, D. C. From there he returned to Madison County, Iowa, and in 1869 was elected clerk of the courts, in which capacity he served for four years. Afterward he was cashier of the Citizens' National Bank at Winterset, Madison County, for two years, and postmaster at the same place from 1878 to 1886, the time of his removal to Colorado. Politically he has always adhered to the Republican party, and he cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1860. Four years prior to that, he had taken an active part in Fremont's campaign for president. In 1896 he was the Republican nominee for state senator and the preceding year had been nominated for county treasurer, but the minority of his party prevented his election in both instances.

In August, 1863, Captain Cooper married Miss Carrie Yates, who was born in Putnam County, Ind., and resided there until her marriage. Five children were born of their union, but the

two daughters are deceased. The oldest son, William W., who married Sarah E. Goodale, is assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Lamar; Ora is deputy postmaster, and Fred is a student in the local schools.

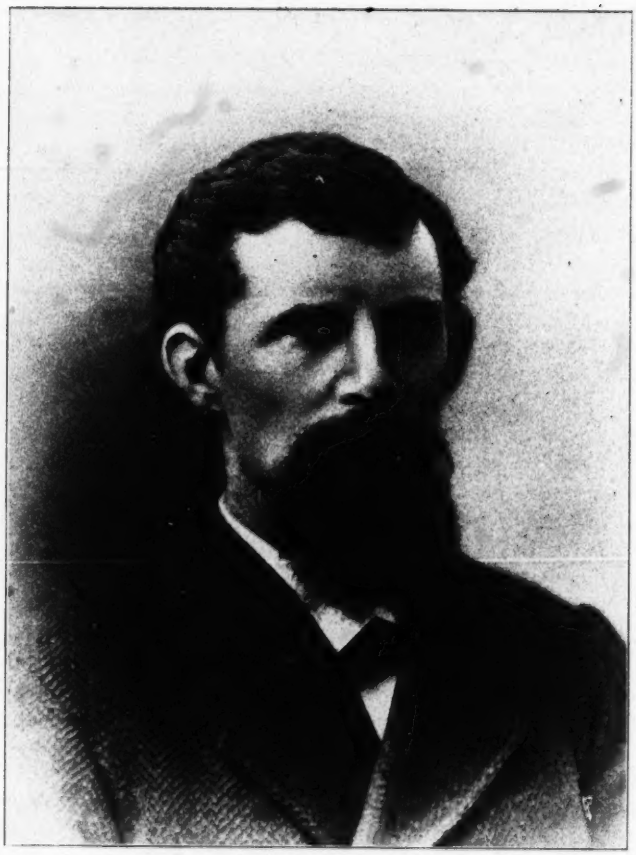
THOMAS H. CRAVEN, M. D., is, in point of years of professional activity, the oldest physician in Fremont County. In 1869, before any railroad had been built to Canon City, he came here via wagon from Gilpin County, and with his wife settled upon a small ranch ten miles north of the town. His liking for the life of a ranchman was quite pronounced, but as it was neither pleasant nor agreeable to his wife, he removed to the city in February, 1872, in order that she might have the advantages of town life. He at once engaged in practice and established a reputation as a skillful, reliable physician. For more than twenty years he has acted as local surgeon for the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. While his practice has been general, he has a special fondness for surgery and has devoted considerable time to its study. Both from a professional and financial point of view he has been successful, and the brick residence just east of the main part of the town, erected by him in 1897, is one of the finest in the county.

Dr. Craven was born at Crab Orchard, Ray County, Mo., May 26, 1837. His grandfather, Richard Craven, was born in Randolph County, N. C., January 19, 1776, and was a son of one of the original settlers of Craven colony (now Craven County), N. C. There he engaged in farming until 1806, when he removed to East Tennessee. From that state in 1831 he went to Missouri and entered a tract of wild land which he improved and placed under cultivation. While in North Carolina he married Elizabeth Raines, who was born in Randolph County, May 22, 1775. Of their eleven children the oldest, Joseph, was born November 23, 1797, and was nine years of age when he accompanied his parents to East Tennessee. Early in life he took up the work incident to farming. In 1818, having attained his majority, he left home and became a pioneer of Missouri. He continued to reside in Cole County until 1822, when he returned to Tennessee, but ten years later again removed to Missouri, bringing with him his father; eventually the entire family settled in Ray County. He followed general farming and improved considerable land there. In the Democratic party he was an active worker. For sixteen years he served as constable and justice of the peace. In religion he was a member of the Christian Church. May 6, 1824, he married Prudence Grimes, of Tennessee, and ten children were born of their union. The four now living are: George W., who occupies the old homestead in Ray County; Thomas H.; Howard, who is on the old home farm; and Therza C., widow of S. S. Drake, and a resident of Vallejo, Cal.

After attending public schools for some years our subject entered the college at Richmond, where he studied for one year. Later he was with his brother in the mercantile business at Camden, Mo., after which he began the study of medicine. In the early part of the Civil war he entered the army as captain of a company, and did considerable duty in scouting, but, owing to ill health, he was obliged to resign his commission in 1863. He then again took up the study of medicine at Jefferson College, Philadelphia. In the spring of 1864 he opened an office at Centreville (now Kearney), Mo. By reason of the different troops that passed back and forth the surroundings became unpleasant, and Dr. Craven decided to come to Colorado, thinking opportunities would be good here. In September, 1864, he settled in Gilpin County, and there engaged in practice for five years, coming to Canon City in April, 1869.

April 14, 1869, Dr. Craven married Millie McMinn, who was of Scotch descent. She died January 28, 1891, leaving two sons, Ned C., cashier of the First National Bank of Canon City; and Percy H., agent of the Wells-Fargo Express Company here. The doctor's second marriage took place December 12, 1894, and united him with Mrs. Kate W. Richardson, of St. Joseph, Mo.

In 1879 Dr. Craven spent ten months in California, hoping that the change would benefit his wife's health. While there he became impressed with the idea that as fine fruit could be raised in Colorado as on the Pacific coast, and, largely as an experiment, he bought his present property and started an orchard. In the raising of fruit he has met with considerable success, and in this way others have been encouraged to plant orchards. He is a director in the First National Bank and is connected with other enterprises of an important and beneficial character. He is a member of the state and county medical organizations and the National Association of Railway



ALBERT G. BOONE.

Surgeons. Fraternally he is a member of Mount Moriah Lodge No. 15, A. F. & A. M.; Canon City Chapter No. 14, R. A. M.; and Canon City Commandery No. 9, K. T. Politically he has been a life-long Democrat. From 1873 to 1877 he served as county treasurer, for four years was a member of the town council and for two terms served as mayor. He is a progressive citizen, who gives his support to all enterprises for the good of the community, and his life has been such as to warrant the high regard in which he is held.

ALBERT G. BOONE, a direct descendant of the famous frontiersman, Daniel Boone, came to Archuleta County in 1886 and homesteaded a quarter-section of land sixteen miles south of Pagosa Springs, where he has since made many valuable improvements and engaged in raising stock. At times he winters as many as two hundred head of cattle, which he feeds hay and grain raised on his ranch. On the Democratic ticket he was elected county commissioner in 1893 and at the expiration of his term in 1896 was re-elected for three years. He is chairman of the board at the present time.

Near Kansas City, Mo., in 1845, our subject was born to Van D. and Mary A. Boone, natives of Kentucky. His father, who was one of the leading stockmen in western Missouri, came to Colorado in 1860 and settled in Pueblo County, taking up government land eighteen miles east of Pueblo. There he devoted the remainder of his life to farming and stock-raising, dying on his ranch when eighty-seven years of age. He was a man of integrity and actively identified with public affairs. His wife was a sister of William Randall, of London, Ky., who was a member of congress for several years and a distinguished citizen of Kentucky. She is now living and resides in Pueblo, well preserved and active notwithstanding her seventy-six busy years. In her family there are seven children, namely: Albert G.; Emma H., Mrs. Lewis Barnham, whose son, Lewis Barnham, Jr., is the present adjutant-general of Colorado; Charles R., of Archuleta County; Zurelda E., of Pueblo; Harriet B., wife of T. R. Jones, of Pueblo County; Benjamin F. and Jesse M., of Pueblo County.

When the family came to Colorado, the subject of this sketch was fifteen years of age, and afterward, he being the eldest child, had charge of the farm and business affairs. In 1883 he went to New Mexico, where for three years he engaged in raising stock, which he ranged on the plains of that territory. From New Mexico he came to Archuleta County, his present home. A progressive man, he has been a leader in the building up and development of this county, and has done much to promote its progress. Realizing the great value of an education, he has helpfully assisted in the schools of Pueblo and Archuleta Counties, where he has acted as school director since attaining his majority. He organized school district No. 6, in this county. While he has had many reverses, they have not discouraged him, but in spite of them he has worked his way forward to a position of independence and influence among the substantial men of the county. Among the people here he has many friends, as is evidenced by the fact that, in the various offices he has filled, he received the support of all parties. Fraternally he is connected with Pagosa Camp No. 412, Woodmen of the World.

In 1876 Mr. Boone married Miss Susie H. Fosdick, daughter of Henry M. Fosdick, a pioneer of Pueblo County and a civil engineer who laid out the town site of Pueblo. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Boone are: Van D., Henry A., Elsie B., Jesse, Elliott and Esther.

ALLEN D. JONES, president of the Pharmacist Mining Company and the Bodie Mining Company and one of the successful operators in Cripple Creek, came to this state in 1890 and has since made his home in Colorado Springs. When Cripple Creek became famous through the discovery of gold there, he was one of the first to locate claims there. Abandoning the drug business in 1892, he assisted in organizing the Pharmacist Mining Company, with a capital of $1,200,000. For the first few months he held the office of secretary, but was then made the president and has since served in this position. The Pharmacist is not only a successful, but an old company as well, and has the distinction of having made the second shipment from Cripple Creek district, also shipping the first carload lot from the divide on the Midland. Besides the Pharmacist, he is interested in the Bodie Mining Company on Squaw Mountain and in other patented claims.

The Jones family removed in an early day from Virginia to Kentucky, and some of its members bore a part in the Revolutionary and Indian wars. From Kentucky our subject's grandfather removed to Missouri and engaged in

medical practice there. Dr. Harmon Jones, father of our subject, was born in Kentucky, graduated from the Starling Medical College in St. Louis, and practiced in Paris, later in Williamsburg, Callaway County, and finally removed to Fulton, Mo. During the Civil war he served as a surgeon. He was a prominent man among the early settlers and was accustomed to ride, on horseback, with his saddlebags, for long distances in order to visit his patients. He continued in active practice until four years before his death, which occurred at the age of eighty-three. Fraternally he was connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

The mother of our subject was Elizabeth Carnes, whose father located a farm on the present site of the St. Louis courthouse. She died when seventy-six years of age. Of her six children four are living, two of whom, Homer (in Cripple Creek) and our subject, are in Colorado. The last-named was the youngest of the family. He was born in Williamsburg, Mo., December 21, 1864, and spent the most of his time, until twelve, in Fulton. For three years he was a student in Westminster College in that village. Later he went to Kansas City, Mo., where he studied pharmacy with H. C. Arnold, and graduated from the Kansas City College of Pharmacy with the degree of Ph. G. He then went to Fort Scott, Kan., and bought a store, where he carried on a drug business. On selling out, he went back to Kansas City and for one year carried on a drug business on Seventeenth and Grand avenue. In 1890 he came to Colorado Springs and for one year was employed by Miller Brothers, since which time he has given his attention to mining. In 1893 he assisted in the organization of the First National Bank of Cripple Creek, of which he was the first vice-president, and served as a director for two years, but then resigned and sold his interest.

In Ottawa, Kan., Mr. Jones married Miss Lola Campbell, who was born in Ohio and by whom he has a son, William Robert. He was made a mason in El Paso Lodge No. 13, with which he is identified. He is also a member of Colorado Springs Chapter No. 6, R. A. M.; Pike's Peak Commandery No. 6, K. T., Colorado Consistory, El Jebel Temple, N. M. S. Politically he votes the Democratic ticket. He is a well-known member of the Pike's Peak Club. Though not a member of any denomination he contributes to the support of Grace Episcopal Church, with which his wife is connected. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Colorado Springs. His mining ventures have met with success, for they are backed by his persevering energy and excellent judgment, and the experience which he has gained makes his opinion valuable in matters relating to mining.

ARTHUR PECK has made his home in Colorado Springs since June, 1872, and is a stockholder in the Portland and Anchoria-Leland mines, two of the most remunerative mining properties in the Cripple Creek region. While he is now successful and prosperous, he has gained success only after years of apparently unrequited toil. For thirty-six years he struggled, in the face of financial reverses, and the ill health of himself and family. His connection with the two mines named marked a turning point in his fortunes, and from that time he has enjoyed the smiles of prosperity.

The Peck family was founded in America by three brothers who emigrated from Wales and settled in New England. Jason Peck, who was born in Massachusetts, removed to Steuben County, N. Y., and remained there until his death, when almost eighty years of age. His son, Erastus, who was born in Massachusetts, became a farmer in Schuyler County, N. Y., and also engaged in building at Anderson settlement on Seneca Lake. At the time of his death he was forty-one years of age. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Lydia Bailey, was born in Massachusetts and in childhood accompanied her parents to New York. At the time of her death she was seventy-one years of age. Of her six children that attained mature years all are living but one daughter, who died in New York. The others are: Joel S., a farmer living in New York; Martin H., a successful farmer of Altay; Mrs. Nancy Jackson, of Canisteo, N. Y.; and Ann Eliza, Mrs. Winters, living near Altay, N. Y.

Near the head of Seneca Lake, in Schuyler County, N. Y., the subject of this sketch was born April 5, 1835. He attended the district schools, Dundee Academy and a seminary, but poor health prevented the completion of his education. In 1856 he went to Peoria County, Ill., and settled in the town of Jubilee, but afterward removed to El Paso, Woodford County, where he engaged in farming. However, his experience in El Paso was not enjoyable, for twice cyclones destroyed his property and in one of these storms

he was severely injured. In 1868 he removed to Clinton, De Witt County, where he carried on a meat market. In 1872 he came to Colorado, hoping that this climate might benefit himself and wife. As soon as he was able to engage in business, he opened a meat market on Tejon street, and this business he continued, at intervals, as his health permitted. Since 1869 he has been interested in mines, his first venture being in the Gunnison district, after which he was in Leadville, and finally bought stock in Cripple Creek mines.

In El Paso, Ill., Mr. Peck married Miss Lucinda D. Nay, who was born in New Hampshire, a descendant of the famous French general, Marshal Michel Ney. Her father, Gardiner Nay, was an early settler of Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Peck have an only son, Frank G., who is secretary and treasurer of the Portland Gold Mining Company. Politically Mr. Peck is a firm believer in the silver cause, and supports that branch of the Republican party. In the fall of 1872, shortly after he came to this city, he assisted in organizing a Baptist Church and so great was his interest in the work that he generously donated one-third of his entire property for the building of the house of worship. Of those who assisted in the formation of the church he alone survives, and, as a charter member and active worker, he has borne a part in every plan for the growth of the congregation and the enlargement of its work.

HON. JAMES CASTELLO, a pioneer of Colorado, was born and reared upon a farm in Pennsylvania and in early manhood removed to St. Louis, Mo., where he had mercantile interests. Later he engaged in lead mining at Mineral Point and vicinity. He was married in Wisconsin in 1838 to Catherine Hughes, a native of Ohio and in girlhood a resident of Illinois. In 1840 he returned to St. Louis, where he engaged in farming near the city. A man of prominence in his community, he was elected county sheriff in 1857 and at other times held various local positions.

During the summer of 1858 one of Mr. Castello's sons had come to Colorado and in 1860 he crossed the plains, intending to settle in the west. Going to Nevadaville he engaged in mining for one year, after which he was similarly interested in Fairplay, Park County. At the same time he carried on a hotel business there until 1868. His family had joined him in 1863. In 1870 he removed to El Paso County, where he founded the town of Florissant, named in honor of his former home town in Missouri. There he started the first store, which he conducted in connection with farming.

For one term, during his residence in Park County, Mr. Castello served as county judge. In 1865 he was a member of the first state senate of Colorado, which met in Golden in December of that year, and then adjourned to meet in Denver. However, the proceedings of the convention were not ratified by President Johnson, and hence were rendered null. In 1868, when the United States land office was established at Fairplay for the district now included in Leadville, he was appointed by President Johnson receiver for the same and continued in that capacity until 1872. His death occurred May 18, 1878. His wife died at Florissant October 27, 1898, in the eightieth year of her age. They were the parents of nine children, six of whom attained mature years.

FRED ALLEN YOUNG, whose residence in Colorado Springs dates from December 10, 1876, is one of the successful stockmen of this section of the state. From his original purchase of two hundred and eighty acres he has, by the purchase of adjoining tracts, become the owner of sixteen hundred and sixty-two acres in Elbert County, on which he raises large quantites of hay, as well as sheep and cattle. The land is enclosed by substantial fencing and is watered by the East Bijou or Beaver Creek. For some time he gave his attention largely to the raising of graded merinoes, but since 1896 he has been interested in the cattle business. Besides this place, which lies in Elbert County, near Ramah, El Paso County, he owns ranch property south of Granada, Colo. While necessarily much of his time has been spent in the country, he has had his family in Colorado Springs, in order that the children might receive the excellent educational advantages offered by this city. The residence is at No. 528 East Boulder street.

The subject of this sketch was born in Warren, Knox County, Me., which was also the birthplace of his father, Allen, and grandfather, Allen, Sr. The last-named improved a farm, which became the family homestead. During the war of 1812 he served on the Atlantic coast. Allen, Jr., who was a farmer, died at seventy-three years of age, having spent his entire life on the home place.

He married Matilda Briggs, who was born in Knox County and died there at fifty years of age. Her father was a soldier in the war of 1812 and with three brothers and his father, took part in the battle of Plattsburgh. One of her brothers, Ambrose, served in the Mexican war; she had three half-brothers in the Civil war, two of whom lost their lives in the service, and the third was seriously wounded.

The family of Allen Young, Jr., consisted of nine children, and all of these are still living. They are: Fred Allen, who was born August 5, 1847; Matilda, who lives in Rockland, Me.; Estelle, of Sharon, Mass.; Mary, whose home is in Attleboro, Mass.; Chester and Emma, of Granada, Colo.; John C., who owns a portion of the homestead; Lewis, also of Warren; and George B., residing in Boston, Mass.

At eighteen years of age our subject left home to learn a trade. For nine years he worked as a carriage blacksmith in Rockland, and other towns in Maine. In the latter part of 1876 he came to Colorado. On the morning after his arrival in Colorado Springs, he went to the head of the Big Sandy, where he was employed on a ranch until June, 1877. He then embarked in the sheep business. Later he bought the Tibbitts ranch, which he has since cultivated and improved, increasing it to its present acreage. He has never been active in politics, but is a pronounced advocate of the Republican party. Fraternally he is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

At Gorham, near Portland, Me., Mr. Young married Miss Caroline McKinney, who was born in Scarboro, Me. They are the parents of six children, namely: Florence Mabel, Alice Maude, Pearl Blanche, Grace Eveline, Russell Earl and Raymond Everett.

JOSEPH DOZIER, who came to Colorado Springs in the early part of 1873 and is now engaged in contracting and building, was born in Moyock District, Currituck County, N.C., April 18, 1842, and descends from French ancestors who were among the early settlers of Virginia. His great-grandfather, Willis Dozier, was a native of Princess Anne County, Va., and spent his entire life upon a plantation in that state. The grandfather, Jacob Dozier, also a native of Princess Anne County, removed to Currituck County, N. C., where he engaged in farming until his death at sixty-two years. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. His wife, who was born in Currituck County, bore the maiden name of Mary Lee, and was a daughter of Daniel Lee, a planter of North Carolina.

Daniel Lee Dozier, our subject's father, was born March 8, 1816, in Currituck County, where he engaged in farming in early life. Removing to Chestertown, Md., in 1857 he embarked in the mercantile business, but two years later returned to Moyock, N. C., where he had a general mercantile store until the outbreak of the Civil war. Afterward he engaged in farming. In 1867 he removed to St. Joseph, Mo., and has since lived in retirement, in that city and in Colorado Springs. His wife, Mary, was born in Currituck County, but was reared in Tennessee, to which state she had accompanied her father, Dennis Dozier, a native of Currituck County. She died in North Carolina in 1852, at the age of thirty-five years. Of her six children four attained years of maturity, namely: Joseph; Romulus, who resides in Colorado Springs; Willoughby, an architect, who died in Kansas City; and Mary, living in Colorado Springs.

Until fifteen years of age our subject lived in North Carolina. He then removed to Maryland, and in Millington was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade, under Thomas C. Ringgold. On completing the trade he went to Baltimore, where he remained from 1864 to 1867, and then went to St. Joseph, Mo., where for six years he was in the employ of Bright & De Clue. In May, 1873, he came to Colorado Springs and secured employment with W. S. Stratton, then engaged in contracting and building. In 1874 he bought out his employer and has since engaged in contracting. Among the contracts which he has had are those for the main wing of Colorado College, the Congregational Church, Gazette building, Midland block, the old postoffice and numerous residences. He also erected ten buildings for himself, which he afterward sold. In the early days of Leadville he was interested in mining there, and now owns interests in the Cripple Creek district. His business location is in Exchange Place.

The marriage of Mr. Dozier united him with Miss Martha A. Devinney, who was born in Louisville, Ky., and was a daughter of Hamilton Devinney. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South and is a lady whose many noble qualities have won for her the esteem of acquaintances. Their family consists of seven

ALBERT M. SAGER.

children, all at home, namely: May Ione, Louisa, Martha A., Dixie Lee, Marion, Joseph J. and Dorotha Devinney.

Politically Mr. Dozier is a Democrat. At one time he was connected with the Knights of Honor and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and was also active in the work of the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias. He is now identified with El Paso Lodge No. 13, A. F. & A. M.

ALBERT M. SAGER, who is well known as a successful and extensive breeder of Hereford cattle, and is one of the influential citizens of Laveta, Huerfano County, carries on a lage stock business in partnership with his brother, Henry B., under the firm title of Sager Brothers. He was born in Benton County, Ark., August 8, 1851, and was a small child when his mother died. His father, Christian C. Sager, who was a native of Germany, but spent his life principally in the United States, was a pioneer of Kansas City, Mo., and later a farmer and stock-raiser in Benton County, Ark., dying there in 1870. There were three sons in the family: Frederick W., Albert M. and Henry B. In the sketch of the last-named, which appears in this work, the family history is given quite fully.

Coming to Colorado in 1872, our subject has resided here almost continuously since. In 1876 he engaged in herding cattle for a large company, the cattle range occupying the present site of Durango. He remained in that locality for two years, after which he went to Utah in the interests of the same company. He remained in Utah until 1884. The following year, in partnership with J. F. Sibley, he embarked in the cattle business, commencing with one thousand head, for which a high price was paid. The partners operated together for five years, making their headquarters at Grand Junction and meeting with success.

Finally selling his interest to his partner, Mr. Sager came to Laveta, and joined his brother, Henry B. He bought some property located one and one-half miles east of Laveta, and here he has since engaged in stock-raising and general ranching. Much of his land has been improved and cultivated, which makes it quite valuable. He now owns sixty head of pure-bred Herefords, and is meeting with conspicuous success in the breeding of high-grade cattle.

Mr. Sager is a typical westerner. He is a worthy representative of those pioneers who have assisted in transforming this country from the barren wilderness of early days to its present wonderful state of development. Especially does he deserve credit for his progressiveness in the cattle business, by which he has not only gained individual success, but encouraged others to embark in similar enterprises. A reliable, upright and enterprising citizen, his sterling character is recognized by all who know him and his friends are many in this section of the state. He is unmarried, and makes his home with his brother. Political affairs have never received much attention from him, although he keeps himself posted concerning the questions before the people; yet his tastes not being in the line of public activities, he has devoted himself almost exclusively to his business pursuits.

THOMAS J. WRIGHT, a successful contractor and builder, and a highly respected citizen of Colorado Springs, is a descendant of an old and honored Pennsylvania family, some of whom were pioneers of the Susquehanna and Wyoming valleys. The first of the name in this country settled in Connecticut and later removed to New York, where, in Tioga County, both the father and grandfather of our subject was born. The former, who was a carpenter by trade, settled in Scottsville, Pa., where he engaged in contracting and building for many years. His death occurred in that place at the age of seventy-two.

The mother of our subject was Ellen, daughter of Robert Comstock. She was born in Luzerne County, Pa., near the line of Wyoming County, and died in Laceyville, the latter county, at the age of about sixty-eight. Her father was a member of a Connecticut family, but spent his life principally in Pennsylvania. He married a sister of Frances Slocum, who was captured by Indians, at Forty Fort, Pa., when a small child and taken by them to Indiana, where years afterward she was found by her relatives.

The family of T. J. Wright, Sr., and his wife, Ellen, consisted of eleven children, nine of whom attained mature years, and eight are now living. All, except two brothers and a sister in Colorado, remain in Pennsylvania. Three of the sons took part in the Civil war. C. J., who enlisted in Company B, Fifty-second Pennsylvania Infantry, was wounded at Fair Oaks and honorably discharged on account of physical disability; he died at Manitou, Colo. G. D., who enlisted in

Company B, Fifty-second Pennsylvania Infantry, is now a stone-dealer at Laceyville, Pa. D. M., of Colorado Springs, was a member of Company B, Fifty-second Pennsylvania Infantry, and served from the opening to the close of the war.

The birth of our subject occurred February 23, 1850, at Scottsville, Wyoming County, Pa., on the Susquehanna River. In boyhood he attended the district and private schools of his home town. Learning the carpenter's trade, he assisted his father until 1872, after which he engaged in farming at Jane Bend, Wyoming County. In 1874 he came to Colorado, intending to locate permanently in the state, but without a definite plan as to what location to select. He came to Colorado Springs and was so well pleased with the city that he has never cared to remove from it. For six years he was employed as foreman for Joseph Dozier, but since 1880 he has been contracting for himself. His shop and office are at No. 22½ North Nevada street. Among his contracts were those for W. S. Stratton's residence, the Telegraph building and other fine structures. He built the residence at No. 1414 Lincoln avenue, which he owns and occupies. Politically he is a Democrat, and fraternally belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and El Paso Lodge No. 13, A. F. & A. M. By his marriage, in Denver, to Miss Mary Corcoran, who was born in Anamosa, Iowa, a daughter, Lillian, was born.

JOHN E. HUNDLEY came to Colorado Springs in 1878 and was one of the originators and builders of the carriage road to Pike's Peak, which, until the building of the railroad, was the only means of reaching the summit of that famous mountain. In 1880 he opened a livery stable on Pike's Peak avenue, and eight years later built his present barn, the largest in the city, being 50x190 feet in dimensions, with three floors. His stables, which are known as the Antlers, are not only the finest in the city, but probably in the entire western country. He was awarded a special prize at the festival of the mountain and plain in 1897.

Hon. John B. Hundley, our subject's father, was born in Nashville, Tenn., and was a son of William Hundley, who emigrated from Scotland to Tennessee and died upon a plantation there. In 1840 the former removed to Albany, Mo., where he taught school for a time, later engaged in the mercantile business and was postmaster, also held public offices, including those of county treasurer, county clerk and representative. Removing to St. Joe in 1864 he engaged in the wholesale boot and shoe business, as a member of the firm of Hundley & Buck, on Fifth and Felix streets. In 1870 he entered the wholesale firm of Hundley, Kemper & McDonald. For some time he was president of the Merchants' Bank and vice-president of the First National Bank, also a director in the Saxton National Bank. Many of the local industries of St. Joe received encouragement from him, notably the glucose factory. From boyhood he was active in the Methodist Episcopal Church. His generosity was shown in the erection of the Hundley chapel, on Frederick avenue, which cost him $40,000. He continued in business until his death, which occurred August 1, 1896, at seventy-five years. Afterward the business was continued at the same location, under the title of the Hundley & Frazer Dry Goods Company.

The mother of our subject, who is still living, was a descendant of an English family that settled in Virginia in a very early day. She was born in that state and bore the maiden name of Tabitha Whitten. In her family there were ten children, eight of whom are living. Of the four sons, Harry and Woodson continue their father's interest in the dry-goods company, of which the former is president and treasurer; Eugene lives in Leavenworth, Kan. Our subject, who was the oldest son, was born in Albany, Mo., May 10, 1858. In 1864 he accompanied his parents to St. Joe, and in 1876 graduated from the high school of that city. Beginning at the lowest position in his father's business house, he was promoted by successive degrees, and at nineteen years was a traveling salesman, having Kansas and Colorado for his route. In 1878 he came to Colorado Springs and opened a shoe store on Tejon street. During that time, with W. C. Bradbury as a partner, he started a stage line to Leadville, running a coach through from each place every twenty-four hours, and carrying express and United States mail. At the close of a year, he sold out his shoe business in order to give his entire attention to the stage line. In 1880, when the railroad was built, the continuation of the stage was unnecessary.

With James Carlile as a partner, Mr. Hundley built the Pike's Peak carriage road, which was seventeen miles in length and was considered the best mountain road in the world. During the three years he carried on this business he was

very successful. He ran a stage line into Cripple Creek, but sold out when the Midland was built to that point. This was considered the most remarkable stage route in the world. Eight thousand pounds of express were carried almost daily, while if there were not at least four hundred passengers, the proprietors considered business dull. Fifteen six-horse stages were used daily for the transportation of passengers, express and mail. Mr. Hundley is interested in the mines of Cripple Creek, is president of the Acacia Gold Mining Company and a stockholder in many other mines. He was one of eight men who organized the Colorado Springs Driving Park Association, and has served as its president from the first. The Association bought the grounds one and one-half miles north of the city, and on the tracks there they have some of the most interesting races in the west. He was a charter member of the Chamber of Commerce, in which he was a director until 1897. During the active operation of the Board of Trade he was also identified with it. He is a charter member and president of the Pike's Peak Club and a member of the Country Club. In national politics he is a Democrat, but in local matters votes independently, favoring the men whom he deems best qualified to represent the people.

In this city Mr. Hundley was united in marriage with Miss Carrie Atherton, who was born in Austin, Minn. She is a daughter of John F. Atherton, who was an early settler of Colorado Springs and is now living in San Diego, Cal. Mr. and Mrs. Hundley have one son, John B.

JAMES B. GIBSON, M. D., a specialist in the treatment of diseases of the eye and ear, is one of the most successful physicians in Colorado and has built up a reputation, in the line of his specialties, that is not limited to the state. He is of Scotch descent. His great-grandfather, Rev. James Gibson, was a Presbyterian clergyman and for some time held the position of principal of the Lanark high school in Lanarkshire, Scotland. His son, William Gibson, M. D., engaged in the practice of his profession in Lanark, and the lady whom he married was also the daughter of a physician. Their son, John B. Gibson, M. D., was born in Lanark, and graduated from McGill University of Montreal, after which he engaged in practice. He was one of the founders of the College of Physicians and surgeons in the province of Quebec and for years held office as one of its governors. For a time he was vice-president of the Canadian Medical Association. He continued in practice at Dunham, Quebec, until his death, in the fall of 1897. Fraternally he was a Mason and in religion a member of the Episcopal Church.

The mother of our subject, Lucy S., was born in Dunham, Quebec, and was a daughter of William Baker, a native of Vermont. Her father, who owned large tracts of land in Canada, served as a member of parliament for many years, and died in Canada. He was a son of a Vermont farmer, who removed to Canada. The Baker family came from England and settled in New England. Mrs. Gibson died in 1882, leaving four children. One of the sons is a practicing physician in Huntingdon, Long Island; a daughter is the wife of a physician in Cowansville, Quebec; another son, John G., is a graduate of the Royal Military College at Kingston and is now engaged in the real-estate business in San Francisco, Cal. The youngest of the children was our subject, who was born in Dunham October 15, 1863. He was educated at Dunham and entered McGill University, where he continued in the literary department for a few years. He then took up the study of medicine and in 1886 graduated with the degree of M. D., C. M. Afterward for two years he was resident surgeon of the Mary Fletcher Hospital in Burlington, Vt., and for a similar period he was resident surgeon of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary. Afterward he engaged in practice, as an eye and ear specialist, in the city of New York, and at the same time lectured in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and College, and was an instructor in the eye and ear department in the University of the City of New York, also held an appointment as attending ophthalmic surgeon to Bellevue Hospital, and attending surgeon to the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary.

Change of climate being necessary for his health, Dr. Gibson came to Colorado in 1896, and has since engaged in the practice of his specialties in Colorado Springs, where he is also ophthalmic surgeon for the State School for the Deaf and Blind, ophthalmic surgeon for the Midland Railroad, and oculist for the St. Francis hospital at Colorado Springs. He is a member of the New York and American Ophthalmic Societies. Fraternally he is a Master Mason, in politics a Republican, and in religion is identified with the

Episcopal Church. His marriage, which took place in New York City, united him with Miss Mary Katherine Chichester, who was born in California, daughter of a prominent business man of San Francisco.

NATHAN ELDEN PARKER. With the progress of Colorado, and more especially with the history of El Paso County, Mr. Parker has been intimately associated for many years, having contributed materially to the development of its resources and the growth of its industries. A pioneer of 1860, he has witnessed the remarkable growth of this section of country, which now offers to settlers all the luxuries and refinements of life, instead of hardships and privations such as he and his fellow-pioneers endured in early days. Since 1884 he has been a permanent resident of Colorado Springs. In 1895, on the Republican ticket, he was nominated county commissioner and was elected by sixteen hundred plurality, taking his seat January 1, 1896. At the expiration of his term he was not a candidate for re-election.

The Parker family in this country descends from three brothers who crossed the ocean in the "Mayflower," from England. The paternal grandfather of our subject was a resident of western New York. The father, Capt. Chase Parker, moved to Dover, Piscataquis County, Me., where he engaged in farm pursuits and served as selectman. His death occurred when he was sixty-five. When he was a young man he followed the sea and was captain of a vessel in the coasting trade. In religion he was a Congregationalist. His wife, who was Mary Crosby, was born in Maine, where her ancestors were early settlers; her father, Eben Crosby, was a farmer near Hampden. She remained in that state until her death at sixty-seven years. In her family there were two daughters and four sons. Chase, the eldest, died in Maine; Mrs. Mary Bartlette resides in California; Eben died in Maine, July 13, 1898; Sarah, who was a teacher for twenty-one years, died in Topeka, Kan., in 1872; Stephen died at Cape Girardeau, Mo., in February, 1864, while he was in charge of a wagon train at that place.

The subject of this article was born in Dover, Me., February 21, 1832, and received his education in public schools and an academy. In February, 1854, he left New York on a steamer bound for the Isthmus of Panama, and after one month reached his destination, the California gold fields. For four years he engaged in mining in the Shasta and Yreka mines, after which he returned to Maine. Late in the year 1858 he went to Kansas, settling on a farm at what is now Valley Falls. From there, in 1860, he came to Colorado, outfitting at Leavenworth with four yoke of oxen and a wagon, and coming via the Platte route. After a journey of six weeks he reached Denver. From there he went to Central City. In the summer of 1861, returning to Valley Falls, he brought a freight train to Denver and Central City. In 1862 he made two trips, one to Denver the other to Laramie, Wyo., crossing the plains five times in one season. In 1863 he was employed as post forage master at Cape Girardeau, Mo., in the quartermaster's department, remaining for nine months. Illness obliged him to resign, and he returned to Kansas. In 1864 he hauled forage to Fort Hallock for the army. In 1865 he had charge of a train of thirty wagons for the Butterfield Overland Dispatch Company and made two trips between Atchison and Denver. During the Indian troubles of 1864–65 he had frequent narrow escapes from the savages. In 1866 he was in charge of the Holliday cattle train, and made three round trips between Atchison and Denver.

Returning to Valley Falls, Mr. Parker opened a general mercantile store, which he carried on at intervals for ten years. In 1879 he came back to Colorado and settled near Buena Vista. For one year he engaged in the forwarding and commission business, after which he had charge of boarding trains on the South Park Railroad when the tunnels were building. Later he was similarly engaged on the Rock Island road, accompanying the track-laying gang from Horton, Kan., to Colorado Springs, and from Pond Creek, I. T., to Fort Worth, Tex., also from Jansen, Neb., to Omaha. In 1893, with his son, James M., he organized the First National Bank of Cripple Creek, of which he was a director and his son the president. In 1898 he sold his stock in the bank and retired from the directorate. In addition to his other interests, he has owned stock in mines. With two others he owned the Necessity mine, and he is still connected with the Prince Albert mine.

Politically Mr. Parker is a Republican. He was made a Mason at Valley Falls and is now a member of El Paso Lodge No. 13, A. F. & A. M. In the Congregational Church he serves as a

GEORGE W. IRVIN.

member of the board of trustees. He is a charter member of the El Paso County Pioneers' Society and a member of the Association of Colorado Pioneers. November 1, 1858, in Maine, he married Miss Buradilla Dunham, who was born in Dover, her father, Eben Dunham, having been a farmer there. He died when a young man, but his wife lived to be ninety-eight. Mr. and Mrs. Parker have three children: James M.; Ida R., Mrs. Hutchins, of Valley Falls, Kan.; and Edith G., Mrs. H. H. Walbert, of Colorado Springs. The son, who is a man of fine business ability, was until recently president of the First National Bank of Cripple Creek, but sold his interest in July, 1898. He is interested in mining enterprises and is manager and superintendent of construction of the Mississippi River, Hamburg & Western Railroad in Arkansas, a work of great responsibility, but one which he is admirably fitted to discharge satisfactorily.

GEORGE W. IRVIN, superintendent of public schools of Conejos County and the owner of a ranch near Sanford, was born in Arkansas in 1857, and is a representative of a family that has long been identified with educational work. His father, Ptolemy V. Irvin, was a son of John E. Irvin, who taught in Georgia and Alabama for forty years and was very prominent in educational circles in the south. He died in 1870, when eighty-four years of age. His brother, David, was a leading attorney of Georgia, and the author of what is known as the Irvin code. The family was founded in the south in an early day by members of the Georgia colony that came from England.

One of the sons of John E. Irvin, whose name is also John, has been very prominent as an attorney in Texas. Ptolemy V. Irvin was born in Georgia, but spent his life principally in Alabama, where he was reared and where he taught school for years. At the opening of the Civil war he enlisted in the Confederate army and continued in the service until he died. By his marriage to Sarah Allan, a native of South Carolina, he had nine children, and of these seven are living, namely: Benjamin F., John E., William M., P. V., Catherine (Mrs. Asa Field), Nancy E. (Mrs. W. V. Thomas), and George W. The mother died in 1893, at the age of sixty-seven.

When our subject was very young he was taken to Alabama and was educated in public schools and Gleaner Academy of Tennessee, also the Brigham Young College in Logan, Utah, from which he graduated in 1887. He came from Tennessee to Colorado in 1883 and settled in the San Luis Valley, where he taught school for some years in or near Manassa. In August, 1885, he entered college, desiring to obtain a more finished education than had hitherto been possible. In 1887, upon graduating, he established his home at Sanford, Conejos County, of which he was among the first settlers. He continued as principal of the school in that village for eight years. In 1895 he purchased a ranch of two hundred and forty acres near Sanford, and here he has since made a start in the general stock business and farming.

The ability shown by Mr. Irvin as a teacher led to his selection as county superintendent of schools, to which office he was elected in 1895 and re-elected in 1897. Here, as in the school-room, he has proved himself to be a man of ability and intelligence, with a broad knowledge of educational work and a profound interest in its advancement. In 1890 he was elected justice of the peace at Sanford, and was re-elected in 1892, 1894 and 1896. Politically he is a pronounced Republican.

Every plan for the advancement of the schools of the county receives Mr. Irvin's co-operation. He is chairman of the County Teachers' Association, and in 1896 organized the County Reading Society, of which he is the president. During the same year he established the Conejos County Normal School, for the special training of teachers, and of this he is the general superintendent. He is a progressive educator and keeps abreast with the latest improvements in pedagogy.

The first marriage of Mr. Irvin took place in 1879 and united him with Miss Elizabeth S. Jordan, who was born in southern Tennessee and died in Conejos County in 1894, leaving one child, Mattie B. Afterward he was united in marriage with Miss Mary N. Bailey, of this county.

WILLIAM J. ROTHWELL, M. D., who is a well-known representative of the medical profession in Lincoln County, graduated from the Gross Medical College in Denver in 1894, and afterward spent six months in central Kansas, coming from there to Hugo, where he has engaged in general practice, and since 1896 has also been proprietor of a drug store. Besides his private practice, he has served acceptably as

health physician for the county and surgeon for the Kansas Pacific Railroad. During his residence in Kansas he was a member of the board of pension examiners. He is a member of the Colorado State Medical Society, and has been associated with various fraternal organizations, but is now active only in the Knights of Pythias.

Born in Perth County, Ontario, in 1866, Dr. Rothwell is a son of William Rothwell, a native of Ireland, who spent almost his entire active life in Canada, but removed to Colorado in 1880 and settled in Denver. From that time forward he lived in retirement, and his death occurred in 1898, when he was seventy-five years of age. He was united in marriage with Mary Rothwell, a native of Ontario, and who has three brothers practicing physicians in Denver. Our subject was one of a family of four sons and four daughters. The eldest, John, has engaged in railroading for a number of years and resides in Denver; T. E. is interested in ranching in this state; B.E. is a student in Gross Medical College; Katie is the wife of George Maynard, and lives in the Dominion of Canada; Sadie married Louis Waldsmith, of Denver; Nettie is the wife of Charles Burkhardt, of Denver; and Rilla is Mrs. Charles Stahl, also of Denver.

In the schools of Ontario our subject received his literary education. After coming to Denver he began to study medicine with his uncles and later took the regular course in Gross Medical College. He is interested in professional work, and if careful study and perseverance entitle one to success, he is certainly deserving of all the good fortune the future years may bring. While he has never sought office, he is by no means wanting in convictions, and may always be relied upon to vote the Democratic ticket and support its principles. In 1895 he married Miss Maggie Dugan, who was at that time a teacher in the Hugo public school. The doctor's only child died in infancy.

GEORGE D. FREED, county treasurer of Lincoln County, was first elected to this office in the fall of 1895, when he was engaged in the mercantile business at Limon. He continued his store in the latter place until August, 1896, when he moved the stock of goods to Hugo, the county-seat, and at the same time purchased another store in this place, combining the two into his general mercantile business. The management of this enterprise he has continued, in conjunction with his official duties. In the fall of 1897 he was re-elected county treasurer, and is still the incumbent of the office, which he has filled with the greatest efficiency and faithfulness.

The father of our subject, G. F. Freed, was born in Germany and emigrated to America at an early age, settling in Indiana and engaging in agricultural pursuits. For many years he was identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he was a stanch Republican and reared his son, our subject, in that faith, but the latter afterward became a Democrat. The mother of our subject was Hannah Kurrle, who was born in New York City, a daughter of Christopher Kurrle, for years the proprietor of a hotel in New York City, but during the latter part of his life a resident of Indiana. Our subject was born in Kendallville, Ind., in 1858, and was one of a family of five sons and three daughters. His oldest brother, who engaged in the mercantile business for two years in Colorado, died in 1897; Henry A., who was employed as a clerk in our subject's store for two years, is now living in Kendallville; Charles E. is engaged in the agricultural implement business at Kendallville; Jacob F. cultivates the old homestead; Elizabeth is the wife of John Bennett, a farmer of Noble County, Ind.; Helen is the wife of Archibald Crofoot, who is employed in the Star Wind Mill factory and lives in Kendallville; and Agnes married Douglas Harvey, a merchant of Avilla, Ind.

On starting out in life for himself, Mr. Freed became a traveling salesman, traveling through Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, Illinois and Minnesota. In 1881 he came to Colorado and for six months resided in Denver and vicinity, but in 1882 returned to Indiana. Six years later, in 1888, he again came to Colorado, this time settling at Arriba, Lincoln County, where he opened a general store. In 1889 he removed to Limon Station, at the junction of the railroads, where he engaged in business until August, 1896. During his residence at Limon he was a member of the school board and for five years served as its secretary. Besides his other interests he is the owner of a farm in Montrose County, where he has a large fruit orchard. His marriage, which took place July 29, 1891, united him with Mollie E. Ash, daughter of Park A. and Cornelia Ash, her father being a contractor at Longmont, Colo.; he died in 1894. Mr. Freed is a

man who has attained a large degree of success, and that, too, without assistance from anyone. He has made his own way in the world from an early age and by industry and good judgment has become the possessor of valuable business interests, besides acting as the incumbent of one of the most important county offices.

WILMER M. KINSMAN, who has resided in Colorado since 1863, and has been connected with the Midland Railroad shops constantly since 1888, is a member of an old family of Massachusetts, whose earliest records date back to 1337 in Northamptonshire, England. Robert (2d), son of Robert Kinsman (1st), was born in England and crossed the ocean on the ship "Mary and John," from London to Boston in May, 1634. In 1635 the two, father and son, removed to Ipswich, Mass., where two years later they were given a grant to tracts of land and built a house near the present site of the south church of Ipswich. The son, who was born in 1629, was reared in Ipswich, and was made a freeman in 1673, a selectman in 1675, tithing man in 1677, and quartermaster in 1684. During the war with the Narragansetts he bore an active and valiant part.

Thomas, son of Robert (2d), was born in Ipswich in 1662, and married Elizabeth Burnham. His son, Stephen, was born in Ipswich in 1688, and had a son, Jeremiah, who was a native of the same place and married Sarah Harris. Their son, William, born in Ipswich August 27, 1752, married Ann Brown, daughter of Lieut. Jacob and Anna (Quarles) Brown. William Kinsman was a member of Captain Parker's company of Newburyport, Mass., and took part in the battle of Bunker Hill and other Revolutionary engagements. His death occurred when he was ninety-one. He had a son William, who was born in Ipswich September 4, 1776, and married Sarah, daughter of Stephen and Elizabeth (Dodge) Brown. His entire life was spent in the house where he was born, and there he died at the age of ninety years and two months. Longevity has been very noticeable in the various generations of the family.

D. F., son of William Kinsman, was born in Ipswich January 10, 1828, and grew to manhood on his father's farm. He became a machinist and manufacturer in Columbus, Ohio. Later, removing to Bentonsport, Van Buren County, Iowa, he engaged in the manufacture of plows until his shop was burned down. In 1860 he came with oxen to Colorado and spent a few months in Breckenridge, but in the fall of the same year returned east. In 1861 he again came overland, this time with a mule team. In the fall of 1861 he went back to Bentonsport, and in 1862, accompanied by his wife and two children, made the journey across the plains by ox-team to Breckenridge. Later he engaged in mining at California Gulch, where he was reasonably successful. In the fall of 1862 he removed to Colorado City, where he bought one-half block and entered eighty acres across the creek, at what is now Calvert Heights. For ten years he carried on a blacksmith's trade. In 1872 he homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres on Cheyenne Creek, where he engaged in farming and the stock business. Later he turned his attention to mining in Colorado and New Mexico. Fraternally he was connected with the Odd Fellows. He was trustee of Colorado City for a time, and died in that city in 1888. His wife, who was Martha A. Wood, a native of Illinois, died in Colorado City in 1884. She was a daughter of Clement Wood, of a southern family, who settled in Illinois, thence removed to Iowa, and in 1862 went to California. On his return east he served as a commissioned officer in the Union army. He died in Bentonsport in 1896. Our subject was one of three sons, and was born in Bentonsport, Iowa, May 21, 1856. His brother, Clement Wood Kinsman, was at one time a trustee of Colorado City, where he is now living, and is a manufacturer of cement and plaster of paris. The other brother, Herbert Clarence, is in the employ of the Colorado Midland in Colorado City.

In 1862 our subject was brought by his parents to Colorado and settled in Colorado City. He attended the public schools and for two terms was a student in Colorado College. For some years he was interested with his father in the stock business, after which he was employed in Kansas City, Mo., for three years. Since 1888 he has operated a moulding machine in the Midland shops. He resides in a residence built by himself on the old home site in Colorado City. Politically a Republican, he was an alderman for two years, and served as chairman of the committee on streets, also as a member of other committees. He is connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the American Yeomen.

The marriage of Mr. Kinsman in Colorado City united him with Miss Clara Brockelsby, who

was born in Lawrence, Kan. They have four children, Ida, Hazel and Helen (twins) and Robert Earl. Mrs. Kinsman was fourth among nine children, six of whom are living. She is a daughter of William Brockelsby, a native of England, whose father, Robert Brockelsby, emigrated with his family to America and settled in Ohio. After his marriage William Brockelsby removed to a farm in Marion, Ohio, but later settled near Lawrence, Kan. During the war, at the time of Quantrell's raids, he was a marshal, and for four years, as lieutenant, was a member of the Seventh Kansas Regiment. He is now living retired in Lawrence. He is actively connected with the Grand Army. His wife, who was born in England, came with her parents to Ohio, and is still living.

WILLIAM A. LITTLEFIELD, proprietor of a leading book store of Trinidad, was born in Amherst, Mass., November 4, 1838, and is a son of Henry A. and Sarah A. Littlefield, natives of Maine. When only four years of age he was left fatherless. His education was obtained in the schools of Boston and Springfield. At seventeen years of age he went to Jefferson City, Mo., joining an engineering corps that engaged in the construction of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. From Missouri in 1860 he went to Bureau County, Ill., and made his home with an uncle. In January, 1865, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Illinois Infantry, and remained in the service until September, engaged in guard duty at Nashville and other points in Tennessee.

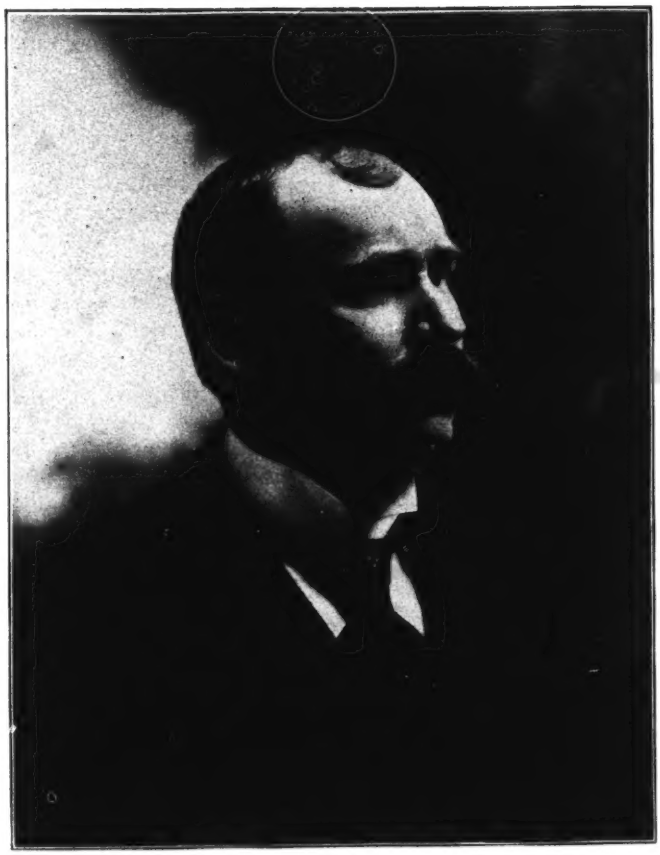
After having been mustered out of service in September, Mr. Littlefield secured employment in the construction of the Burlington & Missouri Railroad in Iowa, but in a short time he went back to Missouri and secured a position, at Sedalia, in the freight department of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. Two years were spent in that capacity, after which he entered the office of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad in Sedalia. In 1878 he resigned that position and came to Trinidad, where he was employed in clerical positions until 1887, and then purchased a half-interest in the book and stationery store of Julius H. Clark, on Main street. Two years later the firm title was changed to its present form, William A. Littlefield & Co. About 1888 he removed to the opposite side of the street, and has since occupied the same building. He carried a complete line of books, making a specialty of text books and school supplies, in which he has a large trade. This is the oldest book store in the city, the business having been established in 1873.

March 17, 1880, Mr. Littlefield received from Governor Pitkin appointment as notary public, and has since been retained in this position, being now in his fifth term. For ten years he served as United States gauger, his district comprising Colorado and Wyoming, but in 1897 he resigned the position. Through all the changes of the past he has remained loyal to the Republican party, and always votes its ticket. Fraternally he is a member of Trinidad Lodge No. 17, I. O. O. F., and Jacob Abernathy Post 29, G. A. R. May 30, 1883, he married Emma C. Hamlett, of Lexington, Mo., who owns the "company" interest in the firm of which he is the head.

DAVID BARNES was elected superintendent of the schools of Prowers County in 1897 and has since showed the greatest efficiency in the discharge of his official duties. He is entitled to rank among the pioneers of the county, for he came here in 1886, the same year that the town of Lamar was laid out, and three years before the organization of Prowers County by its separation from Bent. His first work here was that of entering and improving land. His fellow-citizens, appreciating his worth, enlarged his sphere of usefulness by electing him to his present office—a just recognition of his value as a citizen. To this office he has carried the same degree of energy, the same spirit of industry that has always characterized him, and under his supervision educational interests have made a steady advance.

A son of John and Elizabeth (Harger) Barnes, the subject of this sketch was born in Nemaha County, Neb., November 17, 1865. His boyhood days were spent on a farm and in the acquirement of a practical education. In 1886 he left home and came to Colorado, where he took up a timber claim. During the spring following he pre-empted and improved land near Granada. His first presidential vote was cast for Benjamin Harrison in 1888, and he has since voted the Republican ticket.

In Coolidge, Kan., May 22, 1887, occurred the marriage of Mr. Barnes to Miss Sarah Ella Dyas, who was born in Canton, Mo., and graduated



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from the Christian University, in that town. After completing her education she engaged in teaching school, which occupation she followed in Missouri and Nebraska, later coming to what is now Prowers County, Colo. As a teacher she was very successful, and Mr. Barnes also met with success in that profession, which he followed for some years, in connection with his other work. He is therefore capable of judging the different methods of instruction, and can advise and counsel teachers understandingly. One of his most important changes since coming into office has been the introduction of a uniform reading course among the teachers of the county, which plan is bringing good results. He and his wife are the parents of three children: Ella Beatrice, Joy and John Gordon. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which Mr. Barnes has been a class-leader and a teacher in the Sunday-school.

HON. P. W. SWEENEY. Among the residents of Huerfano County Judge Sweeney occupies a position of honor and prominence. Since coming to Walsenburg, in 1883, he has identified himself with the interests of the place, has assisted in the development of its resources, and, by the purchase of property and the erection of a number of dwelling-houses, has personally contributed to its growth. To the office he now holds, that of county judge, he was first elected in 1892, and his service in this capacity was so satisfactory that in 1895 and 1898 he was re-elected to the office.

Born in Syracuse, N. Y., in February, 1854, the subject of this sketch was a mere lad when, in 1866, he went to St. Louis. At the age of sixteen he secured employment in a railroad shop in St. Louis. In 1878 he removed to Kansas, and for one year was employed in Garden City, after which, in 1879, he came on to Colorado, settling at Hall's Gulch, where he began prospecting and mining. Returning to St. Louis in the fall of 1880, he accepted a position with the Vulcan Steel Company, but one year later resigned his position and came back to Colorado, where he became foreman for the Colorado Coal and Iron Company at Bessemer. Resigning this position in June, 1883, he removed to Walsenburg. During the first three years of his residence here, he was employed by the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company.

For years Mr. Sweeney has been active in local affairs and a worker in the Republican party. While in St. Louis, in 1877, he served as assistant supervisor of the poor of St. Louis County, and also held a position in connection with the city parks. For two terms, after coming to Walsenburg, he was a member of the town board. In 1886 he was elected a representative from this district in the legislature, and four years later was appointed under-sheriff, serving for one year. Since his election as county judge he has devoted his leisure hours to the study of law and has been admitted to the Colorado bar, with the privilege of practicing in all the courts of the state. In fraternal relations he is a member of the Order of Foresters, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Woodmen of the World.

At St. Louis, February 26, 1876, Judge Sweeney married Miss Jennie C., a daughter of William Deering, and a native of Georgia, but from childhood a resident of St. Louis. They are the parents of four children, namely: Edna, who is a law student in the Colorado State University at Boulder; Nellie, who is her father's clerk; Roland and Genevieve.

JAMES MC INTYRE, county commissioner of Cheyenne County, came to this part of Colorado in 1879 and entered the service of the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company, with which he has since been connected. His place of business and his home are in Kit Carson, west of which town, and near Wild Horse Station, is his sheep ranch, which he has carried on since 1885. He was elected to his present office of county commissioner in 1892 upon the Republican ticket, and has since continued to serve efficiently in this position.

Mr. McIntyre is of Irish birth and parentage. His father, James, was a life-long resident of Ireland, where he engaged in farm pursuits, and was also the local scribe for the community, being a man of excellent education. In religion he was a devout Roman Catholic. His death occurred in 1893, at eighty-three years of age. He was a son of William McIntyre, who came to America in 1846 and settled in Grand Rapids, Mich., continuing to reside there until his death; he had sons who participated in the Civil war.

The mother of our subject was Catherine Levy, who was born in the house where also had occurred the birth of her father, Dennis Levy, a small farmer of County Longford, Ireland. One of her brothers was living in Petersburg, Va., at

the time of the Civil war, in which he lost all of his property and also sacrificed his life. Mrs. Catherine McIntyre died at sixty-two years of age. In her family there were three sons and two daughters. Of these John is in partnership with his brother James in the stock business in Cheyenne County; William is engaged in farming on the old homestead in Ireland; Mary is a sister in a Roman Catholic convent; and Annie is the wife of Frederick Goodier, of Cheyenne County.

In County Longford, Ireland, where he was born in 1855, James McIntyre spent his early years. At the age of twenty-three, in 1878, he came to America and the following year settled in Cheyenne County, where he now resides. He has been a hard working and energetic man, and in spite of the disadvantages under which he labored as a foreigner, he has succeeded remarkably well. He has always remained true to the faith of the Roman Catholic Church, and has been a contributor to its work.

CHARLES E. SMITH, ex-city clerk of Colorado Springs, ex-chief clerk of motive power Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, is now secretary and treasurer of the Colorado Dry Ore Concentrating Company, with office at Colorado Springs. Mr. Smith was born in Galena, Ill., to which his father, Frank Smith, who was born near Troy, N. Y., and was reared by a Quaker family, had removed about 1840, engaging there in the wholesale grocery business about thirty-five years, first as a member of the firm of Fuller & Smith, later as Smith, Wheeler & Smith. Their business was largely wholesale, their sales covering northern Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa. Finally, however, he sold his interest in the business and removed to Sailor Springs, Clay County, Ill., where he engaged in the mercantile business. Fraternally he was connected with the Odd Fellows and in religion was a Presbyterian, holding membership in the First Church of Galena. He died February 7, 1896, at seventy-six years of age. His wife was Jane Kirby, who was born in Bellevue, Ohio, was married in that state and is now living with our subject, at seventy-five years of age. Of her five children three daughters and one son survive. The former are: Mrs. Charles O. Link, of Colorado Springs; Mrs. A. S. Bowen, of Denver, Colo.; and Mrs. M. M. Wheeler, of St. Paul, Minn.

In Galena, where he was born January 13, 1849, our subject attended the public school, graduating from the high school, after which he studied in Princeton College until the close of the sophomore year. He then took a business course in Bailey & Parson's Business College in Freeport, Ill. After his graduation he was admitted to the firm of which his father was a member and the title of which became Smith, Wheeler & Smith. He continued in the wholesale grocery business until 1876, when he closed out. His business place in Galena was only two doors from that of Orville Grant, the brother of General Grant.

In the spring of 1877 Mr. Smith settled in Denver, where for three years he was bookkeeper for Jensen, Bliss & Co. Afterward he was first chief clerk in the motive power department Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, and later was private secretary for N. M. Sample, who is now general superintendent of the road. After five years with the same railway company, in 1888, he went to Albuquerque, N. M., where he was general manager of the wholesale and retail grocery house of A. W. Cleland, Jr. In 1890, on account of the ill health of his wife, he resigned and came to Colorado Springs, where he had charge of the lumber yard of Reynolds & McConnell. In 1893 he was appointed city clerk by the council. The next year, when the position was changed from an appointive to an elective one, he was elected on the Republican ticket by the largest majority ever given any candidate in the city, and that, too, in spite of having two opponents. In 1896 he was re-elected and served until April, 1898. At the end of his first year in office his accounts were checked up and were found O. K. At the expiration of four years they were checked up by an expert, the examination showing that he had handled $1,059,000, and there was only a discrepancy in his accounts of eight cents, which amount the city owed him.

Leaving the city clerk's office April 18, on the next day Mr. Smith became private secretary and financial manager for the George W. Jackson Construction Company, general contractors, of Chicago, who built the Strickler tunnel and were interested in concentrating machinery for concentrating low grade ore by a dry process. The process is an interesting one, ore being treated as low as $2 a ton, so as to pay the operator; while ore has been treated at a cost of seventy-five cents a ton. He is also secretary and a director

in the Eldora Gold Mining & Water Power Company, which supplies the water for the village of Eldora.

In Galena, Ill., Mr. Smith married Miss Mary Wirsching, who was born in that city, of German descent. They have two children, namely: William Malvin, who attends Colorado College; and Dora Isabelle, a student in Nazareth Academy, at Concordia, Kan. In national politics Mr. Smith is a Republican. He is a trustee in the Order of Elks, a member of the Maccabees, also El Paso Lodge No. 13, A. F. & A. M., and Lodge No. 38, I. O. O. F., having become a member of the last-named order in Galena.

DAN C. BARKSDALE, a prominent resident of Lincoln County, and the owner of a ranch four miles from Hugo, came to Colorado in 1881, after having engaged in the cattle business in Texas since 1879. From the time of establishing his home in this state, he has been interested in the stock business in Lincoln County, and in 1896 purchased what is known as the Bent ranch. Here he has since resided, engaging in the cattle and horse business, and putting a number of valuable improvements on his place.

The Barksdale family is among the oldest in Virginia. The grandfather of our subject, Elisha Barksdale, was a large slave owner in the Old Dominion and died during the Civil war, in which conflict several of his sons enlisted on the Confederate side. Albert W. Barksdale, our subject's father, was educated in Richmond College, and after graduating, entered the ministry of the Baptist Church. He spent his entire life in Virginia, where he died at fifty-six years of age. He married Amelia K. Foote, a native of North Carolina, and daughter of Henry Foote, who was a large slave owner and planter in North Carolina. During the war several of her brothers enlisted in the southern army, and one of these, Dr. William Foote, was a surgeon in the army. Another, James H. Foote, who was a major and served with great valor, has since the war been a prominent man in his part of North Carolina, serving at different times as postmaster of his town, superintendent of schools and justice of the peace. At this writing he is eighty years of age. The Foote family is of English descent and was first represented in America by three brothers, one of whom settled in North Carolina, another in Mississippi, and the third in the north. Among their near relatives was Commodore Foote. Mrs. Amelia Barksdale is still living and makes her home with our subject. Besides him she has three sons and three daughters, namely: Elisha S., who is mining in the Red Mountain district; Henry Foote, who is engaged in the cattle business in Colorado; Albert T., who is foreman for Hector Matheson, in this county; Rebecca F., wife of Louis Martin, of Staunton, Va.; Mary W., who married B. Wilkes, and lives in Halifax County, Va.; and N. Willie, who is a professional nurse in Colorado. There was another daughter, Laura G., the youngest of the girls, who was killed by a runaway horse at the old homestead in Virginia.

After having studied in local schools and the Blacksburg Agricultural College, at the age of sixteen our subject started out for himself. For a time he engaged in the tobacco business near his old home. From there he went to Texas in 1879 and for eighteen months carried on a cattle business, thence coming to Colorado and settling near Hugo. In September, 1887, he married Amanda, daughter of George K. and Clarice (McClelland) Burch, of Johnson County, Mo., her father having been a pioneer farmer in that section of the state. Mr. and Mrs. Barksdale are the parents of two sons and one daughter, namely: Richard V., Everett Foote and Mary E.

The political views of Mr. Barksdale bring him into affiliation with the Democratic party. He served as marshal of Hugo in 1887, and, upon the organization of Lincoln County, was elected its first assessor, holding the office from 1890 to 1896. As a citizen he is respected for his enterprise and progressive spirit. By industry and economy he has acquired a competency. In manners he is quiet and unostentatious, but, at the same time, energetic, efficient and possessing the determined spirit that leads to success.

JOHN P. DICKINSON, who is engaged in the hardware business in Hugo and was formerly county treasurer of Lincoln County, is of English parentage and descent. His paternal grandfather, Jonathan Dickinson, was born at High Flats, Yorkshire, England, February 20, 1785, and at Waddington, in the city of Lincoln, England, March 10, 1814, he was united in marriage with Alice Hunt, by whom he had fourteen children. Of this large family George, our subject's father, was born in Lincolnshire, and in 1841 crossed the ocean to the United States, settling upon a farm near Richmond, Wayne

County, Ind. In 1857, two years after the birth of our subject, the father took his family to Kansas and engaged in farming there, at the same time taking an active part in the anti-slavery agitation. In 1878 he removed to Colorado and engaged in the commission business in Denver, making a specialty of handling game. Now, at seventy-six years of age, he is living retired in Denver, in the full possession of his physical and mental faculties. He was reared in the Quaker faith and still holds membership in the society. From 1858 to 1861, during his residence in Kansas, he served as commissioner of Leavenworth County.

The mother of our subject, who bore the maiden name of Sarah Poole, was born in Pasquotank County, N. C., and was a member of a Quaker family, of English descent. Her father, John Poole, removed from the south to Indiana and settled on a farm near Richmond, near the Ohio line, where he made his home from 1822 until his death. He was a descendant of an Englishman who settled in North Carolina about the commencement of the eighteenth century. Following the faith of his ancestors, he adhered to the Society of Friends, and for almost a quarter of a century he was at the head of the society in Richmond.

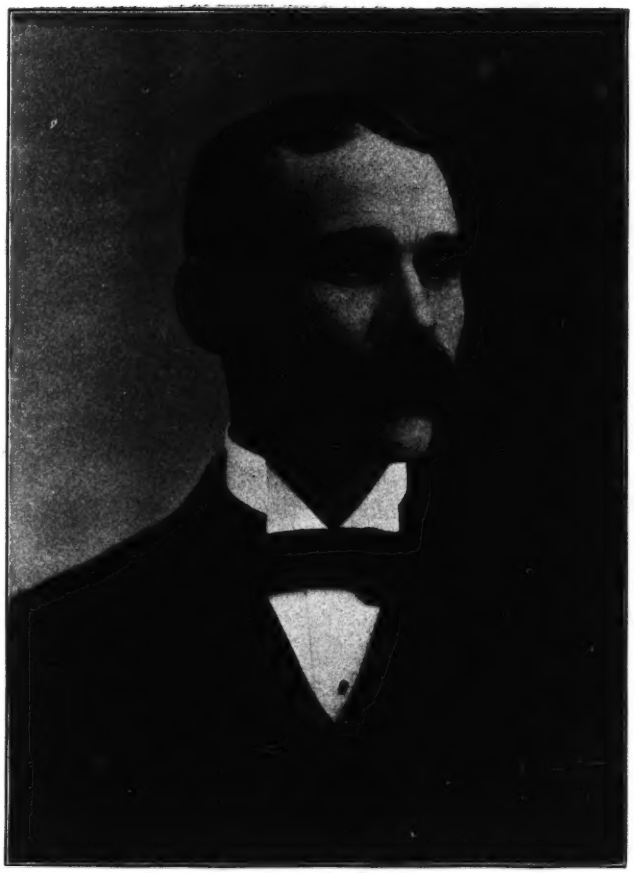
The family of which our subject was a member consisted of three sons and four daughters. Of these Charles W. is engaged in the wholesale lumber business in Kansas City, Mo.; William H. died in infancy; Elizabeth, of Denver, is the widow of John A. Clayton, who served in the Civil war and died soon afterward; Alice H. is the wife of A. Cocklin, a farmer of Jefferson County, Kan.; Susan L. married W. H. Seltzer, who is engaged in business in Denver; and Minnie B. is the wife of George Welsh, a farmer living near Denver.

The youthful years of our subject were principally spent in and near Leavenworth, Kan., and he was educated in the public schools of the city. Starting out for himself in 1874, when nineteen years of age he entered the employ of William T. Holt, a cattleman. During the twelve years that he was employed by the W. T. Holt Live Stock Company, he accumulated sufficient property in cattle to render him independent, but in common with other cattlemen, he accumulated debts, and incurred further loss in 1884, when the Texas fever raged in this vicinity and caused a loss of about one-third of all the cattle in the country, resulting in a panic in the cattle business. When he finally had business matters straightened out and his debts paid, he was about even financially.

After leaving Mr. Holt's employ. Mr. Dickinson was for two years store-keeper for the Union Pacific Railroad at Hugo. In the spring of 1889 Governor Cooper appointed him county treasurer, and afterward he was three times, by election, chosen to fill this position. On retiring from office, in January, 1896, he purchased the lumber and coal business which, together with his hardware store, he has since conducted. He owns a fine herd of cattle, and has other interests in this county. A prominent Republican, he has been a member of the state central committee for ten years and chairman of the county central committee for several years. In 1899 he was appointed by President McKinley to the official position of receiver of public moneys for the Hugo land district for four years, his commission as such bearing date January 24, 1899. Fraternally he is connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and Denver Lodge No. 5, A.F. & A.M. In December, 1880, he married Annie P., daughter of Stephen and Ellen Saunders, living near Linwood, Leavenworth County, Kan. They have an only daughter, Ellen Muriel.

HON. WILLIAM H. ADAMS. The services which Mr. Adams has rendered the people of Conejos County and the twenty-fourth senatorial district entitle him to rank among the eminent men of Colorado; and it is but fair to suppose that the future will bring him greater honors than the past, and that he will be instrumental in securing for the people even greater privileges than heretofore. In fact his energy and abilities are of such a character that death alone will terminate his activities and usefulness. As long as life shall last his interest in the prosperity of his adopted state will be unceasing, and his efforts to advance its interests tireless.

Mr. Adams is a member of a distinguished family of Colorado, his brother, Hon. Alva Adams, having twice been elected governor of this state. His parents, John and Eliza (Blanchard) Adams, were natives respectively of Kentucky and New York. The father was engaged in stock-raising and the mercantile business in the southern part of Wisconsin, and founded the town of Adamsville, Wis., where he built a flour



VAN ELBERT ROUSE.

mill and store. He is now living retired in Pasadena, Cal. In politics he has always adhered to the Democratic party. Upon that ticket he was several times elected to the upper and lower house of the state legislature of Wisconsin, and also served as sheriff of Dane County. He and his wife were the parents of nine children, five of whom are living: Hon. Alva Adams, to whose sketch upon another page the reader is referred for further information concerning the family history; John, of Alamosa; Frank, Elizabeth and William.

From the age of ten years the subject of this sketch has made his home in Colorado. In 1874 he came to the San Luis Valley, and continued here until the age of twenty-five, when he bought a ranch near Alamosa and embarked in the stock business. He and his brother Alva were among the first settlers of Alamosa. At this writing he is largely interested in the stock business (mostly cattle) and owns and controls one of the largest ranches in southern Colorado. He is one of the most successful stockmen of the valley, and his success is the result of the close study he has given the work.

As a Democrat Mr. Adams has been an active factor in county and district politics. At the age of twenty-two he was elected city treasurer of Alamosa, and for a year was a member of the board of trustees. In 1885 he was elected mayor of Alamosa, and was re-elected at the expiration of his term. In the fall of 1885 he was chosen county commissioner of Conejos County, and a year later, while serving as mayor and commissioner, was chosen to represent Conejos County in the lower branch of the legislature. Upon the expiration of his term, in the fall of 1888, he was nominated by the Democratic party for senator from Conejos and Archuleta Counties, and was elected by a large majority. In 1892 and 1896 he was re-elected from the twenty-fourth district. As a senator he has rendered able service on the corporation and railroad committees, and has supported all bills that promise to promote the prosperity of his constituents.

In 1891 Mr. Adams married Emma, daughter of C. R. Ottaway. His time is closely given to his stock business and official duties, and he has little leisure for participation in the work of social and fraternal organizations. He is a member of the San Luis Valley Stock Association, and takes an interest in every plan or organization for the increased success of the stock business.

VAN ELBERT ROUSE, member of the board of aldermen of Colorado Springs, was elected in 1896 to fill a vacancy in the board and two years later was re-elected for a full term, as representative of the second ward in the city council. The various duties of his position he discharges with ability and faithfulness. As chairman of the cemetery committee he has rendered able service, while as a member of the finance and water committees his labors have been equally effective. He is prominent in the ranks of the local Democracy, and has acted as chairman of the county and city central committees of his party.

A resident of El Paso County since March, 1880, Mr. Rouse was born at Wellington, near Lexington, Mo. His paternal great-grandfather, who was born near Heidelberg, Germany, and was of a wealthy family, came to America with a brother and settled in Pennsylvania. The grandfather, who was born near Pittsburg, Pa., and owned coal lands in that locality, removed to Boone County, Ky., where he died. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. Next in line of descent was Judge Ezekiel Rouse, a native of Boone County, Ky., born in 1818; removed to Missouri in 1837, settled at Lone Jack, Jackson County; there studied law and was admitted to the bar. For years he practiced at Trenton, Grundy County, and also served as judge of Grundy County. On retiring from practice he bought a farm, where his last days were spent. He was a Democrat and a supporter of the Union during the war. Fraternally he was a Mason, and in religion adhered to the Lutheran faith, following the example of his forefathers. His death occurred when he was seventy-two.

The mother of our subject was Sarah, daughter of Col. Richard Lomax. Her father, who was a native of Fauquier County, Va., removed to Kentucky after her birth and some time later settled in Richmond, Ray County, Mo., where he engaged in merchandising. He married a daughter of Colonel Simms, who was an officer in the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Sarah Rouse died in Texas while visiting a daughter; she was sixty-four years of age. Her family comprised the following-named children: Anna, Mrs. T. W. Tate, of Tipton, Mo.; Etta, Mrs. J. J. Corun, of Salt Lake City, Utah; Bennetta, who died at sixteen years; Lizzie, Mrs. L. B. Coates, of Salt Lake City; Van Elbert and his twin brother, Julian, who died in infancy; Ollie D., who is en-

gaged in ranching at Rocky Ford, Colo.; Mrs. E. D. Miller, of Liberty, Mo.; Margaret, Mrs. H. B. Turner, who died at Houston, Tex.; and Elizabeth, who died at two years of age.

Born September 12, 1854, our subject spent his childhood years, after the age of five, in Liberty, Mo., where he attended William Jewell College until the close of the junior year. On account of poor health he was obliged to leave college. During all of the time he carried on his studies he devoted the summer months to teaching, and in this way paid his expenses, but the hard work undermined his constitution. In 1880 he came to Colorado Springs, and engaged in teaching, first in the country, later in the city school, being for a time superintendent of the Colorado city schools. At the same time he was deputy county superintendent of schools for several terms and deputy county assessor two terms.

On account of the increasing importance of his mining interest, Mr. Rouse ceased to teach. He formed the Elkton Mining and Milling Company, of which he was secretary and treasurer at first, and later acted as general manager; he is still connected with the company as a director. In 1891 he became interested in the Cripple Creek district, where he now owns valuable interests. In addition to the oversight of his property, he acts as mining broker. He is a member of the Colorado Springs Mining Association and the Board of Trade. Fraternally he is connected with El Paso Lodge No. 13, A. F. & A. M., and the order of Elks. In the first Baptist Church he is treasurer and a trustee, and has officiated as Sunday-school superintendent, and at this writing he is a member of the state missionary board of the Baptist Church in Colorado.

In Fountain, Colo., Mr. Rouse married Miss Edith Corbin, who was born in Nebraska City and was brought to Fountain in 1867 by her father, M. B. Corbin. Mr. and Mrs. Rouse reside at No. 510 East Pike's Peak avenue, where he erected a neat and comfortable residence. They have an only son, Van Elton.

ARCHIBALD MC INTYRE, county commissioner and a prominent stockman of Lincoln County, has resided upon his present ranch since 1876, and has since carried on a large stock business. The property, of which he has had the entire management and in which he has always held large interests, is situated forty miles southwest of Hugo, in this county, and is one of the largest ranches in the state, comprising more than four thousand acres of deeded land and twenty-six thousand acres of state lands leased. The value of the land is increased by running water, as well as by the neat farm buildings, splendid grove of trees, fine lawn and other improvements. At one time he and his partners owned as many as twenty thousand head of sheep, but of recent years his herd has not been so large.

Born in Albany, N. Y., in 1843, our subject is a son of John McDonald and Matilda (Bradford) McIntyre. Through his mother, who was born in New York state and died there at fifty-eight years, he descends directly from Governor Bradford, of Massachusetts, and may justly be proud of the fact that his ancestors were identified with New England history from the time of the landing of the "Mayflower." His father, who spent his active life in farming near Albany, was a Republican in politics, and served as a member of the governor's staff. His death occurred when he was eighty-four years of age. He was a son of Archibald McIntyre, who for years was comptroller of the state of New York, also served as a member of the state legislature, and was largely interested in coal mines in New York and Pennsylvania.

The subject of this sketch was one of seven children, the others being John, a civil engineer in Pennsylvania; Alexander; Howard, a farmer in New York; Mary, wife of Alexander Crofts, of New York; and Elizabeth and Matilda, who occupy the old homestead near Hudson, N. Y. Our subject passed his early years on the home farm, and was educated in the schools of Albany. At the age of nineteen, in 1862, he enlisted in the Third New York Cavalry, and remained at the front during the entire period of the war, at the close of which he returned home. In 1872 he came to Colorado, and after four years in the neighborhood of Colorado Springs settled on the ranch which he has since occupied. In 1881 he was united in marriage with Annie Stimson, who was born in New York, her father having been proprietor of a knitting mill in that state.

Politically Mr. McIntyre has always voted the Republican ticket. In 1889 he received from the governor an appointment as commissioner of Lincoln County, and since then he has been re-elected at the expiration of each term, serving at one time as chairman of the board. He is one of the best-known men of his county, and both

in public affairs and in the management of his private business matters has shown an energy, perseverance and shrewd judgment that mark him as a man of ability.

CHARLES E. TYLER, who came to Colorado in 1890, engaged in railroading for five years, after which he became interested in different mining companies, and in March, 1897, bought out the real-estate business owned by Frank Cotten. He has since been the sole proprietor of the concern, and has carried on a large business in real estate, loans, insurance and investments, representing the Prussian National and other insurance companies. He is now located at No. 104 East Pike's Peak avenue, Colorado Springs. As a business man he has been very successful, and has gained a reputation for honesty, perseverance and energy.

Mr. Tyler was born near Corning, N. Y., January 16, 1859, and is a son of George and Harriet (Edsall) Tyler, the former born near Owego, the latter near Bath, N. Y. His maternal grandfather, Peter Edsall, was a farmer; his paternal grandfather, Henry Tyler, died in New York state. George Tyler engaged in the lumber business in Tioga County, and during the Civil war served as a sergeant of a New York regiment. He and his wife are still living in Tioga County. They were the parents of seven children who attained mature years, and of these, two sons are in Colorado Springs. The next to the oldest of the family is the subject of this sketch. He attended the public schools in Tioga County. In the fall of 1877 he went to Michigan and was employed as a switchman at Stanton, Montcalm County, for the Detroit, Lansing & Northern Railroad. After a time he was promoted to be yardmaster and later was made conductor, his run being between Lansing and Big Rapids.

In March, 1881, Mr. Tyler located in St. Joseph, Mo., where he was employed as brakeman on the St. Joe & Grand Island Road, later was promoted to freight conductor and soon after to passenger conductor on the line between these two points. In 1889 he entered the employ of what is now the Maple Leaf Railroad, being conductor between St. Joe and Des Moines, but after a year he came to Colorado as a conductor on the Rock Island Railroad entering Colorado Springs. He continued on the road until April, 1895, and during all the period of his service never met with an accident serious enough to keep him off duty for a single day. In 1895 he resigned in order to start in the mining business, in which he has since engaged, in connection with his real-estate business. While living in Stanton, Mich., he was married there to Miss Mary Richardson, who was born in Ohio. They have two children, George and May. For years he was actively connected with the Order of Railway Conductors. In religious views he is a Baptist, and takes an active interest in the work of that denomination. While he has never had leisure for participation in public affairs, he keeps himself well posted concerning politics and is a stanch supporter of Republican principles.

PATRICK W. HASTINGS, county treasurer of Cheyenne County, has been a resident of Cheyenne Wells since the starting of the village, having settled here when the town had but one frame house. From that day to this he has maintained a deep interest in the development of local resources and the advancement of the general welfare. Upon the Republican ticket (he being a stanch friend of the principles of this party), he has been elected to a number of offices of trust, such as town trustee, etc. In January, 1893, he became treasurer of the county and at the expiration of his term of two years was re-elected, again elected in 1897, and is now serving his third term in the office.

Mr. Hastings was born in Steubenville, Ohio, in 1869, a son of Simon and Johanna (Duane) Hastings. His father, who was a railroad man in the employ of the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio road, died when our subject was small; the mother, who was a native of Ireland and came to the United States in childhood, is now making her home with our subject, who tenderly cares for her, surrounding her with the comforts of life. Besides himself there are in the family the following-named children: John; Mary, wife of M. Laneham, of Cheyenne Wells; Kate, wife of Daniel Mahoney, a conductor on the Union Pacific Railroad; Annie; Maggie, in Denver; Nora and Lizzie.

Starting in life for himself at sixteen years of age, our subject came to Colorado and secured employment on the Union Pacific Railroad, and he continued with that company until 1885, proving to be a capable, trustworthy employe. He has not only supported himself from youth, but has assisted in the maintenance of the other

members of the family. In the community where he lives he is respected as a man of worth. In fraternal relations he is connected with Sherman Lodge No. 67, K. P., and Hugo Lodge No. 41, A. O. U. W.

LOUIS M. LAURIE. A large proportion of the successful men of Colorado are those who came to the state without means and have, by energy and perseverance, worked their way forward to success. Such a man forms the subject of this sketch. Mr. Laurie is the owner of a valuable ranch in Lincoln County, on South Rush Creek, where he has made his home since 1877, meantime engaging in the buying and selling of sheep, and the carrying on of general farm work. For a number of years he served as sheep inspector of Lincoln County, his thorough knowledge of the best grades of sheep and the influences needed to carry forward this business successfully making his work in the position quite valuable.

In the Highlands of Scotland, in Ross-shire, the subject of this sketch was born in 1850. His father, Archibald Laurie, was a merchant during the early years of his life, but later turned his attention to farming, in which he remained interested until his retirement from active business cares. He is still living and is now eighty-one years old. For years he led the singing in the Presbyterian Church, of which he is a member, and in the capacity of elder he also gave faithful service in the cause of Christ. By his marriage to Mary McPherson, who was born in Scotland and is still living there, he had four sons and one daughter. Of these, Kenneth M. is a lawyer in Denver, Colo.; James Noble is judge of the county court of Lincoln County, having been first elected to that office in 1892 on the Republican ticket and subsequently re-elected; John still remains in Scotland, his home being in Glasgow; Mary lives with her parents at the old homestead.

The education of our subject was obtained in local schools and Williamstown College, Glengarry, Ontario, Canada. In 1871 he crossed the ocean to New York, and for three years was employed near Lake Champlain, after which for one year he was assistant manager of the Canadian Titanic Iron Company, of London, England. Next, going to Chicago, he was employed for nine months in the office of the freight auditor of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. Indoor work being uncongenial, in 1876 he came to Colorado and the following year found him settled at his present homestead, where he has since engaged principally in the sheep business. Politically he is a stanch Democrat. He is interested in educational matters, and holds the office of secretary of the school board in district No. 9.

In November, 1891, occurred the marriage of Mr. Laurie to Miss Fannie O. LaDue, who was born in Wolcott, Wayne County, N. Y. She is a daughter of Oliver LaDue, who was born in New York state and engaged in farming there. Her paternal and maternal grandfathers were soldiers in the war of 1812. Mr. and Mrs. Laurie have one son, Archibald. Mrs. Laurie is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and Mr. Laurie leans toward that faith, but is not an active member of the denomination. For his success in life the credit must be given to his own determination of character and force of will. He has labored tirelessly and judiciously and has gained a competence, which is the just reward of his energetic efforts.

HECTOR MATHESON. Twenty-two miles southwest of Hugo, Lincoln County, on Rush Creek, lies the large and valuable ranch owned by Mr. Matheson. This he purchased from the Strong brothers in 1896, and has since given his attention to the raising of sheep and horses here. That he is a man of energy and sound judgment is shown by the fact that, starting with a capital of only $78, he has gradually become the possessor of valuable interests, and is now one of the well-to-do stockmen of his county.

The birth of our subject occurred in 1852 in the village of Gairloch, on the shore of Gairloch Bay, in Ross-shire, Scotland. He was a son of Donald and Isabella (Mackenzie) Matheson, natives of the same place as himself, and members of old families there. His father, who was a farmer and stockman and a member of the Free Church, died in his native land at sixty-six years of age; the wife and mother died there when seventy-five. In their family were six sons and one daughter. Duncan, the eldest of the family, is a stockman in Elbert County, Colo.; John is engaged in dealing in game in Scotland; Roderick died at twenty-eight years; Kenneth is a merchant tailor in Leadville, Colo.; Alexander died at the age of twenty-three; Margaret died at thirty-eight years.

In the schools of his native land our subject

W. CAREY ALLEN, M. D.

obtained his education. At nineteen years of age he left home and engaged in the game business, which he followed about six years. In 1878 he crossed the ocean to the United States and settled in Colorado, where for a year he worked in the employ of Dr. Sanborn, on what is known as the Half-way Ranch in Lincoln County. Next he worked for Brown Dodd near Rush Creek. In the fall of 1879, with his brother, he became interested in the stock business on Big Sandy Creek, the two remaining together until the spring of 1886, when the partnership was dissolved. He continued in the same locality until he bought the ranch he now owns. Politically he votes the Republican ticket in local and general elections. As a member of the school board he has done much to advance educational interests in this county.

In 1883 Mr. Matheson married Miss Lizzie Campbell, who was born on a farm near his old home, at Gairloch, Scotland. She was a daughter of Duncan Campbell, who died at Gairloch when she was a child, and who had followed the occupation as a seaman. The marriage of Mr. Matheson and Miss Campbell took place in their native land, he having returned there for his bride. They are the parents of four sons and one daughter, namely: Alexander, Duncan, Kenneth, Roderick and Isabella.

W CAREY ALLEN, M. D., one of the foremost of the homeopathic physicians of Colorado Springs, and former president of the State Homeopathic Medical Society and professor of aurificial surgery in the Denver Homeopathic Medical College, is a descendant of the Revolutionary family whose most distinguished representative was Ethan Allen. His grandfather, who was a native of Vermont, spent some years in New York, then went back to the Green Mountain State and finally returned to New York state, where he died.

Charles S. Allen, father of the doctor, was born in Rensselaer County, N. Y.; his mother was a member of the old Spooner family of Rhode Island and had two uncles in the Revolutionary war. A civil engineer by occupation, he was for many years engaged in the ditching, draining and reclaiming of the swamps in New York. For forty years he made his home in Albion, and there he died when eighty-two years of age. In religion he was connected with the Baptist Church. His wife, who was Ednah Robison, a native of Ontario County, N. Y., is now eighty-five years of age. Her father, James Robison, who was of Dutch descent, was the first white child born in Ontario County and was reared on a farm there. His life occupation was that of farming, and he owned a large estate on the banks of the outlet of Canandaigua Lake.

The subject of this sketch was one of six children, three of whom are living: A. J., a dentist in Lockport, N. Y.; A. R., of Albion, N. Y., and W. C. The last named was born in Albion October 11, 1853, and received his education in the grammar and high schools of his native town. For a few years he engaged in teaching. It was his desire from boyhood to become a physician, but his father opposed the plan, owing to the fact that an older brother, J. W., died while a student in a medical college; and another brother, F. M., also died while studying medicine in our subject's class in college. However, having earned the money with which to defray his expenses in college, he proceeded to carry out his plan. After gaining a rudimentary knowledge of the profession under Dr. Bishop of Medina, N. Y., he entered Hahnemann Medical College in Philadelphia, and after a three years' course was graduated in 1883, with the degree of M. D. While in college he also took a hospital course of one year in the Lying-In Charity Hospital, and also studied, in private course, branches not taught in the regular course. In 1883 he opened an office at Penn Yan, N.Y., and remained there until he came west.

In May, 1888, Dr. Allen came to Colorado Springs, where he has since carried on a general practice, with a specialty of the surgical diseases of women. In 1895 he took a special course in the Lombard Street Polyclinic in Philadelphia, and two years later he took a special course in surgery in the Chicago Medical College, besides which he has taken other special courses in Chicago. He is a member of the board of health of Colorado Springs and examining physician for various societies and insurance companies. He was one of the active factors in the reorganization of the State Homeopathic Medical Society, and was its president for two terms. The American Institute of Homeopathy numbers him among its members. On the organization of the Denver Homeopathic Medical College he became professor of aurificial surgery, but the work interfered to such an extent with his practice that he resigned the chair. He has contributed to medi-

cal journals, but the demands of his practice are such that he has little leisure for the writing of special articles. Since 1889 he has been a member of the board of trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church and its secretary. In politics he is a stanch Republican. He is connected with the Knights of the Golden Eagle, the Woodmen of the World and the Knights of Pythias, Uniform Rank.

In Albion, N. Y., Dr. Allen married Miss Alice Packard, who was born near Liberty, Sullivan County, N. Y., and died in the same state in 1884, leaving three children: Bertha; Frank, who is employed in the Santa Fe ticket office; and May. The present wife of Dr. Allen, whom he married in Penn Yan, was Margaret Stark, a native of Utica, N. Y., by whom he has one daughter, Caroline.

CHARLES I. SPERE, county judge of Cheyenne County, came to this locality in 1887 and assisted in laying out the village of Cheyenne Wells, building the first house put up in the town. For three years he made his home in this place, but afterward located on a tract of land two miles south of town and here he embarked in ranching pursuits. The land was wholly destitute of improvements, but he has fenced the property and erected a comfortable house and substantial barn, thus giving the place a homelike appearance. Here he has since given considerable attention to the raising of cattle and horses, of both of which he has many fine head.

The father of Judge Spere was Jeremiah Spere, a native of Pennsylvania and a farmer's son. Reared to agricultural pursuits, he made farming his occupation through much of his life. From Pennsylvania he removed to Henderson County, Ill., and there engaged in farming until the spring of 1848. During the days of the California gold excitement, he went to the Pacific coast, where he engaged in mining for some time, returning to Henderson County in 1851. Again, in 1852, he went to California, where he eventually died, in 1860. Politically he was a Whig until the disintegration of the party, after which he affiliated with the Democrats. In fraternal relations he was connected with the Odd Fellows. He married Mary Turner, who was born in Pennsylvania and was orphaned by her father's death when she was young. Of their union the following-named children were born: James J., who has been a ranchman and miner since 1860 and is now in Oregon; Frederick, who was a Union soldier and died from disease contracted in the army; William T., who is engaged in the grocery business in Ashland, Neb.; A. J., also a grocer in Ashland; Jane E., wife of David L. Ireland, living in Woodson County, Kan.; Rebecca E., widow of Samuel M. Jordan; and Charles I., of this sketch.

Born in Clinton County, Pa., in 1849, Judge Spere spent his boyhood years in Illinois and received his education in Hedding College at Abingdon, Knox County, Ill. At twenty-two years of age he started out for himself, and for five years taught school in Illinois. Going from there to Iowa, he opened and conducted a hardware business in Shenandoah. From Iowa he came to Colorado in 1887 and has since made Cheyenne County his home. In 1889 he married Mary L., daughter of Benjamin F. Pritchard, of Cheyenne Wells.

Politically Judge Spere is a Democrat. In 1887 and 1888 he held the office of postmaster in Cheyenne Wells. He was the first justice of the peace in the village. In 1895 he was elected county judge, which office he has since filled with efficiency. In religion he is identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and fraternally holds membership with the Masonic and Odd Fellows' lodges. He is a man of genial disposition, pleasant and companionable, and has many friends in Cheyenne County.

JOHN B. WHITE, county clerk of Cheyenne County, came to Colorado in 1886 and at once settled in this county, where he has since resided. For a number of years he was connected with the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company as an employe in its motive power department, but in 1897 retired from that work to fill the position of clerk of the county. At this writing he is interested, financially, in one of the general stores at Cheyenne Wells, but the larger part of his time and thought is devoted to his official duties as clerk of the county.

Near Middleport, Meigs County, Ohio, the subject of this sketch was born in 1863, a son of H. G. and Olive (Wallace) White, natives of West Virginia and Michigan respectively. His father, who removed from West Virginia to Ohio, settled upon a farm in Meigs County, and from there in 1871 removed to Ellsworth, Kan., accompanied by his family, and years afterwards, in 1897, settled in Topeka, Kan., where he is

now living in retirement from active business cares. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and a man of upright life and consistent Christian character. His wife, who died in 1880, was the daughter of Rev. J. B. Wallace, a minister of the Baptist Church and a man of splendid education and attainments, whose death at the age of thirty-six cut short a most promising career. In the family of H. G. White were two sons and two daughters, namely: John B.; Frank, who died at twenty-six years of age; Mrs. Maude Farnsworth and Mrs. Effie Mason, who live in Colorado.

When nine years of age our subject accompanied his parents to Kansas, in which state his education was principally obtained. At the age of eighteen, one year after his mother's death, he started out in life for himself, and for several years engaged in farming in Kansas. From there in 1886 he came to Colorado, and has since made Cheyenne County his home. In 1897 he was elected to the county clerk's office, on the Republican ticket, and has since filled the position with greatest efficiency.

In 1890 Mr. White was united in marriage with Miss Fannie Tinsley, who was born in Iowa, and is a daughter of DeWitt Tinsley, a farmer now living in Cheyenne County. Two children bless the union of Mr. and Mrs. White, a son, Forrest, and daughter, Audrey.

MISS LUCRETIA M. ALLEN, county superintendent of schools of El Paso County, is recognized as one of the most successful educators and officials in the entire state. Her success in her chosen field of labor, and the large ability she has shown in the conduct of official affairs, prove that women may possess qualities admirably fitting them for posts of public responsibility, especially in work connected with educational progress. In the great task of advancing the cause of education and promoting the standard of scholarship, her interest has always been warm and deep. In 1897 she was elected county superintendent on the fusion ticket, receiving a fair plurality, and took the oath of office January 11, 1898, for a term of two years.

The Allens are an old Puritan family of Revolutionary stock, and for generations resided on Narragansett Bay in Rhode Island. The grandfather of Miss Allen was captain of a trading vessel, with which he was lost at sea while a comparatively young man. William H., the captain's son, was born in Rhode Island and removed to Illinois in early manhood, settling at Genoa, thence removing to DeKalb and embarking in the dry-goods business. On selling out his store he traveled as salesman for the Glidden Wire Company of DeKalb. He is now retired from active business. Fraternally he is a Knight Templar Mason.

The mother of Miss Allen was Margaret Eleanor Patterson, a native of Meadville, Pa. Her father, Joseph Patterson, was born in Pennsylvania, where he engaged in the manufacture of leather in early life. Removing to Illinois in pioneer days he settled upon a farm near Genoa. His wife was a Miss Compton, of Revolutionary stock, and he himself was a member of a family that had representatives in the Revolution. By marriage the Pattersons were allied with the Buchanans. William H. and Margaret Eleanor Allen were the parents of eight children, five of whom grew to maturity, and four are living. Mrs. C. F. Spooner died in Omaha; Mrs. W. A. Reynolds is a resident of Chehalis, Wash.; J. F. is connected with the reportorial staff of the Chicago (Ill.) *Tribune;* Clinton H. is with the Northwestern Trading and Transportation Company at St. Michael's, Alaska.

Miss Allen was born and reared in DeKalb, Ill., and received her education in the high school there and the State Normal School near Bloomington, graduating from the latter in 1883. Afterward she engaged in teaching, principally in DeKalb, until 1889, when she came to Colorado Springs. For three years she taught in the Garfield School and for a similar period in the Liller School, after which she was placed in charge of books in the office of Colburn & Dudley. In 1897 she was elected to her present office, which she is filling with the greatest efficiency. Politically she favors the platform of the Democratic party, and takes an intelligent interest in public affairs. In religion she is identified with the Baptist Church.

JAMES H. PRIEST, county clerk of Kit Carson County, and the owner of a ranch situated near Seibert, in the west-central part of this county, was born in Nehama County, Kan., in 1860. He is a son of Thomas C. Priest, a native of Kentucky and by occupation a farmer and ranchman. The latter, during the free state agitation in Kansas, removed there in 1858, and spent his remaining years in Nehama County,

dying there in 1863. He was a man of sincere Christian character and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary J. Browning, was the daughter of a planter in Kentucky, where she was born. Her death occurred in 1867, when her son, James, was seven years of age. Besides him, she left two sons, one of whom, D. Burgess, is engaged in farming at the old home place in Kansas; the other, Chester F., is a blacksmith in Forney, Tex.

The death of his parents when he was a small child threw our subject upon his own responsibility when quite young. At the age of thirteen he became self-supporting. First as a farm hand, and later as a farmer and stock-raiser, he continued to reside in Kansas for a number of years, and met with fair success. In 1887 he came from there to Colorado and settled on a tract of land near Seibert, where he has since engaged in raising cattle and horses. He owns four hundred and eighty acres of fine land two and one-half miles northwest of Seibert. The property he has accumulated represents much toil and sacrifice on his part; he has labored, early and late, in order to secure a competency, and in this ambition he has been successful.

In 1891 Mr. Priest married Miss Edna B., daughter of George Rose, a stockman of this county, and niece of Judge Rose. Mr. and Mrs. Priest are the parents of two daughters: Zella Mae and Olive Evelyn. In his political opinions Mr. Priest is a Republican, and upon this ticket, in November, 1897, he was elected to the office of county clerk, which he has since filled efficiently.

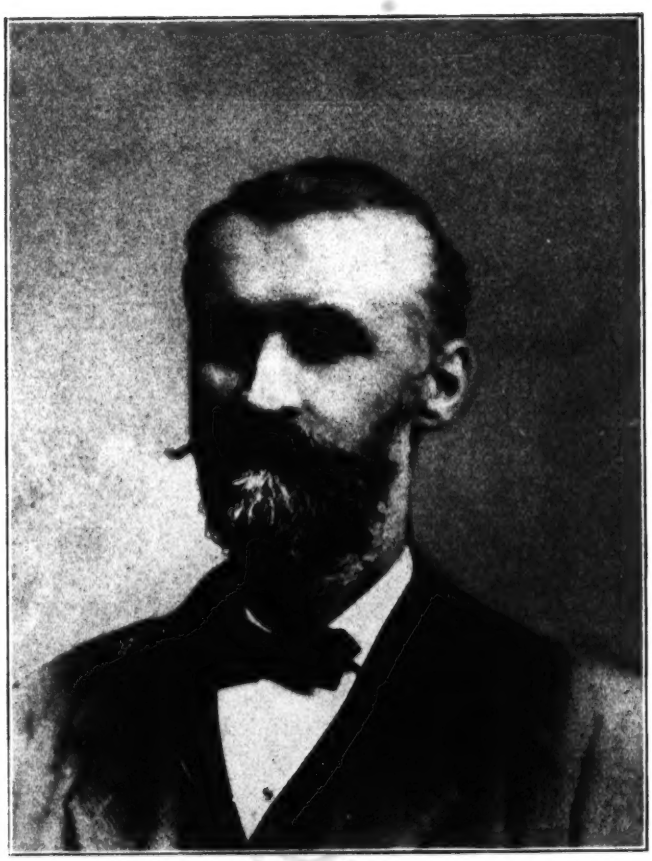
THEOPHILUS HARRISON, who was formerly a successful manufacturer in Belleville, Ill., and is now living retired from business, makes his home in Colorado Springs. After his first visit here in 1876, he showed his enjoyment of the climate by returning west at frequent intervals, and when, in 1888, his health became affected by the strain of business cares, he determined to remove to the Springs and there pass the remainder of his life, free from the anxieties that harass an active man of business. He improved the property on the corner of Weber and Platte, and here has since made his home.

The father of our subject, James H., was a son of Rev. Thomas Harrison, a native of Virginia, and a pioneer farmer near Belleville, Ill., having removed there on account of his dislike of slavery institutions. For a time he had a cotton gin and later operated a flour mill at Belleville. His principal life work, however, was farming. He was a local preacher. Much of his time was devoted to missionary work and he traveled on horseback from one frontier settlement to another, ministering to the spiritual needs of the people and establishing a Methodist Church wherever it was possible to do so.

Born in Virginia about 1805, James H. Harrison grew no manhood near Belleville. After his marriage to Lucinda Gooding, he settled in Belleville, where he had the first steam mill in the county, and later he managed several mills. His death occurred while he was still comparatively young. His wife, who was born in Kentucky and died in Illinois, was a daughter of Abraham Gooding, who removed from Kentucky to Illinois in an early day and engaged in farming. Our subject was born in Belleville, as were all of the ten children comprising the parental family. Eight of these attained mature years and five are living. He was a student in the subscription schools of Belleville and McKendree College at Lebanon, Ill., but ill health obliged him to discontinue his studies before the completion of his college course.

When twenty years of age, Mr. Harrison started in business for himself, and for some time carried on a sawmill. In 1856 he bought the Belleville threshing machine factory, which had been started in 1848. This he afterward had incorporated as the Harrison machine works, with himself as president and general manager. Under his supervision constant improvements were made in the plant and product, and threshers, steam engines and stackers of the finest grade were manufactured. While he retired as president in 1888, he is still interested in the business, which is continued on a large scale. Politically a Republican, he has been interested in public affairs, but never desired to identify himself actively with politics or accept office. He is a man of stanch temperance principles and is connected with the Good Templars. He is a member of the First Congregational Church.

The marriage of Mr. Harrison, in Illinois, united him with Miss K. E. Thompson, who was born in St. Clair County, that state, being a daughter of Amos and Eleanor Thompson, natives of Maine and South Carolina respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Harrison have two daughters: Jose-



CARL WULSTEN.

phine H., who was educated in Cincinnati, and is now married and lives in Colorado Springs, and Mrs. A. M. Johnson, of Minneapolis.

CARL WULSTEN, assayist, miner and surveyor, at Rosita, Custer County, and the originator of the colony that located in the Wet Mountain Valley in 1870, was born in the ancient city of Colberg, in the province of Pomerania, Prussia, July 8, 1833. His father, Herman Wulsten, a man of influence, served as mayor of the only city that was able to resist the onslaughts of Napoleon's victorious army; he also held the office of counselor and justice of the judicial district of Stargardt and at Frankfort-on-Oder served as government counsel. At one time Bismarck was his auscultator. The family originated in England and was founded in Germany by Sir Reginald Woollaston, who was obliged, for political reasons, to flee from England in the days of Charles I.

In the schools of Frankfort-on-Oder, the subject of this article received his education. When thirteen years of age he went to sea on board a whaler and the next season was on a ship that went to the East Indies, after which he made a trip to Brazil. In a subsequent trip to Scotland his ship was wrecked and he was one of two that survived. At Dundee he took ship around the Horn to San Francisco, where he arrived March 21, 1849. For a time he engaged in wheeling coal for the steamboats; then going to the mines, he worked until he had saved a little money and afterward proceeded to French Gulch (now called Morrowville), where he mined with unusual success. It was not long until he had accumulated $180,000, but this, unfortunately, he lost in a bank failure. At the failure of the Adams Express Company he also lost a large amount. He then entrusted eighteen hundred ounces of gold to the captain of a vessel bound for home, but the ship was lost. The next stake he made was entrusted to the agent of the bank of England and that reached home safely.

Leaving California, Mr. Wulsten took passage on a ship before the mast and made a trip to Calcutta, where the crew were mixed up in a fight and all were put in the black hole of Calcutta. An English officer called on them and to get them out enlisted them in the Queen's service. He enlisted in a company to go into the interior and in a fight with the sepoys was wounded, shortly after which he was discharged, owing to disability. Returning to his seafaring life, after varied experiences and many hardships he reached Ireland, but the boat had been practically wrecked, and in manning the pumps the crew were more or less frozen, and, as soon as possible, were sent to the hospital, where they remained for some time. Only Mr. Wulsten and one other man came out of the hospital without having their feet amputated. Next he passed the examination and entered military service in his native land. After one year he was promoted to a lieutenancy, and was then given work in the hydrographic office in Berlin, for the duties of which his long experience on the ocean admirably qualified him. Through influence, he received permission to attend lectures in the University of Berlin, where he gained a thorough education in geology, mineralogy, engineering, etc., graduating in 1859.

Shortly after this we find Mr. Wulsten en route to Santiago and Havana as first mate of a ship. For throwing a Spaniard overboard whom he caught stealing on the ship he was cast into Morro Castle and spent one night in an underground dungeon there, but through the influence of the Prussian representative he was released the following morning, and eventually he secured damages amounting to $4,000. After his return to Germany he married and then went to New York City, where he taught school for a time. Later he was in Indiana and then in Chicago, where he worked on the *Evening Journal* and the *Staats Zeitung*. In 1869 he made a trip to Colorado. He returned to Chicago, formed a colony for emigration, and in March, 1870, settled in the Wet Mountain Valley, with one hundred families. He surveyed the valley and each family entered one hundred and sixty acres. Since then his attention has been mainly devoted to mining and he has made some remarkably good finds. The most of his time is given to prospecting, assaying and making a chemical analysis of the different propositions here, and no one is better posted than he regarding the minerals of the county.

The first wife of Mr. Wulsten died in Denver. Of their children three are living, namely: Mary, Mrs. William J. Conner, of Baker City, Ore.; William, who is in California; and Caroline, wife of Walter Scott, of Aspen, Colo. Once, when going from Colorado to Chicago, Mr. Wulsten was taken seriously ill, and it was thought there was no hope of his recovery. He was taken off

the cars at West Liberty, Iowa, where he was nursed back to health. He afterward married the lady who was his nurse there, and who was the widow of Vincent Keith, of West Liberty.

M E. MULLOY, who is a well-known architect, contractor and builder, has engaged in business in Manitou since 1887, and has built up an enviable reputation for skill, reliability and efficiency. Among his contracts were those for the Bank block, Wheeler's greenhouse and bowling alley, the Winegar block, the addition to the Barker house, in Manitou; the pavilion and dancing hall at the iron springs, the Catholic Church in Colorado City, the Wheeler residence on North Cascade avenue, Colorado Springs; the residences of W. L. Cook, E. R. Clark, W. S. Boynton and Frank Heron, all in Colorado Springs; Montcalme Sanitarium and many residences in Manitou. Since 1887 he has had the contracts for all of Mr. Wheeler's work, which has amounted to almost $100,000. He built for himself a residence in Colorado Springs, but later sold it. He also built in Manitou the Portland hotel, which he still owns; six residences on Ruxton avenue, five of which he still owns; the Shannon Place, near the iron springs; and other buildings in different locations. For his convenience in filling contracts, he carries a small stock of lumber and builders' supplies.

Born in Fort Fairfield, Aroostook County, Me., October 14, 1856, the subject of this sketch is a son of Thomas and Hannah (O'Donald) Mulloy, natives respectively of Counties Wexford and Mayo, Ireland. His father, who was an agriculturist and one of the selectmen of his town, died at Fort Fairfield in 1895, when seventy years of age. His widow and her younger son, John, still remain at the old homestead. The only other survivor of the eight children originally comprising the family is the subject of this article. He graduated from the high school at Fort Fairfield, after which he commenced to learn the carpenter's trade. At the age of twenty-one he became interested in drafting and general architect's work. He continued steadily at his chosen occupation until failing health obliged him to make a change of location. In November of 1883 he came to Colorado and settled in Manitou, where, in the spring of the following year, he began to work at his trade. In 1887 he commenced contracting for himself, and since then he has established a reputation in his vocation. When not filling contracts for others, he engaged in building houses for himself and these he placed on sale. In this way he became the owner of valuable interests here.

In September, 1886, in Manitou, Mr. Mulloy married Miss Annie Hussung, who was born in Germany and removed to Dayton, Ohio, at eighteen years of age, later coming to Manitou. She has a brother, J. M. Hussung, who is engaged in the real-estate, building and lumber business in Colorado Springs. The children born of her marriage are named respectively: Mary, Rose, Edward and Hilda. The family hold membership in the Roman Catholic Church.

In politics Mr. Mulloy is a silver Republican. For one term he served as a member of the city council, but at the expiration of his term refused renomination. During the existence of the board of trade here he was one of its members, prior to which he held membership in the Colorado Springs board of trade. At one time he was active in the lodge of Odd Fellows. He assisted in the organization of the J. B. Wheeler Hose Company, of which he is an active member.

G EORGE L. CORNWELL, of the firm of Cornwell & Brown, is a well-known business man of Flagler, a railroad town of Kit Carson County, situated fifty-five miles west of the Kansas state line. His property interests include his partnership in the hardware business and his neat residence (the finest in the village), also his ranch, upon which he has hundreds of heads of cattle.

The birth of Mr. Cornwell occurred in 1843 in Charlestown, Sullivan County, N. H. He was one of a family of four, of whom Richard is engaged in the boot and shoe business in Massachusetts; Julius makes his home in Concord, N. H.; and Addie died at seventeen years of age. His father, Dennis Cornwell, was born in New Hampshire and engaged in farming there until his death, which occurred in 1855, when he was forty-three years of age. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Lucetta Bainey, was born in Connecticut, and was a daughter of Col. Richard Bainey, colonel of militia in the war of 1812.

In district schools and in a high school in Connecticut, our subject obtained a fair education. His father dying when he was a boy of twelve, he early began to support himself, and followed various occupations, working at any honest employment he could secure. For three years he en-

gaged in the mercantile business in Detroit, Mich. In 1865 he came to Colorado, and afterward traveled through all the mountain region, prospecting for gold. He spent considerable time at Blackhawk as a prospector. Afterward he carried on a mercantile store at Georgetown, Leadville and Boulder successively. For two years he engaged in the lumber business in Hugo, Lincoln County. From there he came to Flagler, Kit Carson (then Elbert) County, in 1889, and has since engaged in the stock business and in conducting a hardware store.

In common with other intelligent citizens, Mr. Cornwell maintains a warm interest in public affairs, keeping posted concerning national issues, as well as local politics. He gives his vote to candidates of the Republican party. Educational matters have always been given his support, for he is a firm believer in the value of the public schools. In religion he is connected with the Congregational Church. His marriage took place in 1895 and united him with Emma Burguist, an estimable lady, and a native of Pennsylvania.

ERIC PETERSON. Few men have lived more quietly than Mr. Peterson, yet few have exerted a greater influence than Mr. Peterson among those with whom he has been associated. He came to Kit Carson in 1883 and opened a general store, etc. A man whose dealings may be relied upon in every respect, he became known as an honorable, trustworthy merchant and a reliable business man. At this writing he is making his home at Mr. Hinkley's.

In the northern part of Sweden Mr. Peterson was born in 1847. His father, Peter, who was a farmer in the same place, was a man who had many friends in his community, and especially in the Lutheran Church, to which he belonged. He was born in 1810 and died in 1890, while his wife, who was a native of the same locality, died there in 1883. They were the parents of four sons and one daughter, the latter of whom remains at the old home place. Peter is a farmer and owner of a flour mill in Sweden; Ole is engaged in the furniture business in Illinois; and John, also a resident of Illinois, is engaged in farming.

Until sixteen years of age our subject attended the local schools. When he was twenty-one he crossed the ocean to America and settled in Illinois, but three years later, in 1872, he came to Colorado, settling in Denver, and securing employment in that city. After eleven years in Denver he came to Cheyenne County, and settled on the ranch where he has since engaged in stock-raising and general agricultural pursuits. Politically he is a Republican, and at elections he has often been called upon to serve as judge of elections and in other local positions. He is a widower, having lost his wife by death some years ago. She bore the maiden name of Sarah Peterson and became his wife in 1872.

JOHN H. FOX, treasurer of Las Animas County, and a resident of Trinidad since boyhood, was born in Paris, Ky., October 31, 1862. He was a boy of twelve years when his parents came to Colorado, settling near Walsenburg, but three years later coming to Trinidad then a small village. His education was such as the common schools afforded, but he added to it by habits of close observation and careful study, and is now a well-informed man, not only regarding local matters or state history, but in all matters pertaining to our national welfare and progress as a people.

From youth Mr. Fox displayed a taste for business. For several years he was employed in the office of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company at El Moro. With that exception he has continued to make Trinidad his home since he was fifteen years of age, much of the time serving in clerical positions in this city. He can scarcely recall the time when his interest in politics began, for it seems a part of his nature. By birth, descent and education, he possesses Democratic views, and the close study he has made of politics since reaching manhood confirms him in the opinions he formed in childhood. The party, to whose interests he has ever shown true devotion, has recognized his fitness for official trusts and honors. In 1887, during the Cleveland administration, he received the appointment of postmaster, and continued to hold the office until 1892, when his term expired.

For his present office of county treasurer, former experience in handling large sums of money and keeping careful accounts has fitted Mr. Fox. After having served as city treasurer for one term, he was re-elected and continued in the office during 1893 and 1894; and at the same time he was employed as teller of the Trinidad National Bank. In the fall of 1895 he was the Democratic candidate for county treasurer, but

was defeated by twenty-four votes. Two years later he was more successful in his candidacy and was elected by a plurality of eleven hundred and twenty-five. In state, as well as local, politics he has taken active part and wielded an influence. He attends all of the state conventions of his party, and in 1892 was made the Democratic candidate for state auditor. At the beginning of his term of office in 1899 Gov. Charles S. Thomas appointed Mr. Fox to the position of aide-de-camp on his staff, with the rank of colonel.

In his fraternal connections, Mr. Fox is a member of Apache tribe, No. 28, I. O. R. M.; and is also identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Woodmen of the World and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

MRS. LOIS JONES SHEPHERD. One of the most noticeable features of Colorado life is the prominence given to women in public positions, especially in offices connected, directly or indirectly, with the education of the young. Among those who have been honored by election as county superintendent of schools is Mrs. Shepherd, who in the fall of 1897 was chosen to serve at the head of the schools of Pueblo County. For this work she is fitted by study, knowledge and experience, and since she assumed official duties, January 11, 1898, she has established a reputation for fidelity to her trust. The county has fifty-six schools, in addition to the Pueblo city schools, and over these she exercises a general supervision, forwarding their interests and promoting the welfare of the pupils.

Mrs. Shepherd was born in the little village of Milton, five miles from Frankfort, Ky., and is a daughter of R. H. and Mary J. (Wardlaw) Jones. Her father, who was a native of Kentucky and a member of an old southern family, was a son of Mary Holmes Morrison, whose ancestors came to this country in the "Mayflower." For some years he was a merchant in Kentucky, but afterward engaged in the grain and produce business in St. Louis, Mo., where he was a prominent man and for over thirty years a member of the Merchants' Exchange. Mrs. Shepherd was a child of ten years when the family removed to St. Louis. She was educated in public schools and a normal school under William T. Harris, who is now United States commissioner of education. Graduating at nineteen years of age, she afterward taught for six years in the Stoddard public school, of St. Louis, the superintendent of schools at that time being Mr. Harris, who has continued to be a warm friend of Mrs. Shepherd.

After teaching for six years Miss Jones became the wife of William Shepherd, a native of Ohio and a member of the firm of Shepherd & Ginocchio, wholesale produce, fruit and commission merchants of St. Louis. In May, 1881, Mr. Shepherd sold out his interest in St. Louis and, hoping the change might benefit his health, came to Colorado. He opened a wholesale fruit store in Pueblo, and made a specialty of furnishing fruits to the forts in the west. Here, as in St. Louis, he was a prominent business man. He took an active part in the Christian Church and was a deacon and treasurer for seven years. His death, which occurred April 14, 1888, was a loss to his family, his church and the entire community. He left three children: Ernest T., Robert Gladstone and Queen Lois, all of whom are students in the Pueblo schools.

After teaching for one year, Mrs. Shepherd was engaged as principal of the Irving school, in Pueblo, and continued there for eight years. While still employed in that capacity, she was nominated for county superintendent of schools on the Republican ticket. She made no effort to secure the office, but continued her school work as usual. However, she won the victory, by over a thousand majority, and early in 1898 entered upon her official duties. She is recognized as one of the leading educators of the state and is thoroughly devoted to her chosen work. A year after she assumed the duties of her office, she was highly complimented, by leading opposition papers, on her success as an official. Much of her success is due to her private study under William T. Harris, when he was superintendent of the St. Louis schools, and to his assistance and interest she feels that she is immeasurably indebted. She is a lady of sincere Christian character and has many friends, in educational, religious and social circles in this city.

JAMES R. KILLIAN, attorney-at-law, of Walsenburg, is a member of an old southern family that has long resided in the United States. His paternal grandfather, Losson A. Killian, was born in Georgia and for years operated extensively in the gold mines near Dahlonega, that state, but in 1883 removed to Colorado and is now living, retired, at Monrovia,

Cal., at the age of ninety years. The maternal grandfather of our subject was Rev. George R. Edwards, a leading minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in Georgia, and also for some years proprietor of a mercantile store in that state. At the opening of the Civil war he enlisted as chaplain of a Georgia regiment, but died, while in the service, at sixty-one years of age.

James A. Killian, our subject's father, was born and reared in Georgia, where in early life he engaged in teaching, becoming well known in educational circles. During the war he was a soldier in the Thirty-sixth Georgia Infantry, which was assigned to the western department, and with his regiment he took part in the memorable siege of Vicksburg, as well as many other engagements during his four years of service. Afterward he removed to Texas. Now, at the age of sixty-three years, he is enjoying a well-merited rest from his labors, and is living retired at Monrovia, Cal. By his marriage to Mary F. Edwards, of Georgia, he had five children, namely: Sarah, wife of J. J. Parris, of Lockhart, Tex.; Lutie, who married John Motheral, of Willowvale, I. T.; James R.; Elizabeth, Mrs. Eugene Gillis, of Smithville, Tex.; and Laura Olive, wife of Bruce Motheral, of San Marcos, Tex. The mother of these children died when thirty-seven years of age.

In Pickens County, Ga., May 28, 1867, the subject of this sketch was born, and in the same locality he passed the years of youth. At the age of sixteen he accompanied his father and the other members of the family to Texas, where he attended the Coronal Institute, and later taught for three years, being principal of the Long Branch public school. In 1891 he entered the Texas State University, from which he graduated in 1893 with the degree of LL. B. In the fall of the same year he located in Walsenburg, Colo., where he has since built up a valuable practice. He was admitted to the bar of Texas and passed the examination for admission to the supreme court bar in 1892, before the completion of his college course; and, after coming to Colorado, he was admitted to practice before all the courts of this state. For two years he gave much of his time to the rejudication of the water rights for water district No. 16. Both as city attorney of Walsenburg and county attorney of Huerfano County, he has rendered service that proves his ability as a lawyer and his energy as a man. In all matters relating to his profession he maintains a deep interest, and his opinion upon important questions is formed only after thoughful, careful consideration of the subject from all sides, and is therefore valuable and bears weight with others. The Democratic party receives his support, and he has acted as chairman of the county central committee.

Mr. Killian is a member of the Greek letter Kappa Sigma fraternity in the University of Texas, and was one of its official board while in college. In fraternal relations he is connected with the Woodmen of the World. For two years he was worshipful master of Huerfano Lodge No. 27, A. F. & A. M., and he is also identified with Chapter No. 27, R. A. M., Oriental Commandery No. 18, K. T., and is grand orator of the grand lodge of the state of Colorado. In the Methodist Episcopal Church South he is serving as a trustee, steward and superintendent of the Sunday-school. As a representative of the Denver conference of his denomination, he attended the quadrennial conference of the national organization, held in Baltimore, Md., in May, 1898.

November 3, 1897, Mr. Killian married Miss Ada Werner, a native of Indiana. In early childhood she accompanied her father, John Werner, to Kansas, where she passed the years of girlhood, devoting considerable attention to artistic work. She is an active worker in the Sunday-school, and an official member of the Walsenburg Ladies' Saturday Club, which she represented in the annual meeting at Greeley, this state, in 1898. Since coming to Colorado, she has been especially interested in literary work and painting, in both of which lines she has gained an enviable reputation for skill and efficiency.

JAMES B. CHAPMAN, county commissioner of Conejos County, residing at Manassa, was born in Boone County, Mo., November 15, 1856. He is a son of Thomas Chapman, who came from Yorkshire, England, at the age of fifteen, and landed in New Orleans, proceeding from there to Memphis, Tenn., and thence to Louisville, Ky. In 1839 he settled in Boone County, Mo., where he opened a wagon and carriage factory, and soon became a man of prominence. For several years he served as mayor of Rocheport and also held the office of magistrate. In religion he was a faithful member of the Christian Church. His death occurred in Rocheport when he was seventy years of age.

The boyhood years of our subject were spent in Missouri, where he was educated in public schools. Upon leaving home he went to Dodge City, Kan., where he engaged in the milling business. In 1888 he came to Colorado, and settled at Manassa, Conejos County, where he carried on a flour and grain business for eight years, building up a large trade in his vicinity. He has always believed in the policy of the Democratic party and has supported its principles. For two terms he served as a member of the Manassa town council. In 1893 he was elected a member of the board of county commissioners and in 1897 was re-elected to the office, which he has filled with great credit to himself and very satisfactorily to the people. In 1898 he was a delegate to the state convention of his party held at Colorado Springs.

July 8, 1885, Mr. Chapman married Sarah E. Alexander, of Chatopa, Kan., and they have three sons: James D., Archie T. and George G. Mr. Chapman is interested, as a stockholder, in the Manassa Water Company. The property which he is accumulating shows his determination and unflagging industry. While he has had diverse experiences and many obstacles, undeterred by hardships, he has worked steadily onward, assisted by his capable wife, and is now in independent circumstances.

HON. ANTONIO D. ARCHULETA, ex-senator from Conejos and Archuleta Counties, was born in Taos, N. M., in 1855, a son of Jose Manuel Archuleta, who settled in Conejos County in 1855 and is still living there. The boyhood years of our subject were passed in Conejos County, where he remained until 1887. He then moved to Archuleta County and embarked in farming and stock-raising, becoming in time one of the most extensive agriculturists of the county. On his ranch are from one to two hundred head of fine cattle. As a stock-raiser he has been unusually successful, and through his energy and business ability has become well-to-do.

A stanch Republican, Mr. Archuleta is a friend and supporter of the McKinley administration and is one of the local leaders of his party. In 1886 he was elected a member of the first house of legislature of the newly admitted state and by re-election he served for two terms as the representative of Conejos and Costilla Counties. In 1883 he was elected to the state senate from Conejos County and served for four years. During the second year of his service he introduced the bill providing for the separation of Archuleta from Conejos County; it was his intention to name the new county Pagosa, but his friends in the senate objected, and urged the adoption of Archuleta as the county name.

Fraternally Mr. Archuleta is a member of Pagosa Camp No. 412, Woodmen of the World. In 1877 he married Louriana Gallegoz, by whom he has one son, Daniel Ross.

FREDERICK O. ROOF, cashier of the Walsenburg Banking Company, is one of the prominent men of southern Colorado, and has many friends, not only in the town where he resides, but in other localities as well. He is a leading Republican of Walsenburg, and has taken an active part in all matters pertaining to the welfare and progress of his town and county. For seven years he was a member of the board of aldermen and also acted as city clerk. For years he has served efficiently as clerk of the district court of Huerfano County. In 1890 he was elected county clerk and afterward was twice re-elected, serving until January, 1896, when he retired to accept the appointment as cashier of the Walsenburg Banking Company. His name has been frequently mentioned, here and elsewhere, as candidate for state offices, particularly that of state treasurer, and without doubt his fitness for public service will receive recognition of this nature before many years have passed away.

A descendant of a pioneer family of Westchester County, N. Y., the subject of this sketch was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1860, a son of Stephen and Emeline Roof, both of New York City. His early life was spent in Crawford County, Pa., his father being one of the first producers of oil in that region. He graduated from the Titusville high school, after which he learned telegraphy, and operated for the oil companies throughout western Pennsylvania. In 1883 he went to North Dakota, where he acted as agent for the Northern Pacific Railroad one year. In 1884 he came to Colorado, and for three years was employed as operator and agent for the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company in Pueblo, thence going to Cucharas. While in the latter town he was elected clerk of the district court of Huerfano County.

Besides his other interests, Mr. Roof is manager of the Walsenburg Electric Power Company, in the organization of which in 1888 he

took a leading part. He is also interested in the real-estate business in the city, having built some business blocks here, and has invested in cattle and sheep, which he raises and sells. In fraternal relations he is connected with the Woodmen of the World, and is also a Mason, belonging to Huerfano Lodge No. 27, A. F. & A. M., and Chapter No. 27, R. A. M. In 1892 he was united in marriage with Inez V. Townsend, by whom he has two daughters, Estella and Freda.

THOMAS ORD, a successful business man residing in Colorado Springs, is of Scotch and German parentage, and inherits the sturdy integrity of the one nation, combined with the thrifty and progressive spirit of the other race. His father, Francis Ord, was born in Edinburgh and at the age of eighteen came to the United States, settling in what is now West Blue Mound, Iowa County, Wis., where he improved a large grain and stock farm and also engaged in lead mining. Following the example of his forefathers, he adhered to the doctrines of the Presbyterian denomination. In politics he was a Republican. His death occurred in 1864, when he was fifty-four years of age. The lady whom he married was Susan Ranestein, who was born, of German descent, in Lancaster County, Pa., and was a faithful member of the Lutheran Church. She died in 1861, at thirty-nine years of age, when her son, Thomas, was a boy of five years. Her other children are: Mrs. Jane Miller, of Oregon; Mrs. Lydia E. Kenny; Belle and William, of Colorado Springs.

In Iowa County, Wis., Thomas Ord was born, August 12, 1856. After his father's death the family became scattered and he was put out to work on a farm, with the privilege of attending school in the winter. The estate was settled by John Adams, father of Alva Adams, ex-governor of Colorado, and the guardian of our subject. Afterward Mr. Ord went to Iowa, where he worked on a farm. Later he was employed in lumbering and rafting on Apple River in Wisconsin, and while there had many exciting experiences. In the spring of 1876 he came to Colorado and engaged in mining and in lumbering on the divide. In 1880 he commenced contracting on a small scale, but gradually increased in the amount of business transacted. Among his contracts were some for the Midland, Santa Fe and Denver & Rio Grande Railroads and a power plant for the Colorado City Electric short line. He built two of the highest reservoirs in the world, both of these being on Pike's Peak.

In addition to contracting, since 1886 Mr. Ord has engaged in the stock business. He owns sixteen hundred and fifty acres, all fenced, eight miles northeast of Colorado Springs, and gives considerable attention to the management of this place. He is the owner of considerable real estate in Colorado Springs. Two quarries, one at Colorado City, the other at Manitou, were opened by him, and are now operated under his supervision. Some of the finest buildings in this city and other Colorado towns have been built of stone from the Manitou green stone quarries or the Old Town sandstone. His mining interests in Cripple Creek are important and of increasing value. As road overseer he has been instrumental in advancing the interests of the roads of El Paso County, and in other ways he has proved himself to be a progressive citizen, with an active interest in local matters.

The marriage of Mr. Ord, in Dubuque, Iowa, united him with Miss Hattie Swope, who was born in that city. She is a sister of Charles H. Swope, in whose sketch the family history appears. Mr. and Mrs. Ord are the parents of three children: Belle, May and Carl. In religion the family are identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

RICHARD CLOUGH, who is a well-known railroad contractor and mining broker of Colorado Springs and whose residence in Colorado dates from 1879, is a member of an old English family. His father, Robert B. Clough, was for a time engaged in manufacturing, but later carried on a wool business, and held a prominent place among the business men of Yorkshire, as well as taking an active part in local political affairs. His death occurred when he was fifty-one years of age. He was a son of Rev. Robert Clough, a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

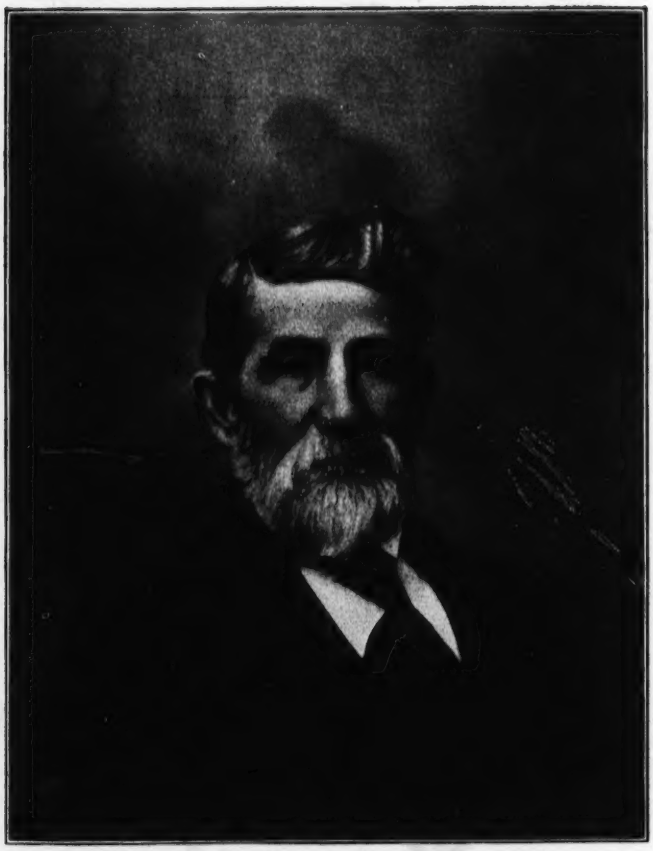
The mother of our subject was Matilda Blakey, who was born in Yorkshire, daughter of John Blakey, a shoe merchant there. She had a brother, John Blakey, who was a rich flour merchant, and a cousin, John Blakey, who became a wealthy manufacturer of shoes. Her death occurred in Yorkshire, of which her family were old and prominent residents. Of her ten children all but two attained maturity and six are now living. Three of the number are in

England. One daughter, Grace, is the widow of P. J. Keegan, a large contractor; she lives in Durango, Colo. A son, John H., who lived in Australia for seventeen years, now makes his home in Colorado Springs. The next to the oldest of the family is Richard, who was born in Bradford, Yorkshire, England, August 12, 1847. He attended private and national schools in Yorkshire. When a boy he learned the manufacture of woolens, going through the work of each department until he was familiar with it as a whole.

Coming to America in 1874, Mr. Clough settled in New Jersey, and for nine months was a laborer employed on the Delaware & Bound Brook road near Trenton, but afterward, for eighteen months, was employed as manager of construction. Then, going to Philadelphia, he engaged in general contracting, and had contracts on the various roads leading out from that city, besides which he built a number of residences. In 1879 he came to Colorado, where he began railroad building at once. His first contract was on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, over the Conejos range, between Chama and Durango. His next contract was on the Silverton branch of the same road. He then built a portion of the Colorado-Midland, including all of the Midland Terminal from the divide to Cripple Creek, this being the only broad gauge road that leads to Cripple Creek. Before this he had built the first wagon road leading to the Cripple Creek camp and had incorporated the Hayden Toll Road Company, with himself as president and manager. After a time the road was sold to the county of El Paso. In the Midland-Terminal route of thirty miles there is a tunnel six hundred feet in length, while some of the other work on the road is as heavy as any that he ever contracted for. He has built all of the sewers, ditches and reservoirs at Colorado Springs, and the flume and ditch at Aspen. Since coming to this state he has been interested in mining, principally in Cripple Creek. Some years ago he formed a partnership in the brokerage business with H. L. Fagen & Co., which continued until the spring of 1898 and was then dissolved, since which time he has carried on the stock brokerage business under his individual name. In 1899 he contracted to build a new railroad from La Veta to Wagon Creek, Colo., a distance of about twenty-seven miles; the road will be double tracked, with three tunnels; fifteen hundred men will be required to assist in the completion of the contract in six or seven months. He was one of the early members of the Colorado Springs Mining Stock Association. Besides his railroad, mining and brokerage interests, he is engaged to some extent in farming and stock-raising. A Republican in politics, he has been active on committees and in local conventions of his party. He is a member of the Order of Elks and the Pike's Peak Club.

JESSE H. LEWIS, county judge of Mineral County, was born in Greenville, Tenn., in 1843, a son of Zadock and Ann M. (Smith) Lewis, both natives of Tennessee. His father was a wagon and carriage maker and a builder of flat boats in early life, but after removing to Iowa he engaged in the mercantile business; he died in Kansas in 1863. When our subject was eight years of age he accompanied his parents in their removal from Tennessee. He assisted his father in his store until sixteen years of age, after which he engaged in teaching school. In 1861, while a student in a school at Leesville, Henry County, Mo., he enlisted in the Confederate army, and for eighteen months he continued in active service, but was finally captured by Federal soldiers. On being released he joined his regiment.

After the war ended Mr. Lewis made his home in Centropolis, Kan., for one year. Afterward he remained for a few years in Franklin County, of which he was elected assessor in 1868. He next went to Osage County and took up a tract of land, which he began to cultivate. In 1869 he was elected register of deeds of that county, which position he filled with ability and efficiency. His next enterprise was in connection with the newspaper business, his partner being Judge L. D. Bailey, a former district judge. The two published the Lyndon *Signal*. After two years in this business, Mr. Lewis began to teach school, continuing in that occupation for two years. In 1875 he came to Colorado, settling at Las Animas, and thence going to Laveta, finally locating at Garland City, then the terminus of the railroad; there he engaged in the lumber business and furnished most of the lumber used in the building up of the town. At Alamosa he established the Alamosa *Sentinel*, which in 1887 he moved to Antonita, and there conducted it for a number of years. In 1892 he brought the paper to Creede, changing its title to the Creede *News*, and for two years published the



WILLIAM H. MC CLURE.

paper here, after which he leased it for a short time, and then sold it to Albert L. Moses, the attorney.

Besides his other interests, Mr. Lewis has engaged in mining to some extent. Under Governor Waite, in 1894 and 1895, he held an official position in the state penitentiary at Canon City. Politically he was at one time an active Democrat, but of recent years has identified himself with the People's party. In 1897 he was elected judge of Mineral County, which position he now fills. Fraternally he is a member of Alamosa Lodge No. 44, A. F. & A. M., of which he served as secretary for four years.

The marriage of Mr. Lewis in 1865 united him with Mary Doty, of Kansas. In his family there are six children living. Ida is the wife of Edward E. Putnam, a contractor connected with the Commodore mines at Creede; George M. is a railroad engineer on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad; Charles E. is an engineer on the same road; Myrtie is the wife of A. V. Skinner, a soldier of the Spanish war; Wilber and Edward Earl are at home.

WILLIAM H. MC CLURE is, with one exception, the oldest surviving settler of Canon City. Though there were a number of houses in the village, there were but four people living here when, with a party of twenty families, he arrived at this then frontier town. The fortunes of the place were at a very low ebb, and there was little to indicate the prosperity it would in future years enjoy. He has witnessed the growth of the shanty town, semi-annually deserted, into a fine city of modern business blocks and fine residences, twelve of which he has built himself. He has assisted greatly in local development, and is interested in every enterprise for the general good. Besides being engaged in the real-estate and insurance business, he is treasurer of the Canon City Building and Loan Association, which has had a remarkably successful history, having closed out two series of seventy-three months each; and the committee who examined the accounts reported not even a nickel shortage, while it has never been necessary to take up a single piece of real estate.

Mr. McClure descends from one of three brothers who came to this country in an early day and settled in New York. His grandfather, William, served in the war of 1812, and was wounded and left for dead on the battlefield, but recovered sufficiently to be conveyed to the hospital at Norfolk, Va., where he later died. Of his large family, David, the youngest, was born in Tennessee, and at an early age accompanied the family to Kentucky, where he followed farming. By his marriage to Louvina Mayfield he had five children: Mrs. Arantha Carporon, deceased; William H.; J. C., deceased; J. E., of Montrose, Colo.; and Cyrus Logan, deceased.

The subject of this sketch was born in Pulaski County, Ky., January 16, 1837. When a boy he attended the subscription schools three months each winter. When he was twelve years of age his parents moved to Indiana, but soon went to Iowa, settling on a fine piece of prairie land in Appanoose County. When twenty-four years old, in company with twenty-two families, he started with his three yoke of oxen for the Rockies. After some three months he landed at Canon City, August 13, 1864. Most of the party were members of the Shoal Creek (Iowa) Baptist Church, and they became the founders of the present organization here. Of the number three were appointed a committee to reconnoiter the surrounding country, and Mr. McClure was one of the three. Not at all pleased with the outlook, he returned, loaded up the flour he had brought with him, and purchasing some vegetables, started with his load for Breckenridge, where he disposed of his goods at a fabulous price. On his return he passed the salt basin in South Park and bought one thousand pounds of salt, which he sold to the people in the Arkansas Valley at fifteen cents a pound. He then went to Denver and purchased some groceries, which he sold, and then returned for more goods. So brisk was business that he was frequently obliged to return to Denver for another load the very day after his arrival with one load. Starting with his brother, their combined capital $325, he soon had a stock worth from $15,000 to $20,000. In those days profits were large.

In March, 1865, Mr. McClure learned that there was a Baptist minister at Four Mile. The gentleman proved to be Rev. M. B. Adams, now living at South Canon. They joined forces and at once organized a congregation, which now has the finest church in the city. In the building of the first house of worship he furnished $900 of the total cost of $1200. Continuing his mercantile business for twelve years, he invested largely in real estate and other property, until, in 1876, his

monthly rentals alone brought him in $650. He also built a house that was at the time the finest residence in Fremont County. Early in the '70s he sold his mercantile business to his brother, J. C., and turned his attention to the brokerage business. By contract with his brother J. C., he built the Grape Creek toll road, but before it could be inspected and accepted, it was completely demolished by a flood, and this, added to the panic of 1876 and 1877, swept away in a short time the accumulation of years. He went to Fort Worth and started anew, but in two years returned to Canon City with a heavy debt resting upon him. First as a ticket broker, and later as a real-estate and insurance agent, he met with success. In 1887 J. J. Cone bought an interest in the business, and they gave their attention more especially to real estate, dropping the ticket business. To show the resources of the firm, it may be stated that during the panic of 1893 and afterward they carried two thousand acres of land here, besides having $33,000 invested in Salt Lake realty. In connection with S. H. Atwater, in 1896-97, they ploughed and fenced six hundred acres, built thirty-six houses and constructed twelve miles of irrigating ditch and seven large storage reservoirs. Since the completion of the ditch they have sold over $70,000 worth of their own land. The property to which they are devoting especial attention is in extent more than fifteen hundred acres and is known as Park Center and Orchard Park, lying about two miles northeast of the city. It comprises two school districts and has two schoolhouses. Having a slight elevation over the city, it affords a magnificent view. The system of irrigation is excellent and there are two sources of supply, Wilson Creek and Four Mile or Oil Creek, while the large reservoirs they have constructed will store enough water for a season's supply.

Politically Mr. McClure was a Democrat until President Cleveland's first election, since which time he has been a Prohibitionist. In the Masonic fraternity he has taken a prominent part, and was a charter member of the lodge here. He is connected with Mount Moriah Lodge No. 15, A. F. & A. M., and was its first treasurer, which office he filled for five consecutive years; and Canon City Chapter No. 14, R. A. M. For five successive years he was treasurer of the Good Templars of Colorado. He is one of the two surviving charter members of the Baptist Church, in the work of which he has been constantly active. Since its organization he has served as deacon and trustee, and for years was Sunday-school superintendent. June 25, 1857, he married Elizabeth M. Cooley, of Appanoose County, Iowa. Of their nine children seven attained maturity, namely: Sarah E., Mrs. C. E. Helm, deceased; Mary L., wife of J. K. Brewster, of Cripple Creek; George B., residing in Denver; Myrtie, wife of Rev. H. B. Turner, pastor of the Emanuel Baptist Church of Portland, Ore.; Laura B., who married C. L. Southard, of Salt Lake, Utah; Helen E., Mrs. Stanley Harrington, of Cripple Creek; and William H., Jr., who has charge of the Park Center property.

CHARLES H. SWOPE, who is a partner of Thomas Ord in the railroad and reservoir contracting business, has resided in Colorado since 1885, and for the same period has made his headquarters in Colorado Springs. He is a member of an old Pennsylvania family, which had representatives in the Revolution and the war of 1812. His father, David, who was probably a native of Pennsylvania, spent the most of his early life in Fairfield County, Ohio, where he owned a farm near Amanda. From there he removed to Iowa and became a pioneer in Dubuque County, purchasing, clearing and cultivating land near Cascade. There his death occurred at eighty-one years of age. His wife, who was a member of an old Virginia family, was Julia Ann Furr in her maidenhood; she died at seventy-eight years. Of their ten children all but one attained mature years. W. E., a farmer living near St. Joe, Mo., was a member of the Twenty-first Iowa Infantry during the Civil war and was sergeant of Company I; he was wounded in the left foot at the battle of Vicksburg. His service in the army continued for three years. The other children are: Mary and Jane, of Iowa; T. J., a farmer of El Paso County, Colo.; Louisa, who died in Iowa; Mrs. Julia Macomber, who died in Iowa; Charles H.; Mrs. Ella Barton, of Bellevue, Iowa; May, who lives in Iowa; and Hattie, Mrs. Thomas Ord, of Colorado Springs.

In Dubuque County, Iowa, the subject of this sketch was born, August 9, 1852. He was reared on the home farm near Cascade. In boyhood he attended the Oak Grove district school. At the age of sixteen he began to work in the lumber yards, where he remained for five years. In 1885 he came from Iowa to Colorado, and soon

Morton S. Bailey

afterward bought some land, where he engaged in stock-raising. He finally sold the property to Mr. Ord, with whom he has since engaged in contracting. In political opinions he is a Republican. He was made a Mason in Cascade, Iowa, and is now identified with El Paso Lodge No. 13, A. F. & A. M. In Pueblo he was united in marriage with Miss Clara Freeman, who was born in Cascade, Iowa, and is a daughter of G. W. and Jane (Hamilton) Freeman. Mr. and Mrs. Swope have three children: Lou, Mildred and Freeman.

HON. MORTON S. BAILEY, judge of the eleventh judicial district of Colorado, and an influential citizen of Canon City, was born on a farm at Dartt settlement, in Charleston Township, Tioga County, Pa., July 3, 1855, and was the seventh among twelve children born to John W. and Margaret (Lewis) Bailey. His paternal ancestors, who were of Irish and English lineage, removed to Pennsylvania from Massachusetts. His mother was born in Merthyr-Tydvil, Wales, and was of Welsh stock; she came to the United States when about eight years of age.

When Judge Bailey was a boy of fifteen years of age the family removed to Wellsboro, the county-seat of Tioga County, and there he became a pupil in the high school, from which he graduated in 1874. Afterward, for two years, he taught in one of the grades of the Wellsboro high school, meanwhile pursuing a preparatory course for college. In 1876 he began the studies of the classical course at Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., and in 1880 graduated from that institution with the degree of A. B. Three years later the degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by his alma mater.

Immediately after graduating, Mr. Bailey sought relief from asthma, a malady from which he had suffered intensely for years, by a change to the exhilirating climate of Colorado. He arrived in Denver July 23, 1880. Soon he took up the study of law in the office of Markham, Patterson & Thomas, in Denver, with whom he remained for one year, and afterward was with Robert D. Thompson, Esq., from whose office, in the latter part of the summer of 1882, he was admitted to the practice of law in Colorado. At once he removed to Fairplay, Colo., where he formed a law partnership with Hon. Charles A. Wilkin, at that time the district attorney of the fourth judicial district of the state (comprising the counties of Chaffee, Douglas, El Paso, Elbert and Park), over which district Hon. William Harrison then presided as judge. Mr. Bailey continued in practice in Fairplay with marked success until he was elected, in the fall of 1891, to his present position, to fill an unexpired term of three years. His marked ability for filling the responsible position was so clearly shown that in the ensuing election, in the fall of 1894, he was re-elected for the full term of six years. While in Fairplay he held the office of mayor. In the fall of 1890 he was elected to represent the fourteenth senatorial district (Fremont and Park Counties) in the state senate, but after having served during one session he resigned to take his place on the bench. One of the important laws that he introduced and had passed while in the state senate was the information law, doing away with the necessity of the grand jury.

In his political belief Judge Bailey has always been a Democrat, and he has been an ardent supporter of the principles of that party except in the issue of 1892, when party lines were practically done away with. He has done much to aid the success of the party, always taking an active interest in political matters, and has wielded a large influence in the party. He was the nominee of the People's and National Silver party for governor of Colorado in the fall of 1896.

Interested in Masonry, Judge Bailey is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of Canon Commandery No. 9, K. T., Scottish Rite Consistory, and El Jebel Temple, N. M. S., of Denver.

He has done much to advance the mining interests of the state, and, while his operations have been mainly in Park County, he is also interested in some undeveloped mining properties in the Cripple Creek district.

Prior to 1895 his winters only were spent in Canon City, but in the fall of that year he brought his family here and purchased a fine property, on Greenwood avenue, where he has an elegant two-story brick residence, surrounded by a well-kept lawn. September 1, 1888, he married Lutie, daughter of William P. and Harriet (McCune) Wilkin, and a sister of his law partner in Fairplay. Of their five children three are living, viz.: Mildred, born March 11, 1893; Morton S., Jr., November 5, 1895; and Donald Wilkin, June 8, 1898.

As a jurist Judge Bailey stands high. He is recognized as a man of strong personality and superior ability, with the dignified bearing and courteous demeanor that are essential qualifica-

tions in the position he occupies. In cases brought before him, he has the ability to lay aside all personal feeling, and weigh with an impartial mind the evidence presented to him. He is thus not only clear in logic, keen in discernment, but also fair and impartial in decisions, and these qualities have given him a most enviable reputation.

HON. CHARLES C. HOLBROOK, judge of the twelfth judicial district of Colorado, is one of Alamosa's most influential citizens. For many years he has enjoyed a reputation as an able attorney and successful man in public affairs. In the discharge of every duty, whether at the bar or on the bench, he has proved himself to be a man of superior intelligence and broad information, an excellent pleader and a clear, logical thinker, as well as an impartial jurist.

Judge Holbrook was born in Russell County, Va., July 13, 1848. His father, Col. S. V. Holbrook, a native of Virginia, was for several years prior to the Civil war a colonel in the Virginia state militia. About 1862 he removed to Kentucky and there spent the remaining years of his life. In politics he was a Whig and an Abolitionist, and in 1864 cast his vote for Abraham Lincoln. He died in Kentucky when sixty years of age. His wife, who was Mary M. Johnson in maidenhood, is now living in North Dakota and is eighty-one years of age.

The eldest of six children, our subject was educated in Virginia and Kentucky. For a few years he taught school and at the same time, during evenings and leisure hours, read law. In March, 1876, he was admitted to the Kentucky bar, and at once began the practice of his profession in Greenup. From there, in April, 1877, he came to Colorado, locating at Castle Rock, where he opened an office. In 1881 he was elected district attorney of the fourth judicial district, but before the expiration of his term removed to Alamosa, where he has since made his home.

Politically our subject always voted the straight Republican tickets until the campaign of 1896. At that time the party declared in favor of the gold standard, and he, being a strong supporter of bimetallism, then took his stand with the silver forces. While in Douglas County, and afterward in Conejos County, he served as chairman of the Republican county central committee, and has always been active in party matters. For seven years he served as county attorney. In 1891 he was elected judge of the twelfth judicial district, and three years later was re-elected for a full term of six years. Aside from his professional interests he is the owner of real estate in Conejos and Costilla Counties, and has mining claims in the mountains surrounding the San Luis Valley. Though not seeking political or professional prominence his talents are such as to make him a conspicuous figure among men. He is a fluent, eloquent speaker, and was one of the orators at the first meetings of the silver Republican party, which he assisted in organizing.

August 15, 1882, Judge Holbrook married Lillie B., daughter of Levi Booth, of Denver. They have three children: Glenn A., Millie M. and Lillie. Fraternally the judge is connected with Alamosa Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and is past grand of Alamosa Lodge No. 63, I. O. O. F., and member of the grand lodge. He and his family are active workers in and prominent members of the Seventh Day Adventist Church and he is the first elder of the congregation, besides being one of the active helpers in the Sabbath-school.

MANUEL A. SANCHEZ, a general merchant of Walsenburg, was born in Santa Fe, N. M., January 22, 1849. He is a son of Jose M. Sanchez, who was an officer in the Mexican army with the rank of first lieutenant, and was promoted on the day of the battle of Val Verde, where he officiated as marshal of the day. After the close of the war he engaged in farming in New Mexico, where he died August 4, 1894. He left one daughter and two sons: Beatrice, wife of Miguel Trujillo, of Costilla, N. M.; Manuel A.; and Jose E., a merchant in San Pablo, Costilla County, Colo.

In 1868, when nineteen years of age, Mr. Sanchez went to Costilla, Taos County, N. M., and there for three years he had charge of a private school, teaching both Spanish and English. Afterward he clerked for a number of years. In the fall of 1887 he opened a store in San Pablo and ten years later started a branch store in Walsenburg, but in August, 1898, sold his interest in the San Pablo store and turned his attention wholly to the business in Walsenburg. Meantime he has taken an intelligent interest in public affairs. In 1880 he represented Taos County in the territorial legislature of New Mexico, and in 1888 he was elected to represent Costilla County, Colo., in the state legislature, where he was a

DAVID W. CELL.

member of the seventh general assembly. In 1893 he was again elected to the lower house, and served in the ninth general assembly from Costilla County. From 1883 to 1887 he was employed as deputy county treasurer of Costilla County. At other times he has been chosen to fill local positions of trust. During his residence in Costilla County he served as a member of the school board, in which capacity he rendered excellent service.

February 13, 1868, Mr. Sanchez married Miss M. Medina. They are the parents of seven children, all living, and named as follows: Euphemia, wife of Pulidor Maes, who assists Mr. Sanchez in his store; Charles H., Manuel A., Beatrice, Adeline, Helena and Fidel R. Mrs. Sanchez is a daughter of Faustin Medina, a pioneer of the Costilla district, where he settled about 1857; he was the first to locate in the village of that name, and in time acquired large landed and stock interests in that locality. In his political belief Mr. Sanchez has always voted the Republican ticket, and in 1898 he represented his town as a delegate to the state convention of the Republican party.

DAVID W. CELL resides on section 24, township 16, range 66 west, two and one-half miles north of Fountain, El Paso County. When he settled here the land was wholly unimproved and he took a squatter's claim, but he has since, by industry and perseverance, brought the land under excellent improvements and now has a valuable ranch. Starting in the cattle business upon a very small scale, he gradually increased his herds until he had as many as five hundred head at one time, and he is still carrying on this business successfully.

Near Chambersburg, Bedford County, Pa., Mr. Cell was born January 4, 1833, a son of David and Sarah (Pass) Cell. His paternal ancestors were among the earliest settlers of Bedford County. His grandfather, Thomas Cell, who was a farmer of that county, served in the Revolution under General Washington, also took an active part in the Whiskey Rebellion, and still later rendered faithful service in the war of 1812. David Cell, Sr., who spent his early life in his native county of Bedford, entered the Baptist ministry there, but about 1835 he removed to Ohio, settling in Guernsey County, where he made his home for several years. In addition to preaching he engaged in farming and followed the shoemaker's trade; in fact, he was quick to turn his hand to anything that would help him to earn a living. About 1844 he removed to Belmont County, on the Ohio River, and thence in 1850 went to Grand Prairie, Benton County, Ind. There he secured land and engaged in farming. In 1855 he made a final removal, settling in Knox County, Mo., where he died in 1862.

In these various removals made by the family our subject bore a part, and he gave his services to his father until he was grown. When he was about twenty he entered into an arrangement with a man of means, who agreed to furnish the capital if Mr. Cell would give his time. This arrangement, however, was terminated at the close of the first season. Until 1865 Mr. Cell continued to make his home in Missouri. In that year he drove through to Colorado with a horse-team, leaving his old home April 10 and arriving in El Paso County June 10. Soon afterward he located on his present homestead, and here he has since built up a large and profitable cattle business. He takes an interest in local affairs, but has never allied himself with any party, voting independently. At one time, without his consent, he was nominated for county commissioner. He has never desired public office, preferring to devote his attention exclusively to his business. In religion he is not identified with any denomination, but inclines toward the Baptist Church, in which faith he was reared.

March 7, 1889, Mr. Cell married Miss Birdie Johnson, of Ness County, Kan., whom he had met during a visit she made to a brother in Colorado. She was born in Washington County, Iowa, and at twenty-two years of age accompanied her sister Cynthia to Ness County, Kan. Her parents were George F. and Amanda (Grimes) Johnson. Mr. and Mrs. Cell are the parents of four children: Jerry, Ruth, David W. and George Greenleaf, all of whom were born on the home farm.

ALFRED SMITH, who is a well-known real-estate owner and ranchman residing in Monte Vista, Rio Grande County, was born in Yorkshire, England, and there was reared and educated. In 1884 he came to America and settled in Canada, but after one year went to Kansas, where he engaged in farming. In 1886 he came to the San Luis Valley, and at first settled in township 41, range 8, where he took up a homestead and improved four hundred and eighty

acres. For two years there was no neighbor within six miles of him, and the nearest town, Monte Vista, was twenty miles distant. At once, after settling here, he began to improve the land, upon which he embarked in stock farming. He was interested in the building of the Farmers' Union ditch, and through the excellent system of irrigation thus afforded, his property became very valuable and productive. From time to time he added to his property until finally he acquired more than one thousand acres of valuable land, which he still operates; besides this property he owns other land, his aggregate possessions being more than two thousand acres. In 1896 he bought the Westfield farm, a tract of seven hundred and sixty acres, within five miles of Monte Vista, on the Rio Grande River. This is a large grain and stock ranch, and here he keeps the larger part of his stock.

For the past eight years Mr. Smith has made a specialty of standard-bred horses, and now has on his place about two hundred head; he is also interested in raising Shorthorn cattle. He has handled large amounts of state land, which he has improved, and in this way he has brought some three thousand acres under cultivation. Since the origin of the Farmers' Union Ditch Company in 1888 he has been one of its stockholders. The ditch built by this company is, with its laterals, seventy-five miles in length, and waters about one hundred thousand acres, the choicest land in the valley. By means of his connection with this company, as well as in other ways, he has done much to promote the best interests of the valley, and especially that part of it comprised within Rio Grande County. His attention is given closely to stock-raising and general ranch pursuits, and he has little leisure for participation in public affairs. However, he keeps well posted concerning politics, and gives his allegiance to the People's party, whose principles he supports with his ballot.

VICTOR C. MC GIRR, attorney for Archuleta County and the town of Pagosa Springs, also the owner of a stock ranch six miles north of this village, was born in Kingston, Canada, in 1865, a son of James and Lucy (Burley) McGirr, both residents of Canada. He was educated in the high schools and in the University of Toronto, from which he graduated in 1885 with the degree of A. B., and studied law at Osgoode Hall, Toronto. Three years later the Hall conferred upon him the degree of barrister. After traveling over the United States, he made a tour of Europe and Mexico, spending three years in different countries. He engaged in the practice of law in New York City and Kansas City, Mo., and in 1890 settled in Pagosa Springs, at the same time practicing law in Durango. For two years he was principal of the high school at Rico and for a year held a position in the Monte Vista high school.

It was not until 1897 that Mr. McGirr settled permanently in Pagosa Springs and began the general practice of law, which he has since conducted, at the same time acting as town and county attorney. He secured a half-section of land by pre-emption and homestead, and here he has improved a ranch, on which he raises Hereford cattle. In 1893 he married Hattie M., daughter of E. M. Taylor, and they have one child, Lucy.

In fraternal relations Mr. McGirr is connected with Pagosa Camp No. 412, Woodmen of the World, in which he is past consul; also past consul of Rico Camp, Woodmen of the World; and a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen at Rico, of which he has been financier. He is also identified with Osage Tribe of Red Men at Rico and the Independent Order of Foresters, at Harrison, Canada. He is the only attorney of Archuleta County, which, though it has a population of only three thousand, necessarily has considerable legal business in the adjustment of estates, division of lands, fixing of boundaries, and other work of a similar nature.

ROBERT R. ROSS, district attorney of the third judicial district of Colorado, and an influential citizen of Trinidad, was born in Marquette County, Mich., June 25, 1853, a son of John and Mary (McLennan) Ross, natives of Scotland. His father, who accompanied his parents to America in boyhood, settled with them near Woodstock, Canada, and in early manhood removed to Michigan, where he began his business life. For several years he was master mechanic for the Jackson Iron Mining Company in Michigan, and was given charge of the construction of machine work in different parts of the country. He was an expert mechanic, one of the best in the United States, and was well known in all of the mining districts. For some time he was chief engineer on the steamship "Chicora" on Lake Superior. In 1892 he removed from

Michigan to Colorado and settled in Walsenburg, but soon afterward died here, aged sixty-nine years. His wife died in the same place when sixty years of age. Of their nine children only three survive: Robert R.; Alexander M., of Canon City; and William John, who is agent for the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway Company at Luverne, Minn.

At fourteen years of age our subject commenced to learn the blacksmith and machinist's trade under his father. After some time he began to study law under M. H. Crocker in his native town, and three years later went to Iron City and practiced his profession, at the same time engaging in the mercantile business with his father-in-law, A. E. Stockwell. In 1876 he went to Manitoba, where he was employed as foreman of construction on the Canadian Pacific Railroad, and constructed the main line at the Lake of the Woods. Twenty months were spent in that work. From there, in 1878, he went to Kansas, but after a short trial as a lawyer, concluded he could do better elsewhere. He came to Trinidad, Colo., and from this point went to the Raton tunnel as foreman in the construction of the railroad through the tunnel. Returning to El Moro, near Trinidad, he followed his trade for a few months, then went to Denver and on to Central City, where he took charge of the machinery at the Clark Gardner mine. At the time of the Leadville excitement in 1879, he went to that place and began to put up mining machinery and engines, at the same time engaging in prospecting and mining. From there he went to Ruby and Sheep Mountain in Gunnison County, where he prospected for some time. In 1882 he was foreman of construction of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad through the Black Canon. During a few months of 1883 he worked in the Bull Domingo mine in Custer County. Going to Pueblo, he worked in a smelter there, but soon returned to Custer County, where he took charge of the machinery in a mine, and also had charge of the machinery owned by the Security Milling Company. Returning to the Bull Domingo mine, he had charge of the machinery there.

The year 1886 found Mr. Ross engaging in the practice of law at Walsenburg, where he remained until 1895, and then came to Trinidad. In politics he has always been a Republican, and while in Walsenburg served both as county and city attorney. In 1893 he was elected to the state legislature, where he served for one term. In 1894 he was elected attorney for the third judicial district, and in 1897 was re-elected to the office, which he has filled with efficiency. He is prominent in public affairs and active in conventions of his party, both local and state. July 26, 1898, he met with a very serious accident while on a pleasure trip with his family. When he was putting his rifle in a wagon it was discharged accidentally, and a forty-four calibre ball passed through his right arm, inflicting injuries so serious that amputation was necessary.

The marriage of Mr. Ross in 1874 united him with Miss Samantha, daughter of A. E. Stockwell, of Michigan. They have three children, Albert John, Esther P. and Robert R., Jr. Fraternally Mr. Ross has passed all the chairs in Walsenburg Lodge No. 73, I. O. O. F., is a charter member of Walsenburg Camp, Woodmen of the World, and belongs to Trinidad Tribe of Red Men. When he was a youth of about seventeen he was sent to Vermont and New York to take charge of the Split Rock mines on Lake Champlain, and while there became a member of the Vermont state militia. He was later captain of the Tabor Highland Guards at Leadville, Colo. In addition to his other business enterprises he is interested in mining in New Mexico, and to some extent in Colorado.

DENNIS J. GIBBS, high sheriff of Rio Grande County, and proprietor of a furniture and undertaking establishment at Monte Vista, was born at Benson, Rutland County, Vt., in 1860, a son of Andrew and Henrietta Gibbs. His father, a native of Vermont, and a farmer by occupation, removed from New England to Colorado in 1880 and settled in Saguache County, where he became extensively interested in ranching and stock-raising. He is still living there and is now (1899) eighty-four years of age. Of his children four are now living, Amoretta, George, Wilber and Dennis.

When eighteen years of age the subject of this sketch settled in Colorado. For a time he was employed as clerk in a hardware store in Saguache, but in 1880, in partnership with his brother George, he opened a general store in that town. After three years the business was disposed of, and he turned his attention to farming and stock-raising in the San Luis Valley. In 1886 he moved to Del Norte, from which place six years later he removed to Monte Vista, and embarked in the hardware, furniture and undertaking busi-

ness. He continued in these several lines until 1896, when he sold his stock of hardware and harness to Horn & White, but retained the furniture and undertaking business, which he now conducts. Since coming to Rio Grande County he has erected two residences, one of which he occupies, while the other he has disposed of.

After having for some years supported Democratic principles, in 1895 Mr. Gibbs transferred his allegiance to the People's party, of which he is now a member. In 1896 and 1897 he served as coroner of his county, and in the fall of 1897 he was elected to the office of high sheriff. He is connected with Monte Vista Lodge No. 73, A.F. & A. M. His marriage took place in 1883, and united him with Miss Della Widick, who was born in Iowa, but spent her girlhood years principally in Saguache. The two children born of this union are Ava Lovel and Herman. Mr. Gibbs is well known throughout his county, where he is regarded as a capable and trustworthy public officer. He is also an enterprising business man and has the trade of the town and surrounding country in his special lines.

JAMES B. DICK, treasurer of Huerfano County, was born in Fifeshire, Scotland, in 1859. His early life was passed in his native land, where during a few years of his youth he engaged in mining. With his brother Andrew he crossed the Atlantic in the spring of 1879, landing in New York on the 15th of May, and going from there to Youngstown, Ohio. After a short time devoted to mining there, he went to Pennsylvania, where he continued mining until 1881. In that year he came to his present location, Walsenburg, Colo., and for two years engaged in mining in this vicinity. In 1887 he established a retail mercantile business. Five years later he opened a wholesale and retail liquor and cigar store. Since 1888 his brother William has been in partnership with him, under the firm title of Dick Brothers.

As a Republican, Mr. Dick is active in local and state politics. For four years he served as a member of the council of Walsenburg. In 1895 he was elected treasurer of Huerfano County, and in 1897 was re-elected for a second term. In the state conventions at Denver and Colorado Springs he has represented his party as a delegate. All enterprises for the benefit of his town and county, as well as matters pertaining to the success of his party, receive his cordial endorsement. As the owner of real-estate interests in the town, he has done much to assist in the building up of Walsenburg. He was one of the principal organizers of the building and loan association of this place, and served as a director for some time. Fraternally he is connected with the Foresters of America; Diamond Lodge No. 49, K. P., in which he has served as chancellor and grand representative to the state grand lodge; and Unity Lodge No. 70, I. O. O. F., in which he is past master and representative to the grand lodge.

The first wife of Mr. Dick, who was Jeannette Robertson, of Scotland, died in 1894, leaving one son, James Dick, Jr. Afterward our subject was united in marriage with Victoria Mandolini, and they have one son, George.

James B. Dick is a son of John and Ann (Brand) Dick, natives of Fifeshire, Scotland. They emigrated to the United States in 1881 and came direct to Walsenburg. For a few years the father was engaged in mining, after which he turned his attention to farming and stock-raising, and owned several ranches in Huerfano County. His death occurred at his home near La Veta March 29, 1899. His wife preceded him in death a few months only, passing away June 25, 1898. They are buried side by side in the cemetery at La Veta.

HENRY BELKNAP has done much toward the development of the Wet Mountain Valley, of which he is among the most prosperous farmers and stock-raisers. He came to his present property in 1884 and has since made Fremont County his home. Buying six hundred and forty acres of land he has since devoted his time mainly to stock-raising, in which he has been eminently successful. The land is largely under cultivation in hay, of which he raises from three hundred and fifty to four hundred tons per annum, the same being used for cattle feed in the winter. Among the improvements of the place are his residence, built in 1888, and a number of shade trees, besides some fine varieties of apples and pears.

Mr. Belknap was born in Sutton, Braxton County, W. Va., in 1837, the sixth among the nine children of Thomas and Mary (Friend) Belknap. His father, a native of England, emigrated to America in young manhood and settled in West Virginia, where he married and engaged in farming. Henry was educated in public schools

CARL L. STANLEY.

and early took up the work incident to farm life, remaining on the home place until 1856, when he went to Salt Lake City, Utah, after spending a few months in Missouri. In 1857 he returned to Missouri and engaged in farming. In 1863 he came to Colorado and began stock-raising, his headquarters being in Canon City. From there, in 1885, he came to Wet Mountain Valley, Fremont County. His present ranch was but partly improved when he took it. He has fenced the greater part of the property and has brought it to its present fine state. By a fine system of irrigation he has enhanced the value of the place. Besides his ranch interests, for four years, under contract with the government, he ran the stage between Cotopoxi and Silver Cliff.

January 8, 1863, Mr. Belknap married Mary C. Young, who was born near Kansas City, Mo. The two children born of their union are: Lucy, wife of Elmer Glanville, of Canon City; and James, who assists in the cultivation of the home place. For years Mr. Belknap has served as a member of the school board. In political matters he affiliates with the Democratic party. He has, however, never desired office, but has preferred to give his attention wholly to his business interests. His well-ordered ranch and its neat, thrifty appearance testify to his ability and success as a ranchman.

CARL L. STANLEY is one of the most extensive land owners and stock-raisers in southern Colorado and is now occupying a very large ranch in Pueblo County, twenty miles south of Pueblo, on the Greenhorn River and on the old stage route from Denver to Santa Fe. On this place he has made his home for a quarter of a century. A native of Ohio, he was born near Canton, Stark County, close to the home of President McKinley, August 16, 1835. His parents, Henry and Margaret (McCoy) Stanley, natives respectively of Westmoreland County, Pa., and Ashtabula County, Ohio, were married in Stark County, Ohio, where they afterward continued to reside until their death. They were the parents of three children, but our subject is the only one now living. His boyhood days were spent at home and he acquired his education in the public schools of Canton. When the agitation concerning the slavery question resulted in the attempt of some of the southern states to withdraw from the Union, he determined to enlist in the Union service, and on the 9th of September, 1861, his name was enrolled as a member of the Fifty-first Ohio Infantry. He was with Sherman's army, and participated in the engagements of Pittsburg Landing, Nashville, Stone River, Buzzard's Roost, Atlanta and other important battles. He served for four years and four days. After Richmond was captured his regiment was ordered to Texas, where he remained until honorably discharged. He was a brave and loyal soldier, always found at his post of duty, and returned to his home with a most creditable military record.

Soon afterward Mr. Stanley went to Montana, where he engaged in stock-raising, in freighting and in trading with the Indians. His experience in that state between the years 1867 and 1873 was remarkable. He freighted for a distance of one hundred and fifty miles when the thermometer was sixty-five degrees below zero. At one time he drove a large herd of cattle to a certain place, but a heavy snow fell to the depth of seven feet, in which all of the cattle perished.

In 1870 Mr. Stanley came to Pueblo County, but afterward returned to Montana, where he remained until 1873. During that year he made a permanent location in Pueblo County. For a few years he conducted a ranch on Huerfano Creek, but in 1876 came to his present location, where he has since resided. The tract was then raw and unimproved, with no building save an old adobe house. His labors have wrought a great change. The barn which he built is the largest and best arranged of any in the state. It is 160x50 feet, and is supplied with several box stalls for fine horses, as well as stabling for a large number of work horses; also stabling with the most modern appliances for about fifty milch cows. Ample storage is provided for hay and grain, also commodious shed room for carriages, wagons and agricultural implements. Adjoining the barn are a number of paddocks, where are kept separately the different grades of stock. Running water is supplied to the different paddocks by pipes and is furnished for the use of the stock in the barn.

The comfortable residence is surrounded with beautiful shrubbery, flower gardens adorn the lawn and an excellent orchard yields its fruits in season. Water is piped to all of the buildings and no accessory of a model farm is lacking. The ranch is one of the largest bodies of land owned by a single individual in the state of Colorado. It extends a distance of twenty-five miles from east to west, and is all fenced. Mr. Stanley raises

enormous quantities of alfalfa and in 1898 cut over fifteen hundred tons of this product. During the winter of 1898-99 he fed over one thousand head of cattle, but kept most of his stock in Old and New Mexico, as they can be wintered there cheaper than in Colorado. He has recently begun the breeding of Hereford cattle and now has a herd of one hundred and fifty head. The place is operated with the aid of Mexican help, to whom Mr. Stanley is most considerate and just.

June 7, 1874, occurred the marriage of Mr. Stanley and Miss Della Snyder, a native of Stephenson County, Ill., and a cultured lady, who presides with gracious hospitality over their pleasant home, extending a hearty welcome to all of their many friends. Her father, Mahlon E. Snyder, went to California in 1849 and remained there for three years, after which he returned to Stephenson County, settling on a farm there. In 1865 he removed to Livingston County, Mo., where he died at the age of fifty-two. He married Catherine Barber. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley consists of one son and three daughters. The former, Mat L., who is engaged in business with his father and has charge of the ranch in New Mexico, married Miss Florence Hughes. The daughters are: Sue, who was educated in Pueblo; Lalla and Catherine, who are attending school in Pueblo. The youngest, a girl of fifteen years, possesses such exceptional business ability that she could almost equal the foreman in superintending the ranch.

Mr. Stanley is a man of excellent business and executive ability, and through his own efforts has achieved a most remarkable but well-deserved success. In politics he has always been unfaltering in support of the men and measures of the Republican party, but has had neither time nor inclination to seek office for himself. The cause of education finds in him a warm friend and for several years he has done most efficient service in its behalf while serving on the school board. He is widely known throughout the state and the west, and wherever known is held in the highest esteem, his sterling worth commanding uniform respect.

JEROME F. PEBBLES, who is one of the successful wool-growers in El Paso County, was born in Wyoming County, N. Y., May 2, 1844, and descends from a family that years ago lived in Peebleshire, Scotland. They bore the same name as the shire in which they lived, and as such were long known, but the name was changed to its present form by the generation preceding the present. Robert Peebles, of York state, removed to Wisconsin in an early day and settled near Monroe, Green County, upon raw and unimproved prairie land. He improved a farm and continued to make it his home until he died. His son, Samuel Pebbles, was born in York state, and became a merchant in Waupun, Wis. In 1876 he removed to Oak Park, a suburb of Chicago, Ill., and there he died in 1891, aged seventy-four years. His wife, a native of York state, bore the maiden name of Mary J. Warren; she still makes her home in Oak Park, where her two oldest sons, Frank M. and Alonzo W., also reside. The youngest son, Samuel E., died there in 1898.

From infancy until eight years of age our subject lived in Monroe, Wis., after which he accompanied his parents to Waupun and attended the grammar and high schools there. From boyhood he assisted his father in the store. In 1872 he went to Chicago, where he was employed by a brother at the painter's trade. Two years later he came to Colorado and for one year carried on a sheep ranch for F. H. Austin near Colorado Springs. In September, 1875, he located on a ranch of his own, thirty miles northeast of Colorado Springs, in El Paso County, at the head of Bracket Creek. Pre-empting one hundred and sixty acres, he started in the sheep business, taking one thousand ewes on shares. After two years he sold and settled on a ranch in Pleasant Valley, eight miles east of Squirrel Creek. In 1878 he formed a partnership with C. E. Noble, and bought about four hundred acres, comprising what was known as the Big Springs ranch, thirty miles east of Colorado Springs. Afterward he bought from David King two hundred acres, and since then has added other property, until his total possessions aggregated one thousand acres, with three miles of running water on the land. In 1892 he purchased his partner's interest and continued the business alone. He has leased state land, and now has, by deed or lease, fourteen sections in one body, with over twenty miles of fencing. In addition to the about nine thousand acres, he also has range for his cattle. At one time he had nearly nine thousand sheep.

In 1889 Mr. Pebbles formed a partnership with J. F. Seldomridge, and brought sheep from New Mexico, Arizona and Texas into Colorado, where they were fed and afterward shipped to Nebraska,

Kansas, Missouri, Iowa and Illinois. They were the first to engage in the trailing business, and would often bring as many as one hundred thousand head into Colorado. The two continued together until Mr. Seldomridge died, since which time Mr. Pebbles has carried on the sheep business alone. His specialty has been the improved merinoes. The property which he owns is known as Big Springs ranch and is one of the finest in the county. Since 1889 he has made his home in Colorado Springs. In 1896 he built "Woodburn" at Ivywild, on the Cheyenne road. In 1890 he built two houses on North Nevada avenue, Colorado Springs, but these he afterward sold. He is identified with the National Wool Growers' Association, and in politics adheres to the Republican party.

In Marengo, Iowa, Mr. Pebbles married Miss Julia Simpson, who was born in that town, a daughter of John G. and Martha (Hosmar) Simpson. Her father came from Perthshire, Scotland, to America, in 1843 and settled in Buffalo, N. Y., where he engaged in building. In 1856 he removed to Iowa County, Iowa, where he engaged in farming and building. From there in 1889 he came to Colorado Springs and in 1892 settled in Denver, his present home. His wife, who was born in England, is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Pebbles are the parents of five children: Alice, Helen, Julia, Kenneth and Frances. The family attend the Congregational Church, of which Mrs. Pebbles is a member.

JESSE RADER, who is a successful stock-raiser and the owner of a ranch at Four Mile, Fremont County, was born in East Tennessee, May 25, 1829. His grandfather, Jacob Rader, with two brothers, emigrated to America more than one hundred years ago and settled upon a plantation in Virginia. About 1805 he removed to East Tennessee and took up land, which he improved. His brother, John, served in the war of 1812. William Rader was the oldest of the six sons and two daughters comprising the family of Jacob Rader. He was born in Virginia and was nine years of age when his parents moved to East Tennessee. Though he attended school but three months, he applied himself to the acquiring of an education with such diligence that he became one of the best-posted men of his section, and was consulted, for legal advice, by many of his neighbors. Farming was his principal occupation, though he also followed the blacksmith's trade. Starting without means or property, in time and through good judgment he became a large landed proprietor. Politically he was a Democrat. A man of reserved and diffident nature, he was averse to participation in public affairs, but, upon the solicitation of his friends, consented to fill various local offices. For almost twenty-five years he served as a justice of the peace, and also held office as county commissioner. In religion he was identified with the old-school Presbyterians.

By the marriage of William Rader to Elizabeth Rader, his second cousin, there were born seven children, and of these six attained maturity, viz.: Valentine S., a stock-raiser and farmer in Kansas; Lavinia, wife of E. M. Drake, of Greene County, Tenn.; Jesse; Lemuel and Lewis F., who live in Greene County; and Cornelius, who was an officer in the Confederate army and fell in battle. The subject of this sketch was born and reared in Greene County. He remained on the home farm until twenty-five years of age, when he married, and three months later moved to northwest Missouri, where he was extensively engaged in the improvement of land and in stock-raising. In the spring of 1860 he started for Pike's Peak, making the trip via wagon, and during the journey had a fight with Indians. After reaching Denver, he started for the placer mines near Breckenridge, and for five years was engaged in mining there.

In October, 1865, Mr. Rader came to Fremont County and camped on Four Mile Creek, near where he now resides. The result of his mining experience not having been satisfactory in the end, he turned his attention to stock-raising and farming, in which he has been signally successful. His good judgment and sound common sense have assisted him in gaining prosperity. For twenty years he has not had an unsuccessful year in his business. He runs from six to eight hundred head, which he has on the range twenty miles north of his home. Of his farm forty acres are under cultivation and seven acres are in an orchard. His ranch house is situated at Four Mile, which is not a postoffice, but a local name designating the locality near Four Mile Creek, four miles from Canon City. While he is still very active for a man of seventy years, it is no longer necessary for him to engage in manual labor, and he has rented his ranch. He makes his home in Canon City, where he has built one of the finest residences in this section. Here

he enjoys, in leisure, and amid pleasant surroundings, the ease and rest which his long years of activity have earned for him.

In politics Mr. Rader have affiliated with the Democratic party, and was formerly active in attendance upon conventions and participation in local affairs. When Custer was still a part of Fremont County, in 1871 he was elected county sheriff and served for two years. In 1883, after the division of counties, he was elected sheriff of Fremont County. For twenty years he held office as school director, and during that time donated the land on which the present school building was erected. June 21, 1854, he married Elizabeth D. Bell. Of their nine children, two sons and four daughters are living. Mary J. is the wife of W. A. Stump, a stockman and farmer of this county; Sarah A. is the wife of L. W. Gardner, an extensive stockman in this county; Cornelius V. is a stock-raiser in Lamar, Colo.; Emma married Louis Ried, a successful business man of Canon City; Addie is the wife of Perry Black, a stockman at Lamar; and Lewis F. is successfully engaged in the stock business at Lamar, with his brother, C. V., and brother-in-law, Perry Black. Besides the children, there are twelve grandchildren, who share the affection of Mr. and Mrs. Rader.

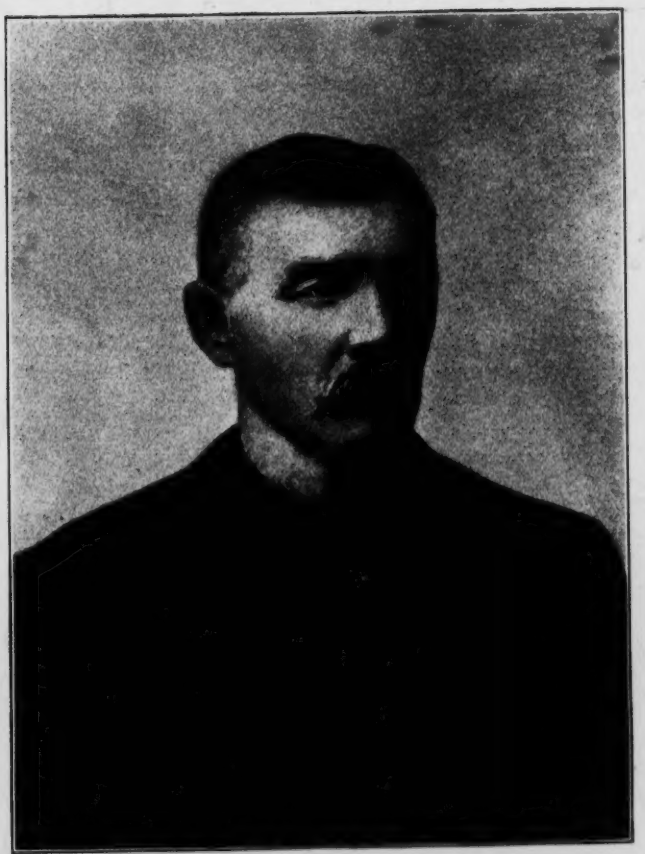
GEORGE PHILLIPS, who is engaged in the dry-goods business at Silver Cliff, Custer County, is of English birth and lineage. He was born at Bell Lake, parish of Camborne, county of Cornwall, on November 9, 1851, being a son of George and Mary Lemin (Pearce) Phillips, the former steward of one of the largest estates in England. He received his education in his native land and at twenty-two years of age crossed the ocean to America. For six months he worked in the copper region of Michigan, but from there came to Colorado and engaged in mining in Gilpin County. One and one-half years were spent there. He then came to Rosita, Custer (at that time Fremont) County, where for nine years he engaged in prospecting.

Returning to his native country Mr. Phillips spent nine months visiting his relatives and early associates. On his return to the United States he secured a clerkship in Silver Cliff, where he has since resided. After clerking for eighteen months for L. Slavic & Brother he started out in business for himself, purchasing the stock of his former employers. In 1889 he bought his present store building and moved his stock into the room where he has since carried on trade. He carries a stock valued at $5,000, while his annual sales average from $10,000 to $12,000. In addition to the building that he occupies he owns another store building and also has two residences in the town. Besides his other interests he owns mining stock and now has three patented claims at Rosita.

Politically Mr. Phillips is a Republican and a strong adherent of the gold standard. In the various local positions held by him he has discharged every duty faithfully. For some time he was a member of the town board. In 1893 he was elected county commissioner and served for three years. When he was again nominated, in 1896, he was opposed by both Populist and Democratic candidates, but nevertheless was defeated by only fifteen votes. He is interested in every measure for the benefit of his town and is regarded as one of its most deserving citizens. Fraternally he is connected with Silver Cliff Lodge No. 38, A. F. & A. M., and Silver Cliff Lodge No. 34, I. O. O. F. He is a wide-awake business man and justly merits the position he holds among the merchants of Custer County.

JOHN A. BLACK, M. D., is recognized as one of the skillful and successful physicians and surgeons of Pueblo, where he has engaged in general professional practice since May, 1882. Besides his private practice, which has grown to large proportions, he acts as surgeon for the Philadelphia Smelting Company and since 1889 has been surgeon for the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company. Among the life insurance companies for which he is examiner may be mentioned the New York Life, United States Life and Pacific Mutual. His office is in the Strait building, on the corner of South Union avenue and B street. The various medical societies of the county, state and nation have received him into membership; he has been especially active in the first-named, of which he has officiated both as secretary and president.

John Black, the doctor's father, was born in the north of Ireland and came to the United States at the age of fifteen, settling in Cumberland, Md., where he engaged in the hotel business. Later he resided in Wheeling, W. Va., and finally settled on a farm in that state, where he remained until his death. He married Lydia



ALEXANDER HINKLEY.

Smith, who was born in Shippensburg, Pa., of remote German descent, and died in West Virginia. Their six sons and four daughters attained years of maturity and all but one son still survive. Our subject, who was one of the youngest children, was born in Wheeling October 27, 1858, and attended the public and high schools there in youth, afterward graduating from a business college. His first business venture was as a druggist, and at the same time he carried on the study of medicine under a local physician. With the money saved while in business, he defrayed his expenses while in the medical department of the Columbian University of Washington, from which he graduated in March, 1882, with the degree of M. D. Two months after graduating he established his office in South Pueblo, now a part of Pueblo, where he has since engaged in practice. Politically he gives his ballot to the candidates of the Democratic party, of whose principles he is a supporter. For one term (1889-91) he held the office of county coroner. Other offices of local trust and responsibility would have been given him from time to time had he so desired, but he has preferred to concentrate his mind upon his profession, to which he is intensely devoted. He is a member of the Alumni Association of Columbian University, his alma mater.

ALEXANDER HINKLEY is the owner of a large ranch ten miles from Kit Carson, Cheyenne County, and near the Kansas Pacific Railroad. Since he settled here, in July, 1875, he has engaged in raising cattle and horses, and through the energy and good judgment displayed in his work, has accumulated a valuable competency. He was born in Alexandria, Va., in 1835, a son of Daniel and Mary (Mattocks) Hinkley. His father, who was a son of Patrick Hinkley, was born in Pennsylvania in 1811, and in youth learned the trade of a carpenter and builder. He was the first carpenter to erect a building in Virginia by the square. After some ten years in the Old Dominion, he removed to Mason County, Ky., where he followed his trade. Thence he went to Brown County, Ohio, and finally settled in Iowa, where the remainder of his life was passed. For twenty-five years before his death he engaged in the ministry of the Christian Church. At the time of his death he was seventy years of age.

The mother of our subject was a young girl when she accompanied her parents from Ireland to America, and soon afterward her father died. She died in Iowa at the age of sixty and was buried by the side of her husband at Rochester, that state. In their family were five sons and three daughters. Of these John, who was a railroad engineer, was killed on the Illinois Central Railroad in 1872; Dan is a farmer in Kansas, while Jacob cultivates a farm in Iowa; William was drowned in the Cedar River in Iowa; Sarah is the wife of Joseph Iler, of Washta, Iowa; Eliza, Mrs. H. B. Hempery, lives in Chicago; and Margaret married John J. Gifford and lives in Estherville, Iowa.

When the family settled in Brown County, Ohio, our subject was nine years of age. He was educated in private schools there. At fifteen years of age he began to learn the blacksmith's trade, but never followed it. Later he was employed as fireman on the Bell Fontain Railroad for six months. After his brother, John, became connected with the New Albany & Salem (now the Monon) road he secured employment on it, and during the fifty-six months he remained in that position, he never lost a day. For three months he ran a locomotive on the Illinois Central Railroad, after which he was connected with the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad for two years, later was with the Chicago & St. Paul Railroad for a year. In the spring of 1860 he came to Colorado, arriving in Denver, which he found to be a small town with only three brick buildings. In the fall of 1862, having returned to Denver after a time spent in Salt Lake City, he entered Company I, First Colorado Infantry (subsequently cavalry), and continued in the service for three years, taking part in a number of engagements in the west. After the war was over he spent one year in government employ at Denver, later was in Texas for a year, and then returned to Colorado, where he worked for different parties. In July, 1875, he settled upon the ranch where he has since engaged in the stock business.

During the long period of his residence in Colorado, Mr. Hinkley has seen its progress, from a sparsely settled territory to a progressive, populous state. In early days he became acquainted with many of the noted scouts, among them Kit Carson, with whom he served for a year or more in the army. He experienced all the hardships of life on the frontier, but his is a nature fitted to contend with obstacles, and he has enjoyed his

busy life on the plains. In 1876 he married Fredericka Westhoff, and they had two children, Alice, and Lydia (deceased). The second wife of Mr. Hinkley was Mary Heslew, a native of Wisconsin, her father, William Heslew, having emigrated from Prussia to Wisconsin and followed the carpenter and cabinet-maker's trade there until his death. She was one of a family of two brothers and seven sisters, the others being: Harmon, a farmer in Nebraska; Edward, who is engaged in the livery business in eastern Nebraska; Minnie, who married Frederick Clinefelt and lives in Nebraska; Mrs. Amelia Mattocks, of Oregon; Emma, Mrs. Jacob Doth, deceased; Louisa, who is married and lives in Wisconsin; Annie, Mrs. James Graham, of Oklahoma; and Ada, wife of M. F. Phister, of Idaho. In politics our subject is a Democrat.

JOHN PETER FALKENBERG, a general merchant of Westcliffe, Custer County, was born in Utica, N. Y., in 1845, and is of German parentage. His father, Anton Falkenberg, came to the United States in the early '40s and afterward followed the trade of a cabinet-maker and millwright, which he had thoroughly learned in the old country. In 1845 he removed to Detroit, Mich., and there remained for ten years, after which he went to Chicago. In 1865 he retired from active business, but continued to reside in Chicago until his death. Politically he was a Democrat, and in religion a Catholic. His first wife, whom he married in Utica, N. Y., was Gertrude Schumacher, and they became the parents of six children, three now living: John Peter; Andrew, a business man of Chicago; and Kate, also of Chicago. After the death of his first wife he married Susan Berger, by whom he had three children: Frank A., who is a druggist in Chicago; Caroline, who is a teacher of music in a convent at Green Bay, Wis.; and Amelia, who is similarly engaged in St. Louis. The third wife of Mr. Falkenberg was Caroline Studer, who survives her husband and resides in Chicago.

The education of our subject was commenced in Detroit and completed in Chicago, where he attended a parochial school conducted by Christian Brothers. He gained a knowledge of business matters through attendance at Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College in Chicago. Under his father he learned the carpenter's trade and afterward also became a practical tinner. When about twenty-three years of age he opened an office at Twenty-ninth and State streets, Chicago, and became a real-estate dealer, buying and selling property south of Twenty-ninth street.

When the colony was formed to come to Colorado in 1870, Mr. Falkenberg determined to join them, and in the fall of that year located in the upper end of Wet Mountain Valley. In the spring of the following year he removed to Pueblo, where he worked as a carpenter for two years. At the time he came to this state, the railroad extended no further than River Bend, one hundred miles from Denver, and the remainder of the journey was necessarily made by wagon, but while he was living in Pueblo, the railroad was extended to that point. In the early part of 1873 he moved back to the valley and locating a ranch, followed his trade, while at the same time he began the improvement of the property. After three years on the ranch he went to Ula, a village two miles north of Westcliffe. In 1876 he started in the mercantile business there, putting up a building in which he carried a stock of goods. From 1879 to 1888 he also served as postmaster of the village. Starting on a small scale, as his trade grew his stock was enlarged, until finally he had a complete assortment of goods.

Westcliffe having been started, Mr. Falkenberg came here in 1888, and erected a stone store building, fifty-five feet deep. Two years later he built the residence he has since occupied. One year after coming to this village he increased the size of his store building to one hundred and twenty-five feet depth, so that he had 25x125 feet for his large stock of merchandise. Besides this, he put up the adjoining building, 25x70 feet, and now has his dry goods in a separate building across the street. During all these years he has continued to operate his ranch of one hundred and sixty acres, which lies about six miles west of town and on which he raises fine crops of grain, potatoes and hay.

Politically Mr. Falkenberg has always affiliated with the Democratic party. In 1892-93 he served as county treasurer, and has also been a member of the town board. For seven years he has been identified with the school board. In religion he is a Roman Catholic. He has assisted in developing the mining interests of Custer County, having a tunnel seven hundred and fifty feet on a promising prospect, and is also interested in the Bull Domingo mine. August 8, 1870, he mar-

ried Barbara Lanzendorfer, of Chicago, but a native of Rochester, N. Y. They became the parents of four sons and three daughters, all of whom are living but one daughter. They are named as follows: Charles William, who assists his father in the store; Amelia and Carrie, who conduct the dry-goods store on the opposite side of the street from the main store; Frank A., who helps his father in business; Grover Edward and Henry.

CHARLES W. MC REYNOLDS, of Colorado Springs, was born in Wantage, Sussex County, N. J., December 8, 1842, a son of Rev. Anthony and Susannah (Hodges) McReynolds. His paternal grandfather, who was a native of Scotland, came to America some years prior to the Revolution, but after a time returned to the British Isles and settled in Dungannon, County Tyrone, Ireland, where he became a large land owner. He married an English lady, who died at the age of one hundred years; he was one hundred and two at the time of his death.

Born in Dungannon, Ireland, Anthony McReynolds was educated in Edinburgh for the ministry and became an ordained clergyman in the Presbyterian Church. After his marriage to Miss Hodges, who was a native of Ireland, he remained for a short time in that country, and then emigrated to the United States and accepted a pastorate in New Jersey. Afterward he established a church in what is now a suburb of Cleveland, Ohio. In 1848 he began the practice of law in Cleveland, and soon attained prominence in his profession. In politics he was a Republican and a strong Abolitionist. During the administration of President Lincoln he was appointed consul to Ireland and left his home for Washington, where his commission was to be handed him. In Baltimore, however, he was taken seriously ill, and decided to decline the appointment. With the exception of some years spent in Ann Arbor, Mich., in order that his children might attend the state university, he continued to reside in Cleveland until his death, at eighty-two years, in 1886. By his first wife, who died in Ohio, he had three children: Mrs. Ann Deardorf, who died in Ohio in 1877; Mrs. Sarah Bonner, of Edenton, N. C.; and Charles William, of this sketch. By his second marriage three children were born: Frederick, Frank and Mrs. Hattie Prentice, all of Cleveland. Our subject was an infant when his parents moved to Cleveland, and there he studied in the grammar and high schools. When a mere boy he learned telegraphy, and when the overland telegraph line was completed he was offered $60 per month in gold as operator at Rocky Ridge (now South Pass City), Wyo. He came west in 1861 via stage from St. Joe. After remaining a short time at Rocky Ridge he was transferred to Pacific Springs. In 1862 he returned to Cleveland and joined the Cleveland Grays, Company D, Eighty-fourth Ohio Infantry, May 26 of that year, and served until September 20, when he was mustered out and discharged, his service having been principally in Winchester, Va., and Cumberland, Md. In February, 1863, he entered the service of the United States military telegraph corps as cipher clerk, and remained until the spring of 1865, when he resigned at Nashville, Tenn. He was first assigned to Memphis, Tenn., with the rank of first lieutenant, and served successively with Generals Hulbert, McPherson, Banks and Thomas, and was intermediate cipher operator between Generals Grant and Sherman. While he was serving with Gen. J. J. Wilson, illness in his family caused him to resign. During his service he had many exciting and hazardous experiences. While constructing telegraph lines at different places to open communication with the troops, he was captured three times, first by Sol Street's guerillas, then by General Forrest (both of which times he made his escape), and last by McNeerey's guerillas, who released him. As an operator he was especially valuable to Federal officers by reason of the fact that he had committed to memory the three different ciphers, and was, therefore, not obliged to carry a key, which might have been captured with him.

Upon leaving the telegraph service Mr. McReynolds studied law under Judge Bishop, and later entered the Ohio State Law School, from which he was graduated. He then traveled in Old Mexico for two years, also took a trip to Chili, South America, and to California, thence took the first stage through from the terminus of the railroad to Utah, and became the first Western Union operator at Corinne, receiving the first message ever delivered in that town. His next station was Box Elder, or Brigham City, where he remained for a year. From 1873 to 1876 he remained principally in Texas, and from that state went back east. In 1878, during the yellow fever epidemic in Memphis, he volunteered to go

to that city as operator, and remained there some months. The following year he went to Colorado and became an employe of the Santa Fe Railroad Company at Pueblo. For six years he was the company's agent at Nepesta, Pueblo County, and at the same time served as justice of the peace. In 1887 he went to Leadville. At the beginning of the Cripple Creek excitement he was general forwarding agent of the Grant Transfer Company, which handled almost all of the ore out and the freight into the camp. He was manager of the Beaver Park Land Company, which located the town site of Gillett. At the same time he became interested in mines, and is now president and general manager of the Pay Car Gold Mining and Leasing Company. In January, 1896, he came to Colorado Springs and opened a brokerage office. In the fall of the same year he was elected justice of the peace and held the position for two years.

The first wife of Mr. McReynolds was Julia Ranney, who was born in Cleveland and died there. His second marriage, which took place in Dodge City, Kan., united him with Miss Florence Smith, who was born in Ohio. They have one daughter, Pearl.

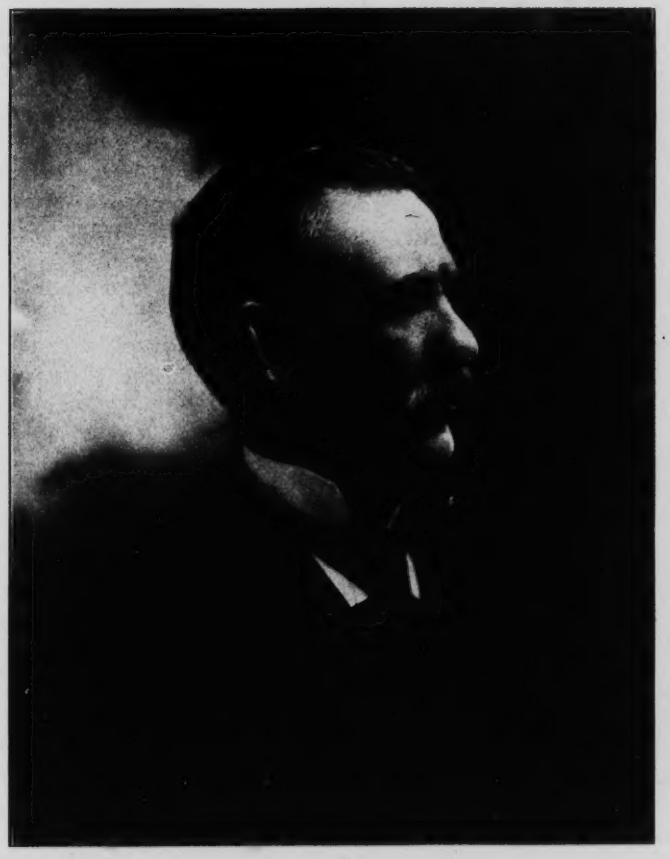
Always a Republican, in 1896 Mr. McReynolds became an adherent of the silver branch of the party. In 1897 he was secretary of the county committee. He was made a member of the Odd Fellows' Order in Colorado, and belongs to the lodge at Colorado Springs. He is also identified with Colorado Springs Post No. 22, G. A. R.; El Paso County Pioneers' Society, the Old Time Telegraphers' Association and the State Keeley League, of which he has served as president. Naturally of a roving disposition, with a desire for adventure and excitement, in youth he fell into those temptations that assail the thoughtless and gay, but in after years, seeing the folly of his course, he showed genuine Scotch determination in gaining the victory over every temptation and settling down to a life of steady industry and uprightness. He is a man who is respected by all who know him.

JOHN G. SCHWEIGERT, county attorney of Custer County, residing in Westcliffe, was born in Toledo, Ohio, in November, 1862, and is a son of John G. and Barbara (Dueringer) Schweigert. He and his sister, Freda, Mrs. Herman Hahn, of Toledo, are the survivors of the original family of five children, whose father came to America in 1849 and engaged in building and contracting in Toledo. When he was but four years of age his father died and five years later his mother passed away, after which he was taken into the home of an uncle, who was engaged in the tobacco business in Toledo.

In the spring of 1880 Mr. Schweigert came to Colorado, first settling in Ute City, near Aspen, where he was engaged in mining until the fall of 1881. Afterward he made his headquarters at Cotopaxi, Fremont County, until 1884, and while there he began the study of law. Coming from that place to Custer County, he continued his studies with Judge Adams as preceptor. In 1889 he was elected county judge and three years later was re-elected, serving in all for five years, but resigning one year prior to the expiration of his second term. He was admitted to the bar in 1893 and has since engaged in the general practice of his profession. His work as judge, and also as clerk of the district court under Judge Bailey, gave him a diversity of experience and an excellent insight into different phases of jurisprudence, which was of inestimable value to him in his later practice. Besides his general and county practice he acts as counsel for the Custer County Cattle Growers' Association.

Active in the local work of the Democratic party, Mr. Schweigert has regularly attended county conventions and has also been a delegate to those of the state. Besides being county judge for five years and clerk of the district court for six years, he held the office of mayor for two terms, and in these various capacities proved himself an earnest, efficient and reliable official. In the adjudicating of the water rights of this section he acted as referee. In all matters of especial importance, pertaining to the drawing up of papers, as trustee, administrator, etc., he is always relied upon, and has served as executor of the majority of the estates in the county. In the midst of other duties he has maintained his interest in mining and has done much toward the development of mines in this county. Fraternally he is connected with Rosita Lodge No. 25, A. O. U. W., and Westcliffe Camp No. 309, Woodmen of the World.

January 31, 1887, Mr. Schweigert married Alice C., daughter of Rev. L. W. Smith, of Rosita. They have two sons and one daughter, John L., Willie G. and Marie A.



JOHN P. BREEN.

JOHN P. BREEN, superintendent of the Watson, Robinson & Cameron mines at Walsenburg, has been connected with the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company since 1884. First as a coal miner, in the spring of 1887 he was promoted and made pile mine foreman, which position he held until 1892. Afterward he was sent to Rouse, Huerfano County, and from there, October 1, 1892, was transferred to Walsenburg, as superintendent of the mines at this place. He has engaged in prospecting in this county and other parts of the San Luis Valley and in the Red River district of New Mexico, also in Gunnison County, in all of which places he has staked out claims. During the twenty-two years in which he has engaged in mining, he has made a close study of every detail connected with the business and few are better informed than he regarding the value of claims and their feasibility for profitable operation.

The father of our subject, John Breen, Sr., was born in Ireland and in 1843 (the year following our subject's birth) brought his family to the United States, settling in Minersville, Schuylkill County, Pa., and engaging in coal mining, which occupation he had followed in Ireland. He had owned one of the first coal mines in County Kilkenny and had operated it for several years. Having from youth been identified with the coal mining industry, he was well fitted to engage in it with practical success. He remained in Minersville until his death, which occurred in 1875, at the age of seventy-five. By his marriage to Anna Grudy, he had five children, namely: Mary, wife of Daniel Brennan, of Minersville; Patrick, of the same place; Peter, deceased; Anna, wife of Simon Kirwick, who lives in Philadelphia; and John. The mother of these children had died in Ireland when her youngest child, our subject, was only nine months old.

At the age of thirteen our subject began to assist his father in the mines. Five years later he went to New York City, where for one year he worked at stair-building, and then, returning to Minersville, served an apprenticeship of three years to the cabinet-maker's trade. After completing his time he went to Philadelphia, where he followed carpentering, building and contracting, and erected several dwellings in the northwestern part of the city, also a number of business blocks. The year after the Centennial he went to the oil regions and began the manufacture of oil-well supplies and derricks at Bradford, Pa. After continuing in that business for some time, in December, 1879, he started for Colorado, and in January, 1880, arrived in Buena Vista, from which point he proceeded to Leadville. There he followed his trade until May, when he went into the Gunnison country and began prospecting; at the same time he assisted in the erection of buildings in the towns of Ruby and Crested Butte. He still owns two patented claims in the Gunnison district. In 1882 he secured employment as a carpenter in the anthracite mines near Crested Butte. In 1884 he entered the employ of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, with which he has since remained.

Since coming to Walsenburg Mr. Breen has purchased a substantial residence, and here he and his wife (who was formerly Miss Jennie Moore, of Philadelphia) have established a cosy and comfortable home. In his political belief he is a strong supporter of free silver and believes that, only by a restoration of silver to its proper standard, can a permanent prosperity be secured for our people. With the exception of this plank, he is in sympathy with the Republican platform.

FRANK L. KENNICOTT is the owner of a pleasant home in the Wet Mountain Valley, where he is engaged in stock-raising and farming. On locating here in 1871, he took up one hundred and sixty acres of land, and with thirteen cows and a few potatoes for planting, he began for himself. The start was very small, but from it he has worked his way to be one of the leading cattlemen of Custer County. When he came to this section, there was a scanty population and the land was wild, while all the surroundings were those of the frontier. He has increased his ranch until it includes ten hundred and forty acres. His principal farm products are grain and hay, the annual average of the latter being seven hundred tons. Every fall he buys from three to four hundred head of cattle, which he feeds during the winter and sells in the spring.

In Cook County, Ill., Mr. Kennicott was born December 13, 1842. The family of which he is a member came to America prior to the Revolution and settled near Albany, N. Y. About 1833 his father, Hiram Kennicott, a native of Albany, and for some years a resident of New Orleans, settled in Illinois. When very young he read law and, by special act of legislature, was admitted to the bar before he was of age, after which he engaged in practice in New Orleans.

However, after removing to Illinois, he became the owner of a sawmill and several stores, and later engaged in the dairy business. He was a prominent and influential man, and, while not seeking office for himself, was active in assisting his friends and was one whose advice was sought for. By his marriage to Eugenia Ransom, member of an old family of Buffalo, there were born twelve children; all are still living, and the oldest is sixty-one, while the youngest is more than thirty. They are named as follows: Ransom, a retired first lieutenant, U. S. A., and colonel of the Thirty-seventh Illinois Infantry during the Civil war, now living retired in Chicago; George, who was a captain in the Thirty-seventh Illinois Infantry, and is now with the Chicago & Alton Railroad in Chicago; Frank L.; Rose; Harold, a farmer at Delta, Colo.; Mary, wife of Frederick C. Hale, of Chicago; Lillie, who married H. D. Smith and resides in Denver; William, who carries on a fruit business in Colorado, his home being at Delta; Victor, in Denver; James, a ranchman at Delta; Clarence, a farmer and fruit-grower at Delta; and Eugenia, Mrs. Jesse Hart, of Delta.

The education of our subject was obtained in public schools and a commercial college. For three years he was employed in the custom house in Chicago. When twenty-three years of age he went to Texas and began to raise cotton and sugar cane, but owing to the ravages of the army worm the venture was a failure. Returning to Illinois, he worked on his father's farm for two years, after which he went to Wyoming, expecting to secure work in the building of the Union Pacific Railroad, but in this he was disappointed. Not wanting to return east, he secured work in a camp and later was employed in cutting cord wood. In 1867, at the solicitation of his brother, who was with him, he returned to Illinois, but his personal preference inclined him toward remaining on the frontier. He worked in his father's cheese factory until the spring of 1871, when he came to Colorado, and here he has since engaged in farm pursuits and the stock business. He is a stockholder in the Wet Mountain Creamery at Westcliffe, and is also interested in mining, as a stockholder in the Bull Domingo mine in Custer County.

For six years Mr. Kennicott has served as county commissioner, to which office he was elected on the Republican ticket. In 1871 he married Mary Thorp, by whom he had a daughter, Mary Louise. After the death of this wife he was again married, March 22, 1882, being united with Minnie, daughter of Charles Smith, of Cleveland, Ohio. They have two children, Eugenia Ransom and Anna Townsend.

HON. MICHAEL BESHOAR, M. D., a pioneer of '67 in Trinidad, has long been one of the most influential citizens of this place, with the growth and progress of which he has been intimately associated. Not alone in his profession, but also in political life and the newspaper business he has attained prominence. In 1881 he established the *Advertiser*, a well-known paper of Trinidad, which he conducted until 1897, and then sold. With the exception of General West, of Golden, he is the oldest editor in the entire state. He is also, in point of years of practice, the oldest physician in Trinidad, as well as one of the oldest in Colorado.

Dr. Beshoar was born and reared near Lewistown, Mifflin County, Pa., a son of Daniel and Susan (Rothrock) Beshoar. His father, who was a native of Cumberland County, Pa., followed farming as his life occupation, and also engaged in speculating to some extent. He died in Indiana at the age of sixty-five, and his wife, in Pennsylvania, in 1848, when thirty-five years of age. Of their ten children, four are living: Michael, Anna, Hannah and Asenath. Our subject was educated in public schools and Tuscarora Academy, at Academia. At eighteen years of age he began to study medicine under Drs. Hoover and Morse, in his native county, and afterward attended the Philadelphia Medical College, Jefferson Medical College and the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, finally graduating from the University of Michigan in 1853, with the degree of M. D.

The doctor's first location for practice was at Pocahontas, Ark., where he remained for ten years. In 1861 he acted as surgeon of the Seventh Arkansas Infantry, and in 1862 became medical director of General Hardy's command. After the battle of Shiloh he was transferred to the department of the Mississippi and continued to serve until the fall of 1863, when he was captured with "Jeff" Thompson and his quartermaster. He was given his liberty in the city of St. Louis under bond, and while there, a prisoner under bond, he took a post-graduate course in the St. Louis Medical College. Meantime he became convinced that the southern cause was hopeless

and that surrender might as well be made at once, thus saving thousands of lives. On being released as a prisoner of war, he agreed to attend the refugee women and children at Benton Barracks, having been solicited to take this work by Dr. Madison Mills. As acting assistant surgeon he was connected with the St. Louis post hospital, and Jefferson Barracks hospital, after which he was placed in charge of the post hospital at Fort Kearney, Neb., and at the same time was made medical purveyor for all the territories.

Resigning this position in the fall of 1866, Dr. Beshoar came to Pueblo, Colo., and opened the first drug store ever established between Denver and Santa Fe. In 1868 he established the only newspaper in that town, which paper is now the well-known Pueblo *Chieftain*. From Pueblo he came to Trinidad in 1867, however, still continuing his newspaper business in the former city. The trip between the two towns he made on horseback in one and one-half days. In the fall of 1867 he was elected to the territorial legislature (capital at Golden), but was defrauded out of his seat by the opposing party. He has made Trinidad his home since 1869 and has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession.

Politically a Democrat, on his party ticket Dr. Beshoar has been elected county assessor, county coroner, county clerk and county judge (which office he filled for seven years) and he is now serving his fourth term as county superintendent of schools. At the first state election, in 1876, he was the regular Democratic nominee for lieutenant-governor. Afterward he served for one term in the lower house of the state legislature. Prior to the war he also served two terms as a member of the Arkansas legislature. He was the first vice-president of the Trinidad Chamber of Commerce, which position he now holds. Besides his landed interests in Arkansas and Colorado he has extensive mining interests in Mexico, having purchased one of the famous old mines there known as the Temerosa mine.

The Las Animas County and Colorado State Medical Societies, American Medical Association and American Public Health Association number Dr. Beshoar among their members, and he is also a member of the Pan-American Medical Congress. Fraternally he is a member of Las Animas Lodge No. 28, A. F. & A. M., in which he is past master and which he represents in the grand lodge; also the Colorado Consistory, Scottish Rite, and socially he is connected with the Trinidad Club. In 1872 he married Anna E. Maupin, and they have five children: Bonnie, who is deputy county superintendent of schools; Burnie, Ben, John and Bertram.

During the long period of his activity in the west, Dr. Beshoar has met many famous men, among them the scout, Kit Carson, who was his personal friend. Among his other friends of early days were such men as Gov. Henry M. Rector, of Arkansas, Gen. Thomas C. Hindman, "Jeff" Thompson, General Hardy, Col. Albert G. Boone, Gen. Elwell Otis, etc. Dr. Beshoar and Hon. A. H. Garland, ex-attorney-general of the United States, served in the Arkansas legislature at the same time.

The Medical and Surgical Register of the United States and Canada (1898) has the following reference to the subject of this sketch: "Beshoar, Michael; University of Michigan medical department 1853, member American Medical Association, American Public Health Association, Colorado State Medical Society, Las Animas County Medical Society, and Pan-American Medical Congress; surgical and medical director in Confederate army two and one-half years, and A. A. surgeon United States Army two and one-half years, until after the close of the late war; founder of Daily *Chieftain*, Pueblo, Colo., in 1868; managing editor Daily *Advertiser*, Trinidad, Colo., since its foundation in 1881; member of the Colorado Editorial Association and county superintendent of schools, serving fourth term; office southwest corner First and Convent streets."

HON. JAMES G. JOHNSTON, who was formerly state senator from Fremont County and is an influential citizen of Florence, was born in Mercer County, Pa., December 18, 1864, and is of Scotch-Irish descent. His grandfather, James Alexander Johnston, came to America, accompanied by his wife, about 1820, settling in Pennsylvania and engaging in farm pursuits. His seven children were born in Pennsylvania. Of these, James, who was the second in order of birth, was educated in common schools, and grew to manhood on the home farm. When only twenty years of age he became a pioneer in the oil business, and assisted in putting down the third well that was sunk. From that time until the present he has engaged continuously in the oil industry in Pennsylvania and has met with success in his work. He is a man of fine physique, and stands six feet one, without

shoes; his strength, too, is remarkable and his health always excellent. In politics he has from youth affiliated with the Democrats. He is a man of Christian character and is an elder in the United Presbyterian Church. By his marriage to Sarah Young, of Pennsylvania, eight children were born, the eldest of whom died in infancy, and the third, Sarah, is also deceased; Martha is the wife of William Rossman; there are four other daughters, all at home.

The only son in the family and the second child, James G., forms the subject of this sketch. He obtained his primary education in public schools. At eighteen years of age he took a course of study in the Grove City College, after which he taught school for five years. Having earned his own way in life from the age of twelve, he thoroughly appreciated an education and was careful and conscientious as a teacher, doing all he could to advance his pupils. In the spring of 1889 he came to Colorado, more particularly for the benefit of the climate, but also because of the opportunities offered to a young man of energy and ability. His first work in this state was in the employ of the Rocky Mountain Oil Company, for whom he worked both in the office and the field for five years. Since then he has been interested in the oil business on his own account, although his time has been given principally to his mining interests in the Cripple Creek district. He is now developing the Four Brothers mine, on Beacon Hill, which is an especially promising property, assays that have been made a depth of one hundred and twelve feet running as high as $2,700.

Politically Mr. Johnston is a Populist and has taken an active interest in the welfare of his party, to which he has given much time, attending conventions and advising with the local party leaders. That his services were appreciated is shown by the fact of his election to the state senate in 1892, for a term of four years. He was the youngest member of the ninth and tenth general assemblies. In the ninth he was chairman of the committee on state affairs that recommended the completion of the state capitol in marble instead of wood. He took special interest in labor legislation, doing all that was possible in behalf of the eight-hour law, and endeavoring to regulate the employer's liability. In the tenth assembly he lacked but two votes of being made president pro tem. As chairman of the committee on educational instruction he gave particular attention to educational matters during his term. The anti-truck store bill he introduced in the senate, where it was passed, but it suffered defeat in the house, which was also the fate of the anti-trust bill, a measure that he promoted. His work in behalf of the people whom he represented was ably done and obtained for him their lasting regard, besides which it gave him a standing in the senate that many an older politician has sought in vain.

At this writing Mr. Johnston is serving for a second term as secretary of the board of education. Other matters connected with the educational, business or political interests of Florence have received his co-operation. He is well endowed intellectually and is of a forceful, resolute character, with keen mental faculties and possesses in an abundant degree those vigorous traits that mark a public-spirited man and progressive citizen. He is a member of the United Presbyterian Church and assists in its activities. In fraternal relations he is connected with Fremont Lodge No. 97, A. F. & A. M., and Florence Lodge No. 67, Woodmen of the World. February 22, 1888, he was united in marriage with Ella V., daughter of Elias Yoter, of Franklin, Pa., and they have one child, a daughter, Ruth.

CAPT. WILLIAM MEREDITH, deceased, was numbered among the honored pioneers of Pueblo County, who aided in reclaiming the wild lands for purposes of civilization and transforming the unimproved region into the homes of a contented and prosperous people. He was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, August 15, 1831, and was a representative of an old Maryland family. His father, Jesse Meredith, was a minister of the Baptist Church, and during the Mexican war served his country as captain of a company which was organized in Coshocton County.

To the common schools of his native county William Meredith was indebted for the educational privileges he received. At the age of twenty-four he removed to De Kalb County, Mo., where he engaged in farming for eighteen years. During the Civil war he joined a six months' regiment as drummer, was later promoted to the rank of second lieutenant, and on the death of the captain was chosen to command Company H, of the Missouri State Militia, with which he served until the close of hostilities. He

took part in many battles against Price, including the engagement at Blue Ridge, and at one time marched up a hill with five hundred men against Price, who had thirty thousand, and who was defeated in the engagement, the Union forces losing not a singe man.

At the close of the war Captain Meredith continued to live in Missouri, where he carried on agricultural pursuits for some time. He also lived in New Mexico for a time and owned a good ranch in the Raton Mountains, but was obliged to leave on account of the trouble caused by Indians, after hiding from them for three days and three nights. In 1874 he came to Colorado and secured a homestead adjoining the town of Rye. This is the property now owned by his heirs, but the present finely developed farm bears little resemblance to the unimproved tract of which he took possession. Not a furrow had then been turned or an improvement made, but with his usual energy he began the development of the wild land. He built a fine residence, a substantial barn, planted an excellent orchard, and by well-kept fences divided the place into fields of convenient size. Rich harvests were gathered and brought to the owner a good income, and ultimately he became one of the well-to-do agriculturists of the community.

In 1851 Captain Meredith married Elizabeth Pritchard, a native of Ohio. Her father, John Pritchard, was a farmer, and her paternal grandfather was a minister of the Baptist Church, while her maternal grandfather served his country as a soldier in the war of 1812. To the captain and his wife were born seven children: Obed Pierce, who died during the Civil war; Marion M., a merchant of Rye; Martha Alice, who became the wife of John Mitchell, and died leaving four children; Sarah J., wife of George Sears, of Pueblo County; William L., who died in Missouri; Mrs. L. P. Gray, of Denver; and Frank E., who operates the home farm. Mrs. Meredith died at her residence in Rye, February 7, 1899, and was buried by the side of her husband in the cemetery at this place. Both she and her husband were members of the Baptist Church, in which he served as a deacon.

In his political affiliations Captain Meredith was a stanch Republican. He was twice elected county commissioner of Pueblo County, and for a number of years acceptably filled the office of justice of the peace. He was a valued member of the Masonic fraternity. In business matters his sound judgment and untiring industry brought him success and his honorable dealings won him the confidence of all. He died May 11, 1893, at the age of sixty-two years, and the community mourned the loss of one of its leading representatives, his church a consistent member, his neighbors a considerate friend and his family a loving husband and father.

ROBERT A. GILMORE, a prosperous farmer and stock-raiser of Nepesta, Pueblo County, has been identified with this section of the Union for almost forty years, and has contributed to its material progress and development in no small degree. He early had the sagacity to discern the eminence which the future had in store for this country, and acting in accordance with the dictates of his judgment he has reaped, in the fullness of time, the generous benefits which are the just recompense of indomitable industry, spotless integrity and marvelous enterprise.

The boyhood and youth of our subject were passed in Canada and Illinois, having located in that state in 1855, and in the schools of Chicago he obtained a limited education. He is, however, almost wholly self educated, studying at night and during his leisure hours, and thus improving every spare minute of his time. In 1860 he came to Colorado and located at Central City, where he was engaged in mining and ranching for eight years. At one time he owned a farm where the city of Evans now stands, and for several years was connected with the Phelps & Gilmore Gold Mining Company, on Trail Run. In 1868 he settled upon his present ranch in Pueblo County, to the improvement and cultivation of which he has since devoted his energies with marked success. He has a fine orchard, which contains fruits of all kinds, and in 1898 he sold over two thousand boxes of apples and over two hundred bushels of peaches from his place.

Mr. Gilmore has met with many adventures since coming to this state, some of which were very unpleasant. When within a day's journey of Denver he met a train of seven hundred wagons loaded with white people who were returning to the east. They told him all kinds of discouraging stories of how the settlers in Colorado were suffering from hunger, but these reports did not deter him from locating here. The country at that time was all wild and unimproved,

very few settlements had been made and no railroads built. The Indians were hostile and on the war-path much of the time. The Utes were engaged in war with the Cheyennes and several white settlers near Mr. Gilmore's place lost their lives at the hands of the redmen, and these he assisted in burying. Droves of sometimes five hundred with their war-paint on would stop at his home and devour everything eatable upon the place. In 1870 a music teacher came running to his house with the report that five hundred Indians were approaching, and the chief of these had the scalps of the many Cheyennes which he had killed. Several times before his marriage Mr. Gilmore was compelled to take his two nieces, who were living with him, to the forts for protection. He has probably had as much experience with the Indians as any other man in the state. Several times he crossed the plains from Iowa City to Colorado. He was just behind the wagon train when a Missourian shot a squaw and the Indians demanded the man who committed the deed, threatening to kill all the white men if he was not delivered to them. He was finally taken and skinned alive. This seemed to appease their wrath and the remainder of the company were unmolested. That time Mr. Gilmore witnessed one of their war dances. He was several times driven from his ranch by the redmen, and experienced many other hardships and privations incident to pioneer life, being at times nearly frozen to death in crossing the plains.

In 1870 Mr. Gilmore was united in marriage with Miss Flora Turner, a daughter of Maj. Luther Turner, who belonged to an old Maine family, and was a Tory during the threatened war with France in 1836. Mrs. Gilmore came to Colorado on account of her health, weighing at that time only one hundred and thirteen pounds, but so beneficial has the climate proved that she now weighs nearly two hundred. To our subject and his wife have been born three sons and two daughters. Adrian A., who attends to the raising of fruit on the home farm, is married and has one child; George Henry and Walter Frank are both at home; Margaret Viola is the wife of E. B. Clark, the present county clerk of Dolores County, Colo.; and Ellen is at home. All were born on the old homestead in Pueblo County, and were educated in the same school. In his political affiliations Mr. Gilmore is a Republican, and for several years has most creditably and satisfactorily filled the office of justice of the peace. He has also been the government correspondent on the condition of crops, etc., in this region. Both he and his wife are faithful and active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with which they have been officially connected, and they have the respect and esteem of all who know them.

HENRY LLOYD, assessor of Fremont County, was born at Newcastle under Lyne, in Staffordshire, England, April 16, 1857, and is the only survivor of the two children of John and Sarah (Unwin) Lloyd. In 1860 he came to the United States with his father and settled in Belleville, St. Clair County, Ill., where he attended school, and his father followed the tailor's trade. Early in life he began to be interested in mining there and is still interested in a coal mine, of which he was at one time the sole owner. Owing to the strike of 1877 he ceased mining and came to Colorado. After a brief stop in Pueblo he came to Coal Creek, Fremont County, and secured employment with the Colorado Coal and Iron Company. After ten years in the mines he was elected to his present office of assessor.

Politically Mr. Lloyd has always been a Republican, but in 1896 joined the silver wing of the party. He takes an active interest in local matters and has given considerable time to assisting in the development of local interests and enterprises. For five years he held the office of town clerk of Coal Creek, and he has served in a similar capacity in South Canon ever since the town was incorporated. During his residence in Coal Creek he was elected mayor, being the first salaried incumbent of that office. In the fall of 1889 he was nominated and elected assessor and has been successively re-elected at every ensuing election. The business of the office is now double what it was at the time he was first elected, but, notwithstanding this large increase, he handles it with efficiency and is thoroughly posted concerning ownership in the entire county. Since 1879 he has been interested in gold and silver mining, and now owns interests in Cripple Creek and the Black Mountain country.

In fraternal matters Mr. Lloyd is a member of Coal Creek Lodge No. 32, I. O. O. F., in which he is past grand, and is also past chief patriarch of the encampment; he has attended the grand lodge in Denver. In Masonary he is connected with Eureka Lodge No. 66, A. F. & A. M.; Canon City Chapter No. 14, R. A. M., and

Canon City Council No. 5. October 14, 1887, he married Sarah, daughter of Samuel and Martha Ewart, of Coal Creek. Her father was grand master of the Orangemen in Ayr, within a few miles of the birthplace of the famous poet, Robert Burns. To Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd were born four sons and one daughter, namely: Martha, John, Samuel (deceased), Henry and Earl.

GEORGE SEARS is one of the most successful merchants as well as most extensive stockmen in the southern part of Pueblo County. While for the purpose of educating his children he has established his home in the city of Pueblo, the larger part of his time is necessarily spent upon his ranch or in his stores at Greenhorn and Rye. He is a man of great enterprise, as is shown by the fact that he began for himself without capital and has accumulated a competency, solely by his own exertions.

A native of Germany, born March 5, 1847, the subject of this sketch was three years of age when he was brought to America by his parents, Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Mannel) Sears, who were natives of the same place as their son. The father, who had carried on a brickyard and mercantile store in Germany, after coming to America in 1850, settled at Valparaiso, Ind., near which city he purchased a farm. He continued to reside there until his death, in the fall of 1897, when eighty-eight years of age. Both in Germany and the United States he identified himself with the Lutheran Church. During his later years he voted the Republican ticket. His wife died in 1892, at sixty-eight years of age. She, too, was a devoted Lutheran in religious belief. Of their children, George alone survives. He was educated in the Valparaiso public schools. At the age of twenty-one he began railroading and for eighteen months was freight conductor on the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Railroad.

In the spring of 1872 Mr. Sears came to Colorado and settled on a squatter's claim on precinct No. 35, where Greenhorn postoffice now stands. Later he homesteaded the property. He continued to reside there until 1897, when, on account of his wife's poor health and the necessity of securing better advantages for the children, he brought his family to Pueblo. Soon after coming to this county he built a store room and opened a general mercantile business at Greenhorn. In addition to managing this business, he also served as postmaster from 1874 until February, 1895. In 1887 he opened a store at Rye, five miles from Greenhorn, and this he still conducts. On his ranch he has cattle, horses and mules in large numbers. In 1895 he went to Texas, hoping that the change might be of benefit to his wife, and while there he engaged extensively in the stock business. Politically he is an active Republican and takes an interest in local affairs. He is connected with Pueblo Lodge No. 8, I. O. O. F.

To the marriage of Mr. Sears with Miss Bertha Jones was born a son, Robert W., who has spent his entire life on the home ranch at Greenhorn and is now postmaster at that office, also takes charge of the stock business. November 7, 1883, Mr. Sears married Sarah Jane Meredith, of Rye, daughter of Capt. William Meredith, who was a pioneer of Pueblo County, twice served as county commissioner, took an active part in the councils of the Republican party and the Grand Army of the Republic, and founded the town of Rye, which was built on his farm. He was a native of Ohio, thence removed to Missouri, and during the war raised Company B, at Sedalia, of which he was appointed captain by Governor Hamilton. The full details of his life appear on another page. The five children of Mr. and Mrs. Sears are: George Meredith, Edna Celestine, Carl Aubrey, Myrtle Elizabeth and Marion Monroe, all of whom are at home.

JAMES R. DRESSOR was born in 1858 at Greenville, Bond County, Ill., a town situated on the St. Louis & Vandalia Railroad. His father, Francis Dressor, was a native of Maine, but at an early age removed to Illinois, where he became an extensive and prosperous farmer. During the Civil war he enlisted with the one-hundred-day men, and would have taken an active part at the front, had it not been that the people in his section of the state insisted that a sufficient number of men be kept there for home protection. For years he has taken a prominent part in local affairs. He is now living retired from farm cares, although he still retains the management of his extensive business interests. By his marriage to Mary Ellen Rankin, a native of Illinois, he had three sons and one daughter. Of these, John C. is a prominent lumber merchant in Illinois; William Francis suc-

ceeded his father in the management of the home farm; and Lucy J. is a teacher of elocution at Butler, Mo.

In the public schools of his native state our subject obtained his primary education. He afterward completed the farmers' course in the Illinois State University at Champaign, where he received his diploma in 1882. Later he entered the Bryant & Stratton Business College, from which he graduated in 1884. Soon after he completed his studies in college he purchased a farm at Newton, Kan., and spent five years in the cultivation and improvement of the same. By the expiration of that time he had decided that another occupation would be more congenial, and he entered the employ of the Newton Buggy Company, with whom he remained for three years as bookkeeper. From that place he came to Colorado, settling in Pueblo in March, 1891. He embarked in the carriage business under the firm name of the Pueblo Carriage Company, with K. G. Conkling and H. L. Johnston, who have since retired from the firm. Their trade was small and unimportant at first, but it has gradually grown into a very satisfactory business. The firm was incorporated in 1896 and in 1897 Mr. Dressor became president of the company. At the plant, which is located at No. 313 Court street, quite a number of men are employed, and fine buggies, wagons and vehicles of all kinds are manufactured and sold.

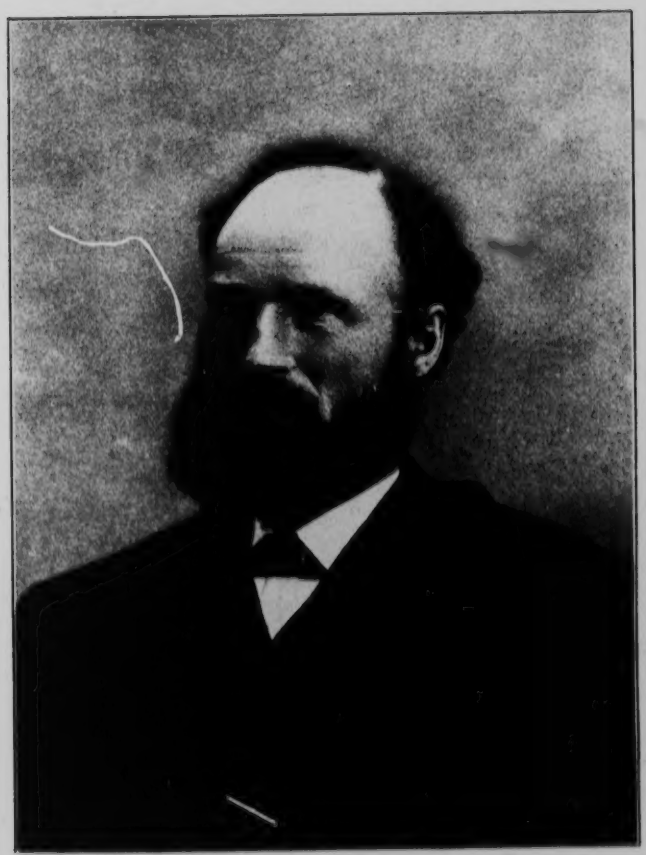
In 1885 Mr. Dressor married Miss Leona Boyd Conkling, of Tecumseh, Mich., and the union was blessed by two daughters, Edith Amie and Margaret. He takes an interest in political affairs and supports Republican principles. Fraternally he is connected with the Woodmen of the World. With his wife he holds membership in the First Presbyterian Church of Pueblo. For several years he officiated as an elder of the church, and served as superintendent of the Sunday-school.

JOHN G. AUSTIN. The deserved reward of a well-spent life is an honored retirement from business in which to enjoy the fruits of former toil. To-day, after a useful and beneficial career, Mr. Austin is quietly living at his pleasant home in Rye, Pueblo County, surrounded by the comfort that earnest labor has brought him. He is one of the honored pioneers of the state, and for many years was actively identified with its mining, farming and stock-raising interests.

Mr. Austin is a native of Illinois, born in Fulton County, April 12, 1839, and is a son of H. T. Austin, who is still living at the ripe old age of eighty-nine years, and makes his home near Rye, Pueblo County. He was one of the first settlers of Illinois, and came to Colorado in 1865. Throughout his active business life he followed the occupations of farming and stock-raising, and is quite well preserved for one of his years, appearing much younger than he really is. He was a soldier in the Black Hawk war and is honored and respected by all who know him. The mother of our subject, whose family name was Collins, died during his boyhood.

In the county of his nativity John G. Austin was reared and educated in much the usual manner of farmer boys of his day. On attaining his majority he went to Missouri and located in Macon County, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising for a short time. The year 1860 witnessed his arrival in Colorado, and he located first in California Gulch, near Leadville, where he engaged in mining for about five years. He then went to Denver, and for two years followed mining in the mountains near that place. In 1867 he went to Boulder, where for two years he was engaged in the same occupation, and in 1870 came to Pueblo County, settling upon a ranch on Graneros Creek, about four miles from Rye. This place, which he still owns, consists of three hundred and twenty acres that he has transformed from a wild tract into one of the most desirable ranches in the locality. There he made his home until his removal to Rye two years ago, his attention being devoted to farming and stock-raising. He built a good residence in Rye and is now spending his declining days in ease and quiet, having laid aside all business cares.

In 1877 Mr. Austin married Mrs. Jane C. Frink, née Convers, who was born at Waterford, Pa., about fifteen miles from Erie, and is a daughter of George Convers, a native of Vermont and a farmer by occupation. Her first husband was Alonzo Frink, a soldier of the Civil war, who enlisted in the Second Iowa Infantry and served all through the struggle. He died leaving a family of six children, namely: James A., a farmer and stockman, of Montezuma Valley, Colo.; Mrs. Jane Walters, whose husband is a farmer living seven miles from Rye; Harry C., who is represented elsewhere in this work; Hattie C., wife of John Thomas, a merchant of Rye; Mrs. George Haynes; and Helen C., wife of Clayton Colvin, a railroad man living at Colorado Springs. Like



WILLIAM B. WADSWORTH.

her husband, Mrs. Austin is also a pioneer of this state, and both crossed the plains with ox-teams before any railroads were built through this section, and during their early residence here they experienced all of the hardships and privations incident to life on the frontier. Denver at that time was a mere hamlet, containing only a few small houses, and almost the entire state was in its primitive condition, inhabited principally by Indians.

In early life Mr. Austin was a supporter of the Democratic party, but for the past few years has been identified with the Populists, and takes an active interest in political affairs, though never an aspirant for official honors. He affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Rye for some years, until the lodge was moved to Pueblo. He is quite a student and a well-read man and is very pleasant in manner.

WILLIAM B. WADSWORTH may justly be called the "father" of Silver Cliff, Custer County. In the fall of 1878 he came to the present site of the village and here he built a cabin, the first house in the place. Others coming, a school district was organized and he served as the first treasurer, also furnished the building in which school was kept and church services held. Any denomination was given the privilege of holding meetings in the building, and the Presbyterians, Episcopalians and Methodists availed themselves of his kindness until each had a church home of its own. He organized and for three years was superintendent of the Union Sunday-school.

Born in Henniker, Merrimack County, N. H., Mr. Wadsworth began life July 8, 1832, about two hundred years after the first of the family settled in America. There were two brothers, Christopher and William, who emigrated from England in September, 1632, and settled in Duxbury, Mass. Christopher, from whom our subject descends in a direct line, was a prominent man in his town and held the office of constable, to which he was elected in January, 1634. This position was in those days the highest office in the town and gave him power to act as judge and referee in all disputed cases. He married Grace Cole, by whom he had four children. The family name has been variously spelled, but its original form was as spelled by the poet Wordsworth.

The grandfather of our subject, Samuel Wadsworth, removed from Massachusetts to New Hampshire, and was the first of the family to locate there. He was born in Grafton, Mass., in 1747, and married Margery Hutchison, by whom he had seven children. Of these, Titus Vespation, our subject's father, was born in 1792 in Henniker, N. H., where he became a valuable and influential citizen. He participated in the war of 1812. His occupation was that of a farmer, but much of his time was given to public affairs. For many years he served as selectman, and, upon the Democratic ticket, was elected to the legislature, of which he was a member for several terms. By his marriage to Susanna Ward he had eight children, namely: Betsey, who is a widow, and lives in Fresno, Cal.; Titus H., of Franklin, N. H.; George G., living in Fresno, Cal.; Susan, Mrs. McCoy, of Templeton, Mass.; Mrs. Caroline S. Haley, of West Concord, N. H.; William B.; Mary L., deceased; and Franklin C., who during the Civil war enlisted as a sharpshooter in Berdan's regiment and was taken seriously ill with fever caused by lying in the Chickahominy swamp; he was brought back home, where he died.

At the age of fourteen our subject left the public school and entered the academy of his home town. From the time he was fifteen until twenty-one he taught school each winter, and worked on a farm in the summer, attending each fall the home academy, where he attained the highest standing of any student. In this way he acquired a thorough education. Upon attaining his majority he went to Fond du Lac County, Wis., where he taught during the winter and farmed in summer. There he was elected county superintendent of schools, which position he held for three years. Eight years after he went there he returned to New Hampshire and for three years resided in Franklin. Then, going to New York City, he resided there for four years and was manager of the American District Telegraph office after that system was organized. After a visit home of a few weeks in 1878, he came to Colorado, and for a few months worked in the famous Bassick mine. In the fall he came to what is now Silver Cliff, and has since been interested in mining to a considerable extent.

From the time of Lincoln's second term Mr. Wadsworth has been associated with the Republican party, and he now takes an active interest in keeping up the national silver Republican organization. Without his solicitation he was chosen justice of the peace, which position he has

filled since 1886. For some years he has also been police magistrate, and by appointment, holds the position of notary public. Upon the organization of the Presbyterian Church in Silver Cliff he identified himself with it and for many years he served as an elder; he assisted in the erection of the church building and in other ways has aided the work. He is well-to-do financially, and is the owner of considerable property; including many buildings and lots in town, and also a ranch of one hundred and sixty acres adjoining the village.

ADAM GEIGER, M. D., of Colorado City, is a native of Germany, born in the city of Wurtzburg, June 29, 1846, and is a son of Dr. Frank and Josephine (Kolhepp) Geiger, the former a physician now in the service of the Bavarian army. Educated in the academy and college of his native town, our subject graduated from the latter institution in 1863 as a physician and surgeon. Having made an engagement to practice his profession in the regular army of the United States, he came to America in 1865, but soon afterward, the war having closed, he received an honorable discharge. Locating for practice at Newport, Ky., while there he was offered a position with the Anheuser-Busch Company, and since that time has been connected with the company.

From 1869 until 1882 Dr. Geiger resided in Bloomington, Ind. Coming further west in 1882, he settled in Pierre, S. Dak. In 1889 he went to Utah and two years later came to Colorado, settling in Pueblo, and in January, 1896, coming to Colorado City, where he has since remained. In 1895 he spent several months in Germany, where he renewed the associations of youth and enjoyed a delightful vacation. He has erected four buildings in Colorado City, and is interested not only in real estate, but in everything pertaining to the advancement of the town.

Politically Dr. Geiger has generally affiliated with the Republican party and has kept himself posted concerning national problems. Fraternally he has taken an active interest in the Improved Order of Red Men, of which he has been a member continuously for more than twenty-five years, and is one of the few members entitled to wear the veterans' badge. He joined Arizona Tribe No. 52, of Bloomington, as a charter member in 1871, and frequently represented his tribe in the grand council of Indians. After coming to Colorado he deposited his card with Minequa Tribe No. 17, of Pueblo, where he still holds membership. He has labored indefatigably and has devoted much of his time to the advancement of the order in Colorado, and rendered especially valuable service while filling the office of grand sachem. Through his efforts fifteen new tribes were organized and instituted, also two councils of the degree of Pocahontas, increasing the order by twenty-two hundred and fifty, which is the largest increase in one year in the history of the state. At the session of the grand council of Colorado in 1896, he was elected representative to the great council of the United States, and in 1898 he was re-elected to serve in the same capacity. In religion he is a member of the Catholic Church.

January 3, 1866, Dr. Geiger married Barbara Miller, of Newport, Ky. They have three children: Joseph, who is in Oregon; Rosa, wife of Anthony Michaels, of Colorado City; and George, who is associated in business with his father.

HON. JOHN A. LINDSEY, county judge of Las Animas County, vice-president and general manager of the American Savings Bank of Trinidad, came to this city in 1894 and embarked in the real-estate and abstract business, in which he has since continued. Two years after he came here he accepted his present position in the American Savings Bank, of which James Lynch is president and Ralph Cullinan cashier. He was born in Jefferson, Pa., April 14, 1845, and is a member of a prominent family of that state. His father, John Lindsey, also a native of Jefferson, and one of the leading stockmen of that place, was an influential Democrat and for one term served as state senator, while for three years he was prothonotary (county clerk) of Greene County. He died in Jefferson in 1865, at sixty years of age. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Ann Collins, was a descendant of an old English family, and died at seventy-eight years of age.

Judge Lindsey is the youngest of four brothers, all of whom became successful attorneys-at-law. Of these, the eldest, James Lindsey, was president judge of the fourteenth judicial district of Pennsylvania at the time of his death in 1864. The second, Capt. William C. Lindsey, was killed while leading a charge at Hagerstown, Md., during the Civil war. The third, R. H. Lindsey, is a practicing attorney at Uniontown, Pa.

The early years of our subject's life were spent

in the parental home. He attended the Jefferson public schools and the Waynesburg College in Greene County, from which he graduated in 1867. Afterward he studied law in his native town, under the guidance of J. A. J. Buchanan, a relative of the president. In 1870 he was admitted to the bar, but soon, on account of poor health, he was obliged to give up professional work. In 1871 he went to Pittsburg, where he engaged in the wholesale lumber business for twelve years.

Coming to Colorado in 1883, Mr. Lindsey settled on a stock ranch in Las Animas County, and for ten years engaged in raising cattle and sheep. From his ranch he removed to Trinidad in 1894 and here has since resided, giving his attention to the various interests with which he is identified. Politically he casts his influence with the Democratic party, and on that ticket was a candidate for mayor in 1897, but was defeated by twelve votes. In 1898 he was elected to the office of county judge of Las Animas County, on the Democratic ticket, for a term of three years. In fraternal connections he is identified with Moshannon Lodge No. 391, at Philipsburg, Pa., where he served as master of the lodge, and now holds the master's jewel; by virtue of office he became a member of the state grand lodge. In 1879 he was united in marriage with Miss Emma Jones, of Philipsburg, Pa. Four children were born of this union, one of whom survives, Malcolm, who is now acting as teller of the bank.

HON. GEORGE F. PATRICK. As a representative of the professional interests of Pueblo, mention belongs to Mr. Patrick, who is engaged in the practice of law in this city, and has his office in the Opera House block. During the years of his residence here he has built up a valuable clientele, and established a reputation as an able attorney. He is in partnership with Hon. E. V. Long, who has been on the bench during the greater part of his professional life in Indiana and New Mexico.

The Patricks are of an old Virginia family. Larkin C. Patrick, who was born at Culpeper, Va., removed to Warren County, Ky., and from there to Howard County, Mo., where the remaining years of his life were passed. In local affairs, as a Democrat and Union man, he took an active part, and four of his sons took part in the Civil war as soldiers in the Federal army. In religion he was identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and in that faith he died when seventy-six years of age. He was a son of Luke Patrick, a planter at Culpeper.

The marriage of Larkin C. Patrick united him with Martha F. Beckett, daughter of Blanton Beckett, who migrated from Virginia to Ohio, thence to Kentucky, and later to Missouri. His father and other relatives took part in the Revolution and the war of 1812. Larkin C. and Martha F. Patrick were the parents of six sons and one daughter, namely: John, who died in infancy; James, in Missouri; Charles A., who is a school teacher; Warren, who is engaged in the life insurance business; Winfield Scott, who died at seven years; George Franklin, who was born in Fayette, Howard County, Mo., April 3, 1856; and Mary E., wife of Theodore F. Chrane, a merchant and farmer at Chraneville, Chariton County, Mo.

The early years of our subject's life were passed on the home farm in Missouri. In 1880 he graduated from the Central Methodist Episcopal College, of Fayette, Mo., and afterward took a post-graduate course of one year in the same institution. In 1882 he took a post-graduate degree from the State Normal School at Warrensburg, Mo. Previous to this he had begun to read law with Judge Andrew J. Hearndon, of Fayette, and upon leaving school he turned his entire attention to law study, and was admitted to the bar in the latter part of 1882. After teaching school for a short time, in the spring of 1883 he came to Colorado and opened an office in Leadville, thence soon went to Trinidad, but early in 1884 he moved to Sedalia, Mo., and in the fall of the same year went to Silver City, N. M., where he practiced law and also became largely interested in the cattle business.

In the fall of 1887 Mr. Patrick went to Washington, D. C., and entered the National University of Law, where he was given the degrees of LL. B. and LL. M., and at the same time received two diplomas, representing the highest honors in two classes. Justice Miller, of the United States supreme court, who made the presentation of prizes, took advantage of the occasion to compliment New Mexico's representative, and called attention to the fact that never before in the history of the institution had the two highest awards been given to the same person. While in Washington he was admitted to the supreme court of the District of Columbia and the supreme court of the United States. Under ap-

pointment by Governor Prince, of New Mexico, he served as a commissioner from the territory to urge upon congress the absolute necessity of the immediate settlement of questions pertaining to land grants and titles in the territory; also to urge the passage of a bill giving the territory immediate titles to sections 16 and 36 in each township as school lands; also two townships for university purposes, and thirty thousand acres for the benefit of the agricultural college.

Since the fall of 1890 Mr. Patrick has engaged in the practice of law in Pueblo. Politically he is a stanch Democrat and interested in party matters. Fraternally he is a member of the Woodmen of the World, and has attained the degree of Knight Templar in the Masonic order. His marriage, which took place December 6, 1883, united him with Mrs. Mary E. Mooney, a widow with one child, Dennis J. She is a daughter of George McAfee, a farmer, first in Kentucky, and later in Missouri. One of her brothers, William G. McAfee, has served as sheriff of Grant County, N. M.; an uncle, John J., a noted attorney of Louisville, Ky., is the author of a number of works, among them the "Kentucky Corn Cracker," and his wife is also an author of note and a successful translator of German works into English. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Patrick, but four died in childhood, the survivors being Philip Bryan and Julius Gunter.

WILLIAM T. SMITH has owned and occupied his present ranch near Rye for thirty years, and his property has all been acquired by his own thrift and industry, for he started out in life for himself in limited circumstances. His tastes have always inclined him to farm pursuits and stock-raising.

Mr. Smith was born in North Carolina, March 24, 1840, but was reared in Mississippi and educated in the schools of the latter state. At the age of twenty he commenced the battle of life for himself, and engaged in farming in Mississippi until 1862, when he removed to Nebraska. A year later, however, he crossed the plains with ox-team to Colorado and located in Denver. In 1866 he went to Boulder Creek and later to the Black Hills, where he worked at whatever he could find to do. He came to Pueblo County in 1869 and is therefore one of its oldest settlers. He located upon his present ranch near Rye, where he battled bravely with the elements of a new soil, and looking upon his possessions to-day it is hardly necessary to state that he has made good use of his time. The farm house and other buildings are substantial and commodious, and with the aid of modern machinery and the most approved methods, the land yields the richest crops of this section. The place is stocked with good grades of horses and cattle, and he also owns and operates a dairy, the butter from which brings the highest market price.

In 1870 Mr. Smith married Miss Carrie E. Barker, a daughter of Prof. A. M. Barker, of Vermont. They have six children, namely: Albert, Frank, M. Robert, Lizzie, Ella and Cora. Mr. Smith has assisted in building the churches and school houses in the locality, and at the polls he votes for the man whom he believes best qualified to fill the office. He is independent in politics, though rather favors the Democracy.

GEORGE HAYNES resides on Greenhorn River in Pueblo County, where he is engaged in ranching and stock-raising. He was born in New Orleans, La., May 1, 1840. His parents were Harvey and Elizabeth (Jones) Haynes. He was eight years of age when the family removed to Des Moines, Iowa, where he was educated in the public schools. In 1860 he came to Colorado and made his home for a time in Denver, but in 1866 became a resident of Pueblo County, his first home here being on the St. Charles River. In 1870 he settled upon his present ranch on the Greenhorn River, when the place was still in its primitive condition, but by industry, enterprise and perseverance he has transformed the wild land into highly cultivated fields, and now has one of the best ranches of the locality, it being improved with good and substantial buildings, fences, etc. The ranch consists of three hundred and twenty acres. He also has good range facilities for his stock. In connection with the cultivation of the land he has always engaged in stock-raising. He also conducted the first store on the Greenhorn River. This he carried on about two years and then sold it to a Mr. Day. For several years he was manager of the Northern Finance ranch, which was controlled by Hayden Brothers, and in the conduct of his affairs has ever displayed good executive ability and sound judgment.

In 1868 Mr. Haynes was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Austin, who died leaving five sons, as follows: Milton S., a resident of Flor-

ence, Colo.; Frank, deceased; George, at home; Charles Carson and John. For his second wife Mr. Haynes married Mrs. Ella M. Gilligan, a native of Illinois, by whom he has one son and one daughter, namely: Clyde and Marjorie.

Mr. Haynes has always been an ardent supporter of the Republican party, casting his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln, his last for William McKinley, and has been an active worker for his party's interests. He is a man worthy of the highest respect, and enjoys the esteem of the entire community, in which he has labored for every enterprise that is calculated to elevate mankind or advance the general welfare.

THOMAS S. JONES, sheriff of Mineral County, was born in the city of Peoria, Ill., December 2, 1864, a son of John D. and Rachel (Davis) Jones, who were natives of Wales, but residents of the United States from early life. When he was seven years of age he accompanied his parents to Kansas, settling thirty-five miles west of Atchison, where the next seven years were spent. He then joined a brother in Wyoming and became interested in the stock business in Carbon County, where he took up land on the Medicine Bow River. With his brother as partner, he finally acquired fifteen thousand acres of land, all fenced in, and devoted to the pasturage of cattle and horses.

Selling out his stock interests in Wyoming in 1888, Mr. Jones came to Colorado. For four years he was engaged in business at the Loop, North Denver. During the Creede boom of 1892, he brought his stock of shoes to this camp, where he opened the first large shoe store in the town. On the 5th of June of that year his stock of shoes and his new store adjoining the postoffice were lost by fire, but in eight days he was ready for business again. He rebuilt on San Luis avenue and continued in the shoe business until 1895, when the firm of Clay & Jones was established. The same year the firm of Clay & Jones was merged in the Famous Mercantile Company, which was organized as a stock company with Mr. Jones as manager. The company carries a general stock of merchandise.

On the organization of Mineral County in 1893 Mr. Jones was appointed sheriff, and afterward was elected to the office. After an interval of two years following the close of his term (during which time he was under-sheriff) he was again chosen to fill the office, being elected on the Democratic ticket by a fair majority. While he was living in Wyoming, and before he was twenty-one years of age, he was nominated for one of the county offices in Carbon County, but on account of his minority was ineligible. In former years he was actively connected with a number of fraternities, among them the Odd Fellows, but at this writing he does not affiliate with any.

June 1, 1898, Mr. Jones married Edith McKeown, of Creede, sister of William McKeown, the well-known passenger conductor of the Denver & Gulf road, and a resident of Denver. For several years she was a teacher in the Creede school, and is now a member of the school board of this district. She is a highly educated lady, with a broad knowledge of both literature and music, and possesses the qualities of mind and heart that win and retain friendship.

In the building up of Creede Mr. Jones has taken an active part. In business he has been prosperous, yet he has met with his share of reverses, and was burned out three times, entailing a heavy loss. When he was first chosen to act as sheriff the office was a perilous one to fill, owing to the fact that the then new mining camp had attracted many men of vicious habits and wicked lives. His efficient service as sheriff did much toward the transition of the camp into a town that is the home of law-abiding and peaceful citizens.

JOHN WARNER. Thirty-five miles southwest of Pueblo, near Rye, in Pueblo County, lies the stock ranch of Mr. Warner, where, since 1883, he has engaged in the raising of horses and cattle. He came to this county in 1867 and settled twenty-four miles south of Pueblo, on the Greenhorn River, where he took up government land and engaged in stock-raising. From there he removed to his present property near Rye. Since coming to this county he has made his home most of the time upon his ranch. However, in 1874–75, while serving as marshal of Pueblo and deputy sheriff of the county, he made his home in Pueblo, and in 1896, when elected county commissioner, he again came to this city, where he now resides at No. 2440 Court street.

The first twelve years of Mr. Warner's life were spent in Madison County, Ala., where he was born April 26, 1836. His father, Sampson Warner, a native of Tennessee, learned the stonemason's trade in youth and in 1835 removed to

Alabama. At the age of about fifty-one he removed to Missouri, settling in Crawford (now Dent) County, where he engaged in farming until his death, at fifty-four years of age, in 1850. He was a faithful member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He was of Virginian ancestry, and his father, William Warner, had served in the Revolutionary war. The mother of our subject was Mary Provence, a native of Tennessee, who died in Missouri at the age of forty-three years.

When a boy our subject secured employment in Missouri, receiving $6 a month. In May, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Tenth Missouri Infantry, C. S. A., and served throughout the entire war as a private. During the greater part of his service he was on the frontier. He took part in the battles of Wilson's Creek and Prairie Grove, as well as several skirmishes, but was wounded only once. He served principally under General Price and General Hindman. In May, 1862, he was taken prisoner at Batesville, Ark., and removed to St. Louis, where he was held until September and then exchanged. Again, in the spring of 1863, he was captured near his home in southern Missouri, while engaged in recruiting service, but he had fortunately destroyed his papers so was not shot. He was, however, taken to St. Louis, and from there to Alton, Ill., where he remained until June 20, and was later exchanged at City Point, Va. Going to Vicksburg he took part in its siege, and after the fall started to return to his own command. While on his way back he met Trustan Polk with two ambulances, and one of these Mr. Warner drove for some distance, but while doing so was again captured and taken to Alton, Ill., where he was held until the close of the war.

As soon as released Mr. Warner started for Colorado with Company B, Fifth United States Volunteers, in which he had enlisted as orderly sergeant. The company went to Denver and engaged in provost duty for a year, when the men were discharged. He then went to El Paso County, Colo., where for eighteen months he was employed in hauling logs. From there, in 1867, he came to Pueblo County, where he has since resided. He is a genial, kind-hearted man. In physique he is unusually large, being six feet tall and weighing two hundred and seventy-five pounds. He has always been a stanch Democrat and active in local affairs. In addition to the offices already mentioned he served as justice of the peace for ten years. Fraternally he is a member of Arkansas Lodge No. 28, I. O. O. F., of Pueblo.

November 19, 1854, Mr. Warner married Miss Lucinda Vaughan, who was born in Crawford County, Mo., July 12, 1829. She is a member of the Christian Church, while Mr. Warner is identified with the Methodist denomination. They are the parents of a son and daughter. The former, William, is engaged in ranching near Tacoma, Wash. The latter, Julia A., is the wife of Robert Caviness.

FERD MEYER, proprietor of a grocery and dry-goods store at Fort Garland, Costilla County, was born in Brunswick, Germany, April 29, 1836, a son of Karl and Frederica Meyer. His father was in boyhood a drummer in the German army and later was made a drum-major, serving as such in the battle of Waterloo in 1815, as well as in the preceding Russian campaign of 1812. Resigning from the army in 1825, he became an attache of the household of Duke Charles, the "Diamond" duke, and held a position somewhat similar to that of majordomo. He continued as such until 1866, when he was retired on a pension. He was born in 1796 and passed away October 3, 1870. His wife died in 1866. They were the parents of seven sons and eleven daughters, none of whom came to America excepting Ferd. He received a college education at Blankenburg, but when only fifteen left home and began as a clerk in a grocery. Two years later he accepted employment as a traveling salesman, continuing as such for three years. When he was twenty he was furnished a substitute, to permit him to leave Germany free of military duties.

August 25, 1856, Mr. Meyer sailed for New York, where he arrived after fifty-four days. For two weeks he endeavored to secure work, but failed, and his funds were soon about exhausted. One day he answered an advertisement for a farmer in New Jersey, and was given work by the owner of the place, a wealthy New York gentleman. However, when it was found that he knew nothing of farming he was about to be discharged, when he pled for an opportunity to make a trial, and was finally retained. Faithful and willing, he won the good opinion of his employer. As he gained a knowledge of farming, his services increased in value. He was also helpful in assisting the children of the family in their German

studies. After a few months he went to St. Louis in company with a coachman who had been with the same employer as himself. Securing employment with a freighting company, in June, 1857, he went with a freight train to Santa Fe, N. M., and while unloading his freight there his effects were stolen. Next he started to Taos and at Embudo, N. M., met a gentleman who was engaged in business at Costilla and who offered him employment. December 1, 1857, he began his duties as confidential clerk and manager of the business, and this position he held for seven years. In March, 1864, one of the members of the firm dying, Mr. Meyer was offered an interest in the business. The firm then became Posthoff & Meyer, and, as the senior member was in the east mostly, the active management fell upon Mr. Meyer. When Mr. Posthoff withdrew in 1867, those who had charge of the several stores at Del Norte, San Luis, Badito and Fort Garland, became associated together and continued the business until 1876. When the company dissolved, Mr. Meyer continued at Costilla and Fort Garland, where he still remains. He has been in the same business, and connected with the same company, for forty-one years. When he came to the San Luis Valley, there were only eleven Americans residing here, among them being Colonel Francisco, John Albert, Charles B. Newton, etc. He made his headquarters at Costilla until 1891, since which time Fort Garland has been his home. Besides his mercantile interests, he is engaged in stock-raising and has cattle and sheep on the range. His store in Fort Garland was formerly the sutler's store, and until 1862 was owned by Colonel Francisco.

November, 20, 1866, Mr. Meyer married Mary Jane Christ, who was born in Illinois, of German parentage. She died April 13, 1891, leaving two sons and two daughters: Charles A., a stockman of the San Luis Valley; Anna L., wife of E. C. van Diest, of San Luis and Denver; Freda C., who resides with Mrs. van Diest; and William F., who conducts the store at Costilla. July 7, 1892, Mr. Meyer married Miss Margaret van Diest, daughter of P. H. van Diest. Three sons bless their union, Harry, Bertram and Percival.

In 1864 Mr. Meyer was a delegate from Costilla and Conejos Counties to the territorial convention of the territory of Colorado held for the purpose of forming a state government. Politically he is a stanch Republican. For more than thirty years he has been a member of Union Lodge No. 7, A. F. & A. M., of Denver, and he is also a life member of Denver Chapter No. 2, R. A. M. In earlier days he served as county commissioner in both Taos and Costilla Counties. From 1862 to 1894 he was postmaster of Costilla. The various positions he has held have been filled by him with energy, judgment and fidelity, and he has a circle of friends as large as his list of acquaintances.

WILLIAM J. SCHOOLFIELD, a pioneer of Custer County, where he is engaged in stock-raising and farming, was born in the year 1829, near Pocomoke City, Worcester County, Md., a son of Joseph and Nancy (Lambden) Schoolfield, and a descendant of Scotch-English ancestry. His mother's grandfather, Dr. Lambden, came to America at an early date and took up a large tract of land on the eastern shore of Maryland, where succeeding generations have since resided. He was one of six children, three of whom are still living, namely: William J.; Rose, wife of Samuel Carsley, who lives at the old homestead in Maryland; and Joseph, a farmer at Wilsonville, Neb.

In the fall of 1855 Mr. Schoolfield came west and settled at Waterloo, Iowa, where he followed his business as a contractor and builder; but in 1857 he removed to Nebraska, and engaged in farming. In the spring of 1862 he came to Colorado and for eight years engaged in mining at Black Hawk, Lake Gulch, and in Clear Creek County. In the spring of 1870 he came south, and a year later took up land in Wet Mountain Valley, near Westcliffe. Here he again engaged in farming and stock-raising, and here he has since remained, increasing his herds and acres from time to time, ranging his cattle in the summer and feeding them during the winter, raising on his ranches hay and grain to be used for feed. Besides his ranching interests he has been connected with the mines at Rosita and owns a patented claim in that place. He was also one of the discoverers of the noted nickel mine, "The Gem," of this vicinity.

The Democratic party receives Mr. Schoolfield's vote. While Custer County was still a part of Fremont he served as county commissioner. He is interested in educational matters, and, as treasurer and president of the school board, has done much toward enlarging the educational possibilities of this section. He was united in marriage, November 14, 1858, to Mary Virden, who was

born in Iowa in 1839, and died in Custer County September 11, 1898. Of the six children born of their union four are living: Wallace, an attorney at Salida, Colo.; Rose, Mrs. John Leary; William, who is engaged in the live stock commission business in Denver; and Leslie, at home with his father.

CHARLES L. MARTIN. Few men have done more for the upbuilding of La Veta and its general advancement than the subject of this notice, who is a successful business man of this village. He is a pioneer of this section of Colorado, having come here when a boy of ten years, and he is therefore particularly well informed regarding local resources, environments and possibilities. His prompt and systematic business habits, good financial ability and energy have already gained for him a large degree of success, and without doubt will bring him increased prosperity in coming years.

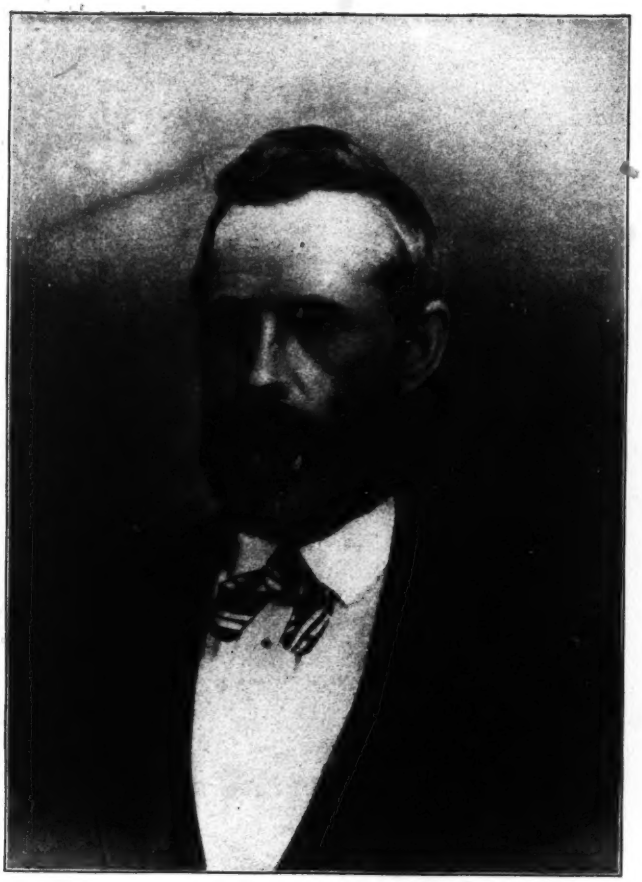
For the history of the Martin family the reader is referred to the sketch of Fenton L. Martin, our subject's father, who for years has been one of the most prominent men of southern Colorado. Charles L. was born in Saline County, Mo., June 15, 1862, and was ten years of age when he accompanied his parents to Colorado. As a boy he herded cattle for his father, and almost his entire time was spent in the saddle. In 1882 he became a partner with his father in the butcher business, which the latter had established in La Veta. After three years the son bought the business, which he continued alone until 1892. During the seven years that he carried it on he was never away from the market, except when looking up cattle.

On account of his wife's delicate health, Mr. Martin gave up his business in 1892 and afterward traveled with his wife in the east, but she was not permanently benefited. She was Bina, daughter of B. F. Palmer, of Palmyra, Mo., where she was born. October 6, 1863, she became the wife of Mr. Martin, and April 23, 1895, passed from earth. Three children were born of the union: Charles Lee, who died at the age of four years; Fenton L., his grandfather's namesake; and a child who died in infancy. In March, 1896, Mr. Martin was a second time married, his wife being Anna McFarland, who was born in Illinois.

Upon his return home, after his travels, Mr. Martin resumed business at the old stand in 1895 and has since conducted a profitable trade in the meat business. In connection therewith he has a large trade in the buying and selling of cattle. These he buys principally to feed, although some are shipped to eastern markets. Besides his local trade he furnishes meat for the railroad employes from Pueblo to Alamosa. A supporter of Democratic principles, he has been an active worker for his party, and has frequently served as chairman of convention committees and as a delegate to county and state conventions. Several times he has been a member of the city council. In fraternal relations he is identified with La Veta Lodge No. 59, A. F. & A. M., in which he is a past master; and Walsenburg Chapter No. 27, R. A. M.; and is a charter member of La Veta Camp No. 174, Woodmen of the World. In denominational connections he is identified with the Baptist Church of La Veta.

HARRY C. FRINK. Among the progressive young men of Pueblo County who are turning their attention to the breeding and raising of stock is Mr. Frink, whose ranch is near Rye. He was born in Pueblo, May 21, 1869, and is a representative of one of the honored pioneer families of the county, being a son of Alonzo and Jane (Convers) Frink. His father was a soldier of the Civil war, a member of the Second Iowa Infantry, and remained in the service until hostilities ceased. He died leaving six children, two sons and four daughters, namely: James A., a farmer and stockman of Montezuma Valley, Colo.; Jane (twin of James A.), the wife of C. W. Walters, who lives seven miles from Rye; Harry C., our subject; Hattie C. (twin of Harry C.), the wife of John Thomas, a merchant of Rye, whose sketch appears on another page of this volume; Mrs. George Haynes; and Helen C., wife of Clayton Colvin, who resides in Colorado Springs, and whose husband is a railroad man. The mother is still living and is now the wife of John G. Austin, whose sketch may also be found in this volume.

Our subject was only six weeks old when his parents removed to the ranch where he now resides, and he was educated in the schools of the district. Although he has traveled quite extensively over Colorado, Utah, Wyoming and other parts of the country, he has always made his home here, and since attaining to man's estate has successfully managed the farm, which comprises three hundred and twenty acres, in which



J. PERRY ROBINSON.

he owns an interest. As a stock-raiser he has met with most excellent success, and now has a fine lot of stock upon his place. He was married in 1896 to Miss Elizabeth Duckworth, daughter of Jonathan Duckworth, and they now have a son, Lyle Convers. Politically Mr. Frink is identified with the Democracy, and socially affiliates with the Woodmen of the World.

JOSEPH PERRY ROBINSON. In the life of this successful farmer of El Paso County are illustrated the results of energy and perseverance, coupled with judicious management and strict integrity. He is a citizen of whom any community might well be proud, and the people of this county, fully appreciating his worth, accord him a place in the foremost ranks of stockmen here. About half way between Colorado Springs and Pueblo, near the village of Wigwam, on section 23, township 17, range 65 west, he owns and occupies a ranch, whose total acreage is eleven hundred, and which is beautifully situated on both sides of Fountain Creek.

Born in Taylor County, Ky., August 6, 1828, the subject of this sketch is a son of Simeon H. and Pamelia (Richards, née Campbell) Robinson. His mother by her first marriage had four children. His paternal grandfather, Harry Robinson, removed from Virginia to Kentucky in a very early day. Afterward he was joined by his son, Simeon H., who was born in Lynchburg, Va., and was about thirty years old at the time of his removal westward. In Kentucky he met and married a daughter of Lawrence Campbell, a Revolutionary soldier. She was born in Virginia, and was a distant relative of Commodore Perry, for whom our subject is named. In girlhood she accompanied her parents to Kentucky, where she resided until her death. Simeon H. Robinson began, when a mere lad, to follow the river, but after he settled in Taylor County, Ky., he engaged in farming and was a slave owner. He died in Kentucky when about ninety-one years of age.

In boyhood our subject attended the grammar and high schools of his home locality. At twenty-two years of age he went to Ohio and from there to Indiana, where he taught school about thirty miles from Cincinnati, in Laurel. After about a year he was taken ill and returned to Kentucky, where he remained until 1856. He then removed to Douglas County, Kan., and entered a claim of one hundred and sixty acres, spending the next few years in that state and Missouri, where he taught school in 1857. He was married in Douglas County, September 13, 1860, to Miss Mary Greene, who was born at Port Jackson, on the Mohawk River and Erie canal in New York. She was finely educated and engaged in teaching in Douglas County prior to her marriage.

In the spring of 1861, accompanied by his wife, Mr. Robinson started overland for California, driving a horse-team, and taking with him an ox-team and some cattle. After traveling for a month or more he reached Canon City, where he stopped for a few days, and then crossed the range to Blue River. Stopping near Georgia Gulch, he started a milk ranch and sold milk to miners. In the fall he crossed again to the eastern slope and built a cabin and wintered his stock. During that winter he sold his butter for $1 a pound. In the spring of 1862 he took his cows to Buckskin Joe mining camp, where he started a milk ranch. In the fall he returned to his former winter quarters, but in December of the same year settled upon his present place, buying government land on condition that the lines should be at certain points. As he was a surveyor, and as the government had established township lines, he soon had a survey made. For his claim of one hundred and sixty acres he paid $50 in gold dust. At one time, not long after purchasing the property, Indians became so dangerous that he was obliged to leave, but with that exception he has continued on the ranch to the present time. When it was dangerous to remain here he took his family to Pueblo, which then had an adobe fort and but few inhabitants. At two other times he fled for refuge with his family to a fort in the neighborhood. He has made all the improvements on his land, and has introduced a system of irrigation which has increased the value of the land and its productiveness. At times he and his sons have had as many as six hundred head of cattle. His success has been marked in this business, and through it he has become a prosperous man, with a competency for his declining years.

The first ballot cast by Mr. Robinson was in favor of Gen. Winfield Scott in 1852. He has supported the principles of the Democratic party and voted its ticket since coming to Colorado. Though preferring not to accept office, when a justice of the peace was needed he accepted the position and held it for many years in order to

accommodate his neighbors. During all that time only one of his cases was ever appealed, and it never came to trial. His father, who was an old-line Whig, was a zealous Union man. When Morgan burned a church in the neighborhood the old gentleman reproved him for it; this so provoked Morgan that he declared, were it not for his age, he would hang him. Mr. Robinson told him he might do so if he wished, as he would not cheat him out of many days at most. After the war was over and reconstruction was in process, he became so disgusted with negro rule that he declared it would have been better had the south been successful in seceding.

Reared in the Baptist faith, our subject now holds membership in the Fountain Church, having changed his membership from Colorado City soon after the organization of the Fountain Church, of which he has been a deacon for a number of years. He and his wife are the parents of five children, all of whom were born on their present homestead. Ray Greene, who is unmarried, operates a ranch in El Paso County; John E., Mary B., Florence and Joseph Perry, Jr., are at home.

EDMOND C. VAN DIEST, manager of the Costilla estate and mineral manager of the Trinchera estate in Costilla County, was born August 13, 1865, in the capital city of Buitenzorg, Java, Dutch East Indies, a historic city that contains the splendid palace of the governor-general, and one of the most celebrated botanic gardens in the world. His father, Prof. P. H. van Diest, came to the United States in 1872, and for several years had charge of mines in Boulder County, Colo., after which he took charge of the Pennsylvania reduction works at Rosita, Custer County, and later, for seventeen years, held the position of chief of the land department of the United States surveyor-general's office in Denver. During the same time he held the chair of metallurgy in the Colorado State School of Mines. At this writing he is connected with his son at San Luis, where he is a well-known mining engineer and metallurgist. He is considered an expert in mining examinations and reports, mill construction, patent surveys, plans, assays, etc. Both he and his son are identified with the American Institute of Mining Engineers, Colorado Scientific Society and North of England Institute of Mining Engineers.

In the family of P. H. van Diest there are four daughters and one son, namely: Marie, who is the wife of John Rollandet, of Cripple Creek; Edmond C.; Margaret, who is married and lives in Fort Garland; Constance, Mrs. Frank Collins, of Glenville, Conn.; and Petronella, wife of G. J. Rollandet, of Denver.

When the family came to Colorado the subject of this sketch was almost seven years of age. He was educated in the Denver high school. Since 1880 he has given his attention largely to civil and mining engineering, and in 1886 graduated from the Colorado State School of Mines, after which he accepted the position he has since filled. At the same time he built the mill of the Midnight Gold Mining Company, at La Belle, N. M., and is manager of the Plomo Mining Company, of Costilla County, the Boston Gold Mining Company of La Belle, and the Ballard Gold Mining Company, of San Miguel County. He has also superintended the surveys of the Maxwell Land Grant Company in Colorado and New Mexico, as well as a number of government surveys. In 1895 he purchased the La Belle *Cresset*, which was published at La Belle until October, 1898, and then removed to Taos County, where it has since been published as the Taos *Cresset*, under the management of Frank Staplin. In 1890 he was instrumental in founding the colony of Eastdale, in Costilla County, twenty-five families forming the nucleus, and he has since established farms, built ditches and made other improvements there.

In politics Mr. van Diest is a supporter of Republican principles. May 4, 1890, he was united in marriage with Anna L., daughter of Ferd Meyer, and they have two children, Alice and Josine. The family have a comfortable home at No. 1230 Washington avenue, Denver, but the nature of Mr. van Diest's business necessitates his frequent presence in San Luis. The Costilla estate, of which he is manager, comprises five hundred and forty-eight thousand seven hundred and eighty acres, owned by the United States Freehold Land and Emigration Company. This property is situated partly in Costilla County and partly in Taos County, N. M., embracing four hundred and eighty square miles of the highest mountain range in Colorado, rich in mineral wealth, and three hundred and fifty square miles of the San Luis Valley, the most productive agricultural region in the west. The Sangre de Cristo grant, of which the Costilla estate is the southern half, was granted in 1843 to Luis Lee and Narcisso Beau-

bien by the Mexican government. July 21, 1860, by act of Congress, the grant was confirmed to Charles Beaubien, and the patent issued December 20, 1880. The farming lands comprise nearly two hundred thousand acres that await development on the part of the enterprising farmer, and much of this land is of exceptional fertility. However, the estate is known principally for its mineral resources. In 1894 the land was opened to prospectors, since which time many important discoveries have been made. Four hundred claims have been located in the La Belle district. Among them are the Climax, owned by the Climax and Gold Conda Mining Company, where the assays run from $3 to $130 a ton; Aztec and Belle of Mexico, assay values $4 to $40 a ton; Wonder and Colorado, assay values $3 to $70; Ethel H., $5 to $35; Black Forest, $4 to $70; and Montezuma, etc., owned by the Boston Gold Mining Company, surface assays $6. The president of the company that owns the estate is M. P. Pels, of Denver; the secretary, Albert Smith, and the manager, E. C. van Diest.

The officers of the Trinchera Estate Company are: William A. Bell, president; J. E. Lundstrom, secretary; William H. Meyer, manager; and E. C. van Diest, manager mineral lands. The estate comprises four hundred and fifty thousand acres of land, and constitutes the northern half of the Sangre de Cristo grant, in Costilla County. It consists of four hundred square miles of mountain and mineral lands and three hundred square miles of farm lands. The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad traverses the estate from northeast to southwest, with over thirty miles of line from Veta Pass to Baldy Station. Placer mining is being carried on by three companies, under lease, but lode mining is the more important. The Blanca Mountain Mining Company operates the highest mine in the United States, thirteen thousand seven hundred feet above sea level. The Plomo Mining Company handles ore from a large quarry; the ore is of a low grade, but the supply is very great. While as yet comparatively little mining has been done on the estate it is sufficient to show that there are minerals of great value. In the agricultural portion of the estate two large canals have been built, the Sangre de Cristo and Trinchera, which have a combined length of over twenty miles, and with laterals covering twenty thousand acres of the wheat lands that are so famous for quality and quantity. More than two hundred and fifty carloads of baled hay are shipped from Fort Garland every year, and the yield of other products has also been of gratifying size. In fact, both in its mineral and its agricultural wealth, the estate offers apparently limitless opportunities for the skillful miner or the energetic farmer.

RICHARD F. KLETT, ex-county treasurer of Bent County and a resident of Las Animas, is engaged extensively in the sheep and cattle business. For some time he devoted himself entirely to raising cattle, but now owns only five hundred head of these, having since 1894 made a specialty of raising sheep, of which he owns twenty-five hundred head. He is the owner of seven quarter-sections of land in different localities where there is living water. While he has met with several severe reverses, yet he is now in prosperous circumstances, and is recognized as one of the well-to-do and capable stockmen of the county.

A sailing vessel that spent fourteen weeks in crossing the Atlantic Ocean from Saxony to New York had among its passengers Gottfried and Matilda Klett. During the voyage, February 28, 1846, a son was born to them whom they named Richard. The mother died after they landed in New York City and was buried there. The father, with his four sons, proceeded to Wisconsin and settled on a tract of timber land near Milwaukee. He married again and was thus enabled to keep his children together until they were grown. The oldest son died on the farm near Milwaukee; the second, who went to Nebraska, died near Red Cloud; the third, Anton, is living in Milwaukee.

In boyhood our subject attended public schools, and there showed an aptitude for mathematics. At the age of sixteen, in the fall of 1862, he enlisted in Company A, Twenty-sixth Wisconsin Infantry, with which he fought at a place called by the soldiers "Burnside's Stuck in the Mud," and also took part in the battles of Fredricksburg and Chancellorsville. After participating in the battle of Gettysburg, he was sent to the western army at Bridgeport, Ala., and from there to Chattanooga, later to Knoxville, thence back to Chattanooga, where he spent the winter. In the engagements at Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge he bore a part. While accompanying Sherman to the sea, in the battle of Resaca, his foot was injured while he was making a charge

against breastworks, and the sprain he received was so severe that he was unable to step on the foot. He was sent to a hospital at Lookout Mountain, from there to Nashville, thence to Madison, Ind., and finally to Madison, Wis., being under treatment for six months. He was then given an honorable discharge. For three months after his return home he was unable to use his foot, but gradually, by the exercise of great care, he recovered its use.

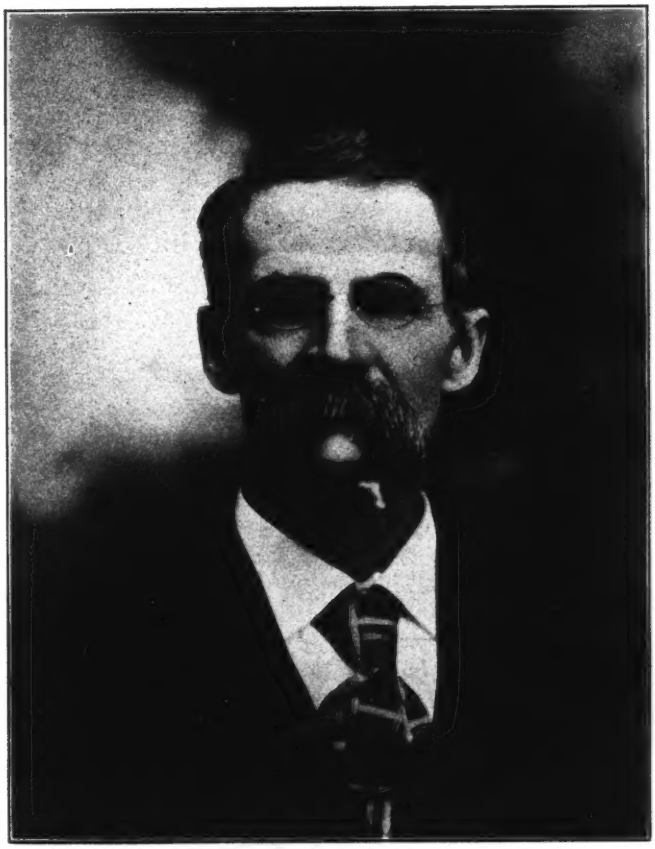
Joining his two brothers in Lewis County, Mo., Mr. Klett worked there for six months. From there he went to Wyoming and visited the present site of Cheyenne, which then had only a few tents and no houses. The Union Pacific Railroad was in process of building and he secured employment on it, working from a point just east of Cheyenne to Weber Canon. Beginning as a day laborer, his efficiency won his promotion to be superintendent of a gang, and he remained with the same contractor for two and one-half years. In 1869 he went to Greenwood County, Kan., and put up hay, which he sold to railroad contractors, meeting with fair success in his enterprise. In 1870 he drove nineteen men across the country from the terminus of the railroad to Silver City, N. M., camping out by the way and spending two months on the road. Later he engaged in hauling flour from Rio Grande to Silver City, but after a time he traded his teams for four hundred head of yearlings on the Pecos River. These he brought to the Arkansas Valley just below Pueblo County, where he wintered the herd, selling them in the spring. Then, going to Texas, he bought about eight hundred head of cows and calves, which he brought to Colorado and wintered in the Arkansas Valley. He continued in this way until the country began to be settled, when he took his herd to New Mexico. During the three years which he spent there he lost about $10,000. Finally he moved his cattle back to Colorado, since which time he has been successful in the stock business.

In Milwaukee, Wis., March 11, 1884, Rev. C. Loeber performed the ceremony which united in marriage Richard F. Klett and Anna Meibohm, who was born and reared in that city. Michael Meibohm, the father of Mrs. Klett, was born in Hanover, Germany, and after coming to this country was married, in Springfield, Ohio, to Miss Sophia Kuehn, a native of Oldenburg, Germany, and a friend of his youth. For thirty-five years he engaged in business in Milwaukee, where he died in 1883. Mr. and Mrs. Klett are the parents of two children: Agnes, who was born in Las Animas July 25, 1889; and Richard Henry, May 18, 1892. Mr. and Mrs. Klett were reared in the Lutheran faith, but are now identified with the Episcopal Church in Las Animas.

Politically a Republican, on that ticket Mr. Klett was elected county treasurer in 1895, and in that position he served satisfactorily for one term. He has served as a delegate to various conventions and member of party committees. He attended the convention which instructed Senator Teller to withdraw from the national convention hall, and also the state convention at Denver in 1898, at which Senator Wolcott was re-nominated for the United States senate. Fraternally he is connected with Las Animas Lodge No. 35, A. O. U: W., in which he has filled the different chairs.

HENRY O. MORRIS is engaged in the real-estate and insurance business in Pueblo, but is, perhaps, best known, both in this city and elsewhere, as the author of the new political novel, "Waiting for the Signal." He was born in Boston, Mass., October 14, 1858, a son of H. J. and Melinda (Bigney) Morris. His father, who was born in British America, was a grandson of the illustrious and philanthropic Robert Morris, first secretary of the treasury under George Washington. Throughout his entire life H. J. Morris devoted himself to the shipping business and was captain of a vessel. The lady whom he married was a native of Nova Scotia, and a daughter of Peter Bigney.

The only child of his parents, our subject spent his early years in Janesville, Wis., and attended the public schools of that city. Afterward he was a student in the public and private schools of Leavenworth, Kan. At fifteen years of age he started out in the world for himself. Becoming an employe in a newspaper office in Leavenworth, he worked for four years under a brother of Susan B. Anthony. In 1872 he came to Pueblo, where he secured employment on the *Chieftain*. Pueblo was at that time a small town, with little indication of its present prosperity, but he had the foresight to discern its future success, and has never regretted his action in settling here. Since 1882 he has carried on a real-estate and insurance business, and now has his office in the Opera House block. In 1893 he married Matta C. Kinnear, of Baltimore, Md.,



CHARLES A. WESTCOTT.

daughter of Robert Kinnear, who engaged in the shoe business in that city. Politically Mr. Morris is a socialist. The literary production by which Mr. Morris is best known is a work of over four hundred pages, bearing upon the conflict between capital and labor, and in which the author's aim has been to impress upon the mind of the reader the wrongs endured by the working classes at the hands of capitalists. The work has received much praise and much criticism. It is certainly a production that cannot be passed by idly and without thought, but will call forth from every reader comment of some kind, favorable or adverse. W. H. Harvey, who is best known under his pseudonym of Coin, says of it: "The most powerful book I ever read." Eugene V. Debs gives this testimony in its praise: "It will be found of absorbing interest by students of the great questions of the day." Rev. Myron W. Reed says, among other comments: "It may wake up people who are asleep. It will not put anyone to sleep who is awake." Some of the criticisms have been sharp and pointed, but even the most severe critic admits the power of the work and the influence it will exert upon the mind of the reader.

CHARLES A. WESTCOTT. A position of influence among the enterprising and successful business men of Pueblo County is held by the subject of this sketch, who is a well-known general merchant of Beulah. He was born in Homer, Mich., in 1847, and is a son of Josiah N. Westcott, who followed the profession of teaching in early life and later engaged in mercantile pursuits. The grandfather of our subject, Christopher Westcott, was a soldier in the war of 1812.

When our subject was five years old he accompanied his parents on their removal to Ohio, locating at Perrysburg, near Toledo, and there he was educated in the union schools. In 1863, at the age of sixteen years, he offered his services to his country to assist in putting down the rebellion, enlisting in the Third Ohio Cavalry. The regiment was assigned to the army of the Cumberland. Mr. Westcott took an active part in the war and was all through the Atlanta campaign. His regiment was with the Fourth Michigan Cavalry when President Jefferson Davis was captured. He participated in many important battles and skirmishes, was once wounded, and at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain received a sunstroke. His health was greatly impaired by his arduous service. He went to Chicago at the close of the war, but failed to regain his strength, and in 1876, with the hope of benefiting his health, came west, being brought to Colorado upon a bed. When he had sufficiently recovered he traveled for some time in Texas, Mexico and Colorado. In 1888 the healthful location of Beulah, situated in the midst of mountains, and surrounded by fine scenery, lovely streams and lakes, led him to settle at this place. It is now quite a popular health resort, and many people come here during the summer. His health has been greatly benefited during his residence here. He established a general store in Beulah, and was not long in building up an excellent trade, which he still enjoys.

In 1885 Mr. Westcott married Miss Harriet Lancaster, a daughter of Henry Lancaster, who was a minister of the Baptist Church. She was reared and educated in New Carlisle, Ind., and is a well-known writer, both of prose and verse. Her writings have appeared in a number of magazines and periodicals. A work entitled "An Evening with Colorado Poets," published in Denver, contains many of her poems on nature. She is a prominent member of the Western Association of Writers, is a lady of rare ability, and presides with gracious dignity over her hospitable home. Both she and her husband hold membership in the Episcopal Church, and occupy an enviable position in social circles. Politically Mr. Westcott is a Democrat, and fraternally has been identified with the Grand Army of the Republic and the Odd Fellows' Society, but living so far from the lodge to which he belonged, he dropped his membership in the latter organization.

COL. SELDEN M. FRENCH, commander of the Colorado Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Monte Vista, Rio Grande County, was born in Cortland County, N. Y., April 26, 1841, a son of James and Asenath (Jones) French, natives respectively of Vermont and New York. In 1846 the family removed from New York to Oakland County, Mich., settling twenty-five miles north of Detroit. The district was sparsely settled. Improvements were few. The first railroad in the state had recently been completed, extending from Detroit to Pontiac. All the surroundings were those of the frontier.

Two years after the family settled in Michigan

the father died. Our subject remained there until he was twelve, when his mother married again and removed to Iowa, settling at Manchester, Delaware County. From that time on he practically made his own way. He worked at carpentering in the summer months, and during the winter months worked for his board, while attending school. He acquired a good education as the result of his diligent efforts. It had been his intention to complete his literary studies and then take up professional work, but the outbreak of the war changed his plans. He and five companions who were intimate friends enlisted August 18, 1861, in Company F, Twelfth Iowa Infantry. He was appointed musician of the regiment and was given the rank and pay of a sergeant-major. Of the six friends who enlisted only two returned; three died in prison at Macon, Ga., and one was killed in battle.

Upon his honorable discharge from the army, our subject returned home, January 15, 1866. He took up the carpenter's trade, which he had previously learned. Settling at Erie, Neosho County, Kan., he remained there until 1872, and meantime laid out the town site of the village of Erie, now the county-seat of Neosho, and engaged in the building of houses there and the sale of real estate. For a time he served as township trustee. Coming to Colorado in 1872, he followed contracting and building at Georgetown, but after a year went to Golden, where he conducted the Astor house for one year. From there he went to Denver. In the spring of 1876 he moved to Boulder and there followed his trade until 1879, when he returned to Denver. That city continued to be his home until January, 1895, when he was appointed commander of the Home at Monte Vista. This institution was established July 4, 1891, and previous to his appointment its history was rather a checkered one, but since he was placed at the head of affairs, everything has moved along smoothly. The Home contains a hospital, general assembly, kitchen and dining room, quartermaster's department, the commander's residence, and a number of smaller buildings, while surrounding these buildings is the farm of one hundred and twenty acres, the products of which make the institution partially self-supporting.

A life-long Republican, Colonel French cast his first vote while in the service, supporting Abraham Lincoln, and since then he has adhered to this party. For two years he was commander of Joe Hooker Post No. 16, at Monte Vista. He is past commander of Veterans' Post No. 42, of Denver. A member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows since 1867, he has served as noble grand and high priest of the local lodge. In Masonry he is connected with Union Lodge No. 7, A. F. & A. M., of Denver. Since the close of the war he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and during his residence in Denver he was for years an official of the California Street Church.

January 11, 1865, while still in the service of the government, Colonel French was united in marriage with Hattie A. McKee, who was born in Jefferson County, N. Y. There is a little romance connected with their courtship. While he was in camp at Chewalla, Tenn., the soldier-boys to relieve the tedium of camp life, devised the plan of writing the names of young ladies on slips of paper, each soldier drawing one of the slips. That which the colonel drew bore the name of Miss McKee. He started a correspondence and soon became interested in his new northern friend. While on a furlough to visit his mother he met Miss McKee, and, they having exchanged photographs previously, recognized each other at once. Soon afterward they were united in a marriage that proved to be a most happy union. They became the parents of six children, two of whom are now living: Nellie, wife of Horace Wheeler, of Monte Vista; and Mae E.

Mrs. Hattie A. French departed this life February 23, 1899. At the time of her death she was matron of the Home, which position she had held since January, 1895, giving her services gratuitously to this work. The twelfth general assembly passed the following resolutions:

"WHEREAS, On the 23d day of February, Hattie McKee French, wife of Selden M. French, commander of the Colorado Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Monte Vista, ended her years of usefulness on earth and passed beyond; and

"WHEREAS, As matron of the Home for several years, without other recompense than love of the old soldiers and the reward that comes from doing a duty that was in itself a pleasure, she daily ministered to the sick in the hospital and watched over the welfare of the inmates, counseling and comforting them daily; therefore

"*Be it resolved*, By the members of the twelfth general assembly, that the sympathy of the members be extended to Commander French and his

family in their sorrow over the departure of one whose life was steadfastly devoted to the work and pleasure of ministering to comrades, friends and relatives; and

"*Be it further resolved*, That an engrossed copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Commander French.

(Signed) JOHN R. SCHEMERHORN,
President pro tem of the senate.
WILLIAM G. SMITH,
Speaker of the house of representatives.

Approved this 10th day of March, 1899, at 12 o'clock M.

CHARLES S. THOMAS,
Governor of the State of Colorado."

WILLIAM LA FAYETTE HAWKINS, sheriff of Fremont County, was born in Johnson County, East Tennessee, August 22, 1853. The family is of English descent, but has been represented in America for many generations, and for years lived in North Carolina. His grandfather, John Hawkins, a native of Wilkes County, moved from there to East Tennessee and followed the trade of a wheelwright. When the Civil war came on he was eighty years of age, but he was as strong in his sympathies with the north and as frank in his expression of his opinions as though he were but forty. By reason of these views he fell under the displeasure of the Confederates, and was taken from his home and shot by Bill Parker's gang.

Of a family of two sons and three daughters, John W., our subject's father, was the older son. He was born in North Carolina and when young accompanied his parents to Tennessee, where he learned the trades of blacksmith, wheelwright and cooper, and became a fine mechanic. He continued to reside in Johnson County until his death, at seventy years of age. Active in public affairs, he was a member of the Republican, or, as it was then called, the Union party. For some time he held office as justice of the peace. By his marriage to Nancy Reese he had seven children, of whom six are living, viz.: William La-Fayette; J. I., who is engaged in the hardware business at Jonesboro, Tenn., and has for three terms been sheriff of Washington County; Mrs. Ellen Lundstrom; John, a planter at the old home; Frank and Marion, in Johnson County.

Educational advantages were meager in his section of country when our subject was a boy, hence he had few opportunities. At fifteen years of age he went to Elizabeth, Tenn., to make his home with an uncle, and afterward his advantages were better. He attended Duffield Academy, which was partly maintained by the Peabody bequests (the bulk of the bequest, however, being given to the Peabody Institute in Baltimore). Learning the blacksmith's trade, he followed this for some time. When twenty-one years of age he accompanied his uncle to North Carolina and there remained until the spring of 1877, when he came west, settling at Emporia, Kan. Six years later he came to Colorado and settled in Fremont County, where he has since resided. He followed his trade at Coal Creek until December, 1897.

Since coming here Mr. Hawkins has been active in the Republican party and has participated in both county and state conventions. His services have been appreciated by his party and his friends, and in 1897 he was nominated for sheriff. While the Republican majority in the county is usually not more than one hundred and fifty, he received a majority of seven hundred and two. The office of sheriff in this county is a difficult one to fill, but he is especially fitted for the position, and has given his best efforts to successfully discharge his duties. Fraternally he is connected with Bakersville Lodge No. 357, A. F. & A. M., in North Carolina; Canon City Chapter No 14, R. A. M.; and is also identified with the Florence Lodge, Woodmen of the World. December 14, 1880, he married Margaret Jane, daughter of Mrs. Caroline Blankenship, living near Emporia, Kan. They have had seven children, of whom five are living: William J., Carl V., Ella, Joseph and Esther.

DEXTER A. RUSSELL came to Colorado Springs in 1874 and is now a successful contractor and builder. For a time after settling here he worked at the mason's trade, but in 1877 began contracting, being a member of the firm of Clement & Russell for fourteen years, since which time he has been alone in business. Among his contracts have been those for all the stone work, except the library, of the Colorado College buildings, the girls' hall at the school for deaf mutes, the first addition to Central building at the same school, the stone work of St. Francis Hospital, Giddings building, Carpenter, Gazette and El Paso blocks, Durkee building, City Hall, Colorado Electric Power Company's plant at Canon City, the Seldomridge and Robinson residences and many other houses in Colorado

Springs. He built his residence at No. 243 Institute street and also other houses which he still owns, and laid out a block known as Block 1, Fairview addition to Colorado Springs.

The great-grandfather of our subject was a captain of a vessel employed in the coasting trade. The grandfather, Hazel Russell, married a Miss White and was a farmer by occupation; he served in the war of 1812. The father, E. W. Russell, a native of Oneida County, N. Y., was a contractor and stone mason in Oswego, but in 1851 removed to Oakland County, Mich., where he engaged in contracting. In 1870 he settled in Ottawa, Franklin County, Kan., and later removed to Osage County, the same state, where he followed contracting. In 1888 he went to Santa Clara County, Cal., where he bought a fruit farm. His death occurred in San Francisco, in October, 1896, when he was seventy-nine years of age.

The mother of our subject was Ann M. Allen, a native of West Monroe, Oswego County, N. Y., and daughter of Sylvanus and Elizabeth (Childs) Allen, natives of Massachusetts, the latter being the daughter of a physician in that state. Sylvanus Allen, who served in the war of 1812, was a farmer at West Monroe, N. Y., and took a prominent part in local affairs. Among the offices which he held were those of city clerk and justice of the peace. His death occurred when he was eighty-six years of age. Mrs. Russell makes her home with her oldest child and only son, our subject. Her daughter, Arabell, lives in California, where the other daughter, Isabel, died.

In Oswego County, N. Y., where he was born October 3, 1849, the subject of this sketch spent the days of infancy. He was taken by his parents to Oxford, Oakland County, Mich, thence to Ovid, Shiawassee County, later to Salem Township, Washtenaw County, and finally to Plymouth, Wayne County. In these various locations he attended the public schools. In 1870 he went to Ottawa, Kan., where he worked in a lumber yard for two years. Afterward he worked at the mason's trade under his father and others. Since coming to Colorado Springs, much of his time has been given to contracting in stone work, in which line of business he has been quite successful. In politics he is independent. He is president of the Home Forum and a trustee of the Knights of Honor. For one year he served as superintendent of the Evergreen cemetery.

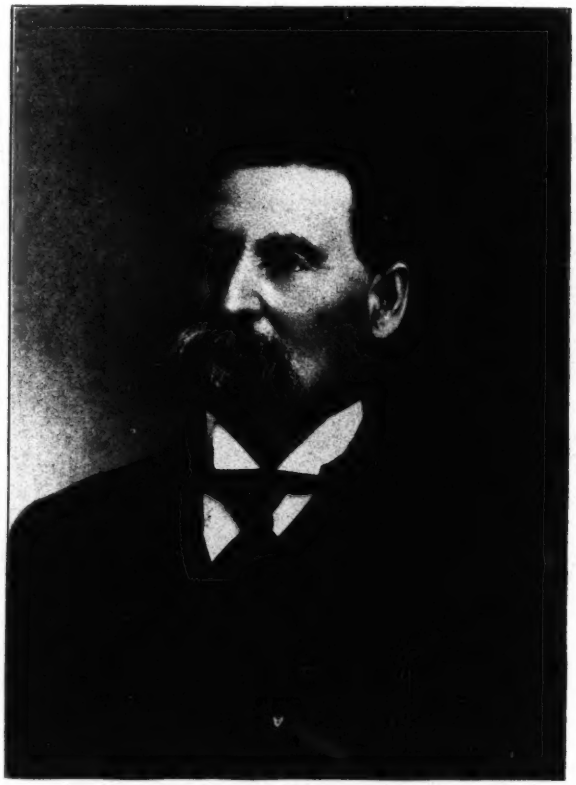
In Ottawa, Kan., January 1, 1874, Mr. Russell married Miss Emma Duzenbury, who was born near Charlotte, Eaton County, Mich., a daughter of Hiram and Sarah (Worden) Duzenbury, natives of New York state, the former a farmer in Michigan during much of his life. The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Russell was George Duzenbury, a pioneer farmer of Michigan; and her maternal grandfather, James Worden, a native of New York state, was a son of Daniel Worden, of Vermont. James Worden removed to Michigan and resided at Olivet, Eaton County. During the war he enlisted in Company D, Twelfth Michigan Infantry; he was killed at Shiloh and was buried on the battlefield. Mrs. Duzenbury is living at Santa Anna, Cal., and is now sixty-six years of age. In her family there were four children: Emma; LeRoy, living in Victor, Colo.; Frank and George, of Los Angeles, Cal. The two sons of Mr. and Mrs. Russell are: Harry A., who is a student of the State School of Mines at Golden, class of 1902, and Frank Rea.

ARMAND CHOURY, treasurer of Costilla County and postmaster of San Luis, is a gentleman of broad knowledge and scholarly attainments, and is a graduate of the University of Bordeaux, France, with the degree of B. A. He was born January 28, 1861, in southwestern France, and his parents were natives of the same locality. His education was thorough and comprised a course of study in literature, the sciences and arts; and being the possessor of a keen mind, he soon acquired an education that extended far beyond the usual limits.

In October, 1880, Mr. Choury came to the United States, and from New York came direct to Colorado, settling in Alamosa. Afterward he followed various employments, but gave his attention largely to teaching school, and taught eight consecutive terms in Costilla County. It was in this county that he cast his first vote. In 1890 he accepted the position of deputy county treasurer, and in 1892–93 he was employed as bookkeeper for the county treasurer. He was elected to the treasurer's office in 1893, was again elected in 1895 and 1897 and is now serving his third term. Politically he is a stanch Republican and always votes its ticket. In July, 1888, he was appointed postmaster of San Luis, and he has since been continued in the office, regardless of changes in the administration.

October 19, 1887, Mr. Choury married Mary St. Clair, who was born in San Luis, to which valley her father, Alexander St. Clair, of Penn-

MRS. ALBERT B. CHASE.



ALBERT B. CHASE.

sylvania, came in 1858 and assisted in the building of the San Luis mill, the first mill of its kind built in the state. Mr. and Mrs. Choury are the parents of seven children now living.

ALBERT B. CHASE, who has been engaged in the livery and express business at Pueblo, was born in Nashua, N. H., April 4, 1837. When five years of age he was taken by his uncle to Canton, Mass., and there his boyhood years were spent. Soon after the discovery of gold in Colorado he came west, going by rail to St. Joseph, Mo. While in that city he assisted in placing the first locomotive engine on the track of the new railroad then being constructed, this engine having, with considerable difficulty, been ferried across the river.

In April, 1860, with a party of twenty, Mr. Chase traveled via ox-team and wagons across the plains to Central City, Colo. He began to mine at Blackhawk, but not meeting with success, in the spring of 1861 he went to the head of the Blue, where he prospected. In September of that year he enlisted in Company E, First Colorado Cavalry, at Buckskin Joe mining camp, joining his regiment in Denver in September, 1861, and leaving that city February 22, 1862, traveling night and day to head off Sibley at Fort Union, and two engagements were fought, Sibley being defeated, although Sibley's force numbered three thousand and their own regiment only one thousand. The regiment then went to Val Verde and camped near Fort Craig during part of the summer, when food was so scarce that the soldiers were put on half rations. Next the company was ordered to Fort Lyon, and from there to Colorado Springs, where horses were provided and the soldiers scattered to different parts of the state. Enlisting in the ranks, Mr. Chase was soon promoted to be second sergeant, later was made first sergeant, and in that capacity served the greater part of the time until the close of the war. He was sent from Colorado Springs to Fort Larned, thence to Winnicoop, and later to Fort Lyon, where he spent the winter, and then went to Boone, where many emigrants had been killed by the Indians. His next assignment was to Fort Garland, to subdue the savage tribes there, and later he was sent to Conejos, where the Espanosa outlaws were killing large numbers of emigrants, and he made out a detail that killed one of the Espanosa brothers. He had a personal acquaintance with Kit Carson and other pioneers of the period.

Upon being discharged from the army Mr. Chase settled in the St. Louis Valley, pre-empting a water claim six miles from Garland, Colo., and remaining there until he came to Pueblo County in the spring of 1866. Here he pre-empted a claim on the St. Charles River, five miles from Pueblo. In 1893 he embarked in the livery business in Pueblo, in which he has since engaged, being now the owner of a good business here and about seventy-five head of horses running on the range. His marriage, which took place at Fort Garland January 28, 1864, united him with Miss Lucy S. Anderson, who was born in Missouri and came to Colorado in 1859, settling with her parents in Arapahoe County, afterwards removing to Costilla County. They became the parents of eleven children, all of whom are living, namely: Otis W., who assists his father in business; Mary E., wife of James Kerr, of Delta, Colo.; Hattie, who married Minor Freeland, of Delta; Alice, who married Thomas Walden; Frederick A., a resident of Delta; Clara E.; Ralph, who is a member of Company C, First Colorado Regiment, now in Manila; Eugenie, Arthur, Frances and Grant.

The parents of Mrs. Chase were Joseph and Elizabeth (Winfrey) Anderson, the former a native of Jefferson County, Mo., and the latter born near Columbus, Ky. The maternal grandmother, Lucy Jones, was a native of Virginia, and after her marriage to Thomas Winfrey, removed from that state to Kentucky. Joseph Anderson was born in Missouri in 1823 and was educated in the public schools there, and assisted his father on the farm until reaching man's estate. He fought in the Mexican war under Colonel Donovan until the close of the conflict, when he was honorably discharged. On his return home to Missouri he married, in 1848, Elizabeth Winfrey and settled down to farm life. They were the parents of eight children, three of whom attained maturity, viz.: Lucy S.; Nancy A., wife of Abe Aberson, who is the owner of a fruit farm and orange grove in Florida; and Cordelia, who died at the age of sixteen. Joseph Anderson died in Colorado August 3, 1869; his wife survived him many years, dying at her home in Pueblo, October 3, 1897.

The Missouri ranch was sold in 1859, in which year Mr. Anderson brought his family to Colorado via ox-team, following the course of the Arkansas River on the north side. At that time Indians and buffaloes were plentiful upon the

plains. The Indians were peaceable and the party, which was a large one, suffered no annoyance from them, but a few years later, when the Civil war was contending, they were more or less disturbed by the redmen. After reaching Colorado Mr. Anderson turned his attention to mining, and on the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in Company E, First Colorado Cavalry, and took part in two engagements with Sibley's troops, first at Apache Canon and then at Pigeon's ranch. He was honorably discharged at the close of the war. After his demise his widow applied for a pension, which she continued to draw until her death. Cordelia, the sister of Mrs. Chase, was the first white infant seen in the city of Denver, she being about two months old at the time the family came to Colorado, while Mrs. Chase was ten years of age.

A stanch Republican and active participant in public affairs, Mr. Chase served as justice of the peace for six years, was school director for eighteen years, and served as United States census enumerator of Pueblo County in 1890. At one time he was a candidate for county commissioner, at the request of members of the Republican party, but was defeated by ten votes. Fraternally he is a member of Upton Post, G. A. R., at Pueblo. With his wife, he is a believer in the doctrines of the Unitarian Church.

Since the above facts were given to the reporter, Mr. Chase has been appointed, by the Pueblo city council, custodian of the (Bessemer) city building for two years, and he now resides there. After being appointed custodian he turned his livery and stock interests over to his sons, Otis and Arthur, giving them control of, and a large interest in, the business.

ALEXANDER D. SCOTT. The farm owned and occupied by Mr. Scott lies three miles northeast of Las Animas, Bent County, and bears all the improvements to be found on a stock ranch. Since establishing his home here he has engaged in the sheep business and has met with splendid success, his herd being one of the largest in this part of the state. He is a Scotchman by birth and parentage, born near Aberdeen, and is a son of James and Margaret (Davidson) Scott. When he was about fourteen years of age he accompanied his parents to America. The voyage across the ocean took seven weeks and three days, and, while it may have been monotonous to the older ones, was a delightful experience to him, for he was at an age when climbing the rigging and dashing through the surf on the wind-swept deck were as great pleasures as life could give.

There were six children in the parental family, all born in Scotland, and five still living. With them and his wife, James Scott settled near Guelph, Ontario, where he bought government land, and in that place he spent the remainder of his days. Our subject received a fair education in Scotland, and after settling in Canada he assisted in clearing the land, which was raw and unimproved. For some years it was his custom to work on the home farm during part of the year, while in the remaining months he worked in the older and more settled localities, thus earning the money necessary for the family's support.

When he was about twenty-five years of age our subject married Miss Annie Davidson, who was born in Canada, and bore the same family name as his mother, but was not related. In 1878 he came to Colorado and for a year worked in the employ of John W. Prowers, after which he returned to Canada for his family, establishing them in Las Animas. He bought a few head of sheep and thus secured a start in the stock business. At this writing he has about ten thousand head of sheep, besides which he has given his sons a good start in business. He and his wife became the parents of eight children, namely: William, who died at fourteen years of age; Alexander, who is engaged in the sheep business; James D., who is married and lives in this county; Anna, wife of Amos Maccabee, of Denver; George, living in Bent County; Christina, wife of T. H. Marshall, of Las Animas; Peter, who is a sheep herder; and Ellen Elizabeth, who died in infancy. Politically Mr. Scott is a Republican and in religion is identified with the Presbyterian Church.

JAMES D. SCOTT, who resides near Las Animas, Bent County, was born near Lucknow, Ontario, Canada, April 17, 1869, and is a son of Alexander D. and Annie (Davidson) Scott. The first ten years of his life were passed in his native province. In 1879 he accompanied his parents to Colorado and for a few years was a pupil in the public school at Las Animas. He gave his time to his father until he was twenty-one, when he began to herd cattle for other parties. After five years in that employment he turned his attention to farming, having, in part-

nership with his brother, bought three hundred and twenty acres. In 1897 he removed to his present home, where he has one hundred and sixty acres of irrigated, improved land, with a substantial residence and good outbuildings. He makes a specialty of the sheep business, in which he is meeting with success.

January 23, 1898, Mr. Scott was united in marriage with Miss Susan James, of Ontario, Canada, where they were married. She was a daughter of William and Fannie (Templeton) James, and was reared near Lucknow. Mr. Scott has served as a delegate to various conventions of the Republican party and has been active in local politics. Fraternally he is a member of Elder Lodge No. 11, I. O. O. F., at Las Animas.

FENTON L. MARTIN, a farmer and stockman of Huerfano County, is a sturdy, energetic pioneer, who endured the hardships and privations incident to frontier life, leaving a comfortable home in the east and taking his part with that class of resolute and daring frontiersmen who paved the way to subsequent civilization. His life, could its record be printed in full, would show years of activity and resolute courage in the midst of obstacles and discouragements. Many thrilling adventures fell to his lot in early days, when wild animals lurked in the mountains and savage Indians roamed at will through the plains. He has lived to see a wonderful transformation in the country and its inhabitants, and has himself contributed his quota to the development of local resources.

Born in Fauquier County, Va., October 22, 1833, our subject is a son of Dr. Elias B. and Elizabeth J. (Kennard) Martin, natives of Virginia. His father, who was born June 8, 1800, was a large planter and slave owner in Fauquier County, where he also engaged in the practice of medicine. In 1838, accompanied by his family and twenty-five slaves, he drove across the country to Missouri, and it is said that he had the finest teams that ever crossed the Mississippi at St. Louis up to that time. Settling near Flint Hill, St. Charles County, he bought five hundred acres of land, which he cultivated, in addition to carrying on a practice as physician. After the death of his wife he returned to the Old Dominion and spent a year, after which he went again to Missouri and married Miss Louise A. Pulliam. Soon afterward he removed to Kansas City, Mo., where he engaged in practice for several years. Then he spent a short time in St. Charles, and from there removed to Cooper County, the same state.

At the opening of the Civil war Dr. Martin enlisted in the Confederate army as a surgeon under General Price. He was captured near Sedalia and imprisoned for ninety days, after which he was released on parole, through the influence of some personal friends in the Federal army. The last years of his life were spent on a farm near Fulton, Calloway County, Mo., where he died August 7, 1877. Three times married, by his first wife, who was Jane G. Scott, of Fauquier County, he had three children: Mary Catherine, who married G. Washington Brown; Hezekiah, who was named after the doctor's father; and Mrs. Charles Randall, of Colorado. The second wife of Dr. Martin was Elizabeth J. Kennard, daughter of John and Mary Kennard; she was born December 4, 1813, and died April 18, 1841. Of this union were reared three sons and one daughter. The last-named, Mildred B., was born February 27, 1829, and never married, but has made her home with our subject; John Franklin was born in September, 1831, and died February 11, 1888; Fenton L. was the third of the children; Mary E. died at the age of ten years; and Elias B., his father's namesake, is now living in Hannibal, Mo. The third wife of Dr. Martin was Miss Pulliam, by whom he had the following-named children: Elizabeth, Mrs. Stephens, of Calloway County, Mo.; Benjamin Rush, deceased; Marion W., deceased; Mrs. Medora Bryson, of Sedalia, Mo.; Mrs. Lavinia A. Erway, of Valley Springs, Neb.; and Sue H., who married N. T. Woodring.

The subject of this sketch was five years of age when his parents moved to Missouri. He grew to manhood on a farm, and, as a boy, attended a school taught in a log building, with slab benches, destitute of desks or any attempt at comfort. At twenty years of age he was given the management of the home farm. His first marriage united him with Virginia F. Carver, daughter of William Carver, who came from Virginia in middle life and settled in Pike County, Mo. The day after their marriage our subject and his wife went to St. Charles County, Mo., where for two years he rented a farm near the city of St. Charles. He then removed to the vicinity of his wife's early home in Pike County, where he rented land for a year. He bought his first farm near Mexico, Audrain County, Mo., and

for five years engaged in the cultivation of the property, at the same time engaging extensively in the raising of cattle and their shipment to the St. Louis market. On selling out he went to Saline County and settled near Marshall, where he rented a large tract of land and engaged in feeding cattle for the markets. After one year, in 1867, he bought a tract of one hundred and sixty unimproved acres, which he improved, making it his home for five years, meantime continuing to buy and feed cattle. During his last season there, the cattle that he sold were as fine as any to be had in the state and they brought him over $116 a head.

Owing to the poor health of his family, in 1872 Mr. Martin rented his farm and, with one hundred head of cattle, and several fine teams, drove across the plains to Huerfano County, Colo. Reaching La Veta, he found here Colonel Francisco, Judge Daigre, the Hamilton brothers, Robert Willis and a very few other settlers. He started a ranch on the St. Vrain grant, of which, after the title had been granted to the original holders, he bought one hundred and sixty acres. Besides this he owned three hundred and forty acres of school land adjoining. He purchased the squatters' claim for $300, and with the land went a log cabin, with dirt floor and dirt roof. Here he made his home for a time, but afterward, in 1873, built a house, 16x20, which was the first house with a shingle roof, in the entire country. In 1882 he built the residence which he now occupies, and which was then, as it is still, one of the most substantial houses in the county. He has continued stock-raising, having from two to three hundred head of cattle, also a good breed of horses. A pioneer in many lines of farming, he was the first to introduce into this vicinity fall wheat, alfalfa and timothy, the production of which is an important feature of his agricultural operations.

When Mr. Martin came to Colorado wild animals were still numerous. While coming across the plains, in the eastern part of the state, he killed a buffalo after pursuing him for ten miles. Afterward he killed an antelope and a large black-tail buck with his revolver. One bright sunny day, soon after settling in Huerfano County, he started for the postoffice, which was five miles distant. With him were two little shepherd dogs, while he carried a double-barreled shotgun, one barrel loaded with buckshot, the other with small shot. He heard the dogs barking in the brush, but supposed they had come up to some hogs. Judge, then, his surprise when two large bears ran out before him. Instantly he fired off the load of buckshot, which tore a large hole in one bear's side, but the animal in a moment got up and ran off. He fired the other shot into the other bear, but without injuring it. He hastily reloaded with buckshot, with which he poured thirteen shot into the sides of the small bear, effectually ending its career. Jumping off his horse, he cut the bear's throat with his pocket-knife. Soon afterward the large bear, which had been hiding in the brush close by, jumped up and ran off. His dogs, being tired, refused to give chase and he lost it; but some Mexicans came along in time to assist him in putting the body of the small bear on his horse, and with it he returned home. Not long after this he and his eldest son killed a large mountain lion, and the boy, though a mere lad and unused to hunting, proved of great assistance to him in the chase.

At the close of the war the governor called for the organization of a territorial militia. Though he was known to be a southerner, he was elected captain of the militia by a large majority. He accepted the position and at once began in the work. It was not long before he had established order and abolished the depredations that had previously characterized camp life. Politically he upheld Jacksonian Democratic principles, but when his party departed from its ancient moorings he became a member of the People's party, which, at its convention in Omaha, adopted principles that in his opinion were more in keeping with Democracy than the old party itself. Since then he has voted for the man and the principle rather than the party. In 1890 he filled the office of chief justice of his town, which was given him without solicitation on his part. During his administration of this office he instituted a temperance reform movement and organized a Prohibition party, through which the licensing of liquor in La Veta was abolished, and after that the town did not have a licensed saloon until 1899. He assisted in the organization of the first Masonic lodge in Huerfano County, being a charter member of Huerfano Lodge, of Walsenburg. He was also a charter member of the lodge in La Veta.

In the organization of the Baptist Church Mr. Martin took an active part. The congregation was organized with seventeen members, but now has a membership of more than ninety. For the

past seventeen years he has served as a deacon, and for a number of years he acted as Sunday-school superintendent. The first house of worship was a log building, which he assisted in building, and the logs used in that old structure are now used in his stable. He established the first meat market in La Veta, but after carrying it on for nine years turned it over to his son, C. L., who now owns the business.

By his first marriage Mr. Martin had five sons and one daughter: William B., who owns a large ranch in the Huerfano Valley; Charles Lee, who conducts the meat market in La Veta; Lizzie, who died at fourteen years; John Franklin, of Los Angeles, Cal.; Henry B.; and Edward V., at home. The second wife of Mr. Martin was Lucy Palmer, daughter of B. F. Palmer, a native of North Carolina, but for years a resident near Palmyra, Mo., where she was born, and finally a pioneer of Huerfano County, where she married. Three children now living were born of this union: Edna B., Edith P. and Ralph E., all at home; and there were also three children now deceased.

J. F. CRITES, a well-known farmer and stock-raiser residing near Rye, Pueblo County, is a western man by birth, training and tastes. He was the first white child born in Nebraska City, Neb., where his birth occurred in 1855. His father, Harrison S. Crites, now a resident of Nevada, has spent his entire life on the frontier, and has gone further westward as the country has become more thickly settled. In 1853 he settled in Denver. For twenty-five years he followed the printer's trade. During the Civil war he fought as a soldier on the Union side. His wife, the mother of our subject, bore the maiden name of Annie Lucas.

In early life J. F. Crites accompanied his parents on their removal to Lawrence, Kan., where he was reared and educated. On attaining his majority he came to Colorado and made his home in Pueblo for twelve years, and in Silverton for two years. In 1887 he settled near Rye, Pueblo County, where he has since engaged in farming and stock-raising, having had charge of A. D. Mason's ranch for some time.

The marriage of Mr. Crites in 1878 united him with Miss Ada Stoddard, a native of Michigan. To them have been born six children, as follows: Frank, Erva, Ernest, Walter, May and Charles. Politically Mr. Crites affiliates with the Republican party. He is now most capably and satisfactorily serving as road overseer in district No. 14. Upright and honorable in all things, he has never allowed a note to be protested, but pays all bills promptly, and deservedly stands high in the community where he makes his home. He has helped to build schools, improve roads, and in fact aids every enterprise which he believes will prove of public good.

WILLIAM HOWARD SNODDY, proprietor of a general mercantile store at Las Animas, was born in Lincoln County, Tenn., January 13, 1861, a son of Francis M. and Martha (Howard) Snoddy, the former of whom is still living in Tennessee, but the latter died at the old home in 1877. When he was seven years of age he accompanied the family from Middle Tennessee to Union City, Obion County, and three years later moved to Dyer, Gibson County, where his father followed the miller's trade and also engaged in farming, later carrying on a store in Dyer and Union City.

Under his father's instructions our subject gained his first idea of the mercantile business. He was fourteen when his father opened a store and from that time until he was nineteen he assisted in that business. Later he spent a year with an uncle, J. P. Snoddy, in Dyer, and one year in a wholesale grocery in Nashville, of which his uncle, William Howard, was a half owner. In 1882 he came to Colorado and for two years clerked for Jacob Weil, in Las Animas, after which he took a commercial course in the Normal School at Valparaiso, Ind. It was his intention to complete the entire course, but before graduating he received, by telegram, a request from W. A. Haws to come to Las Animas and take a position as clerk in his store. He did so, remaining there until the fall of 1889, when he started in business for himself.

October 17, 1888, in Denver, Mr. Snoddy married Miss Fannie Jones, who was born and reared in Colorado, and was for a time a teacher in the Las Animas schools, but at the time of her marriage was living in Denver. She was a daughter of Henry and Eliza (Boone) Jones, the latter a daughter of Colonel Boone, who was a nephew of the Kentucky pioneer, Daniel Boone. Mr. and Mrs. Snoddy have two children, Mattie Boone, and William Howard, Jr.

In the spring of 1891 Mr. Snoddy sold out the business in Las Animas and removed to Amargo,

N. M., where he engaged in business, but after a year he sold his interest to his partner. Next he spent a few months at Del Norte in the San Luis Valley, Colo., then went to Denver and clerked in Appell's department store for a year. His next position was as clerk in La Junta. For six years he was with the Price-Draper Clothing Company and G. T. Miller, where he had full charge of the business. He spent a few months in Pueblo, and afterward was with D. C. Newcomb in Atchison, Kan., having charge of the shoe department of the store for seven months. For more than a year afterward he was in the dry-goods store of R. C. Inge at La Junta. He then took a vacation from August until January, this being his first vacation since he began in business, and later he sold goods for Bergerman Brothers, of Pueblo, who established a branch store in La Junta. For a year he was salesman in the store, after which, in April, 1898, he bought his present place of business, succeeding W. A. Haws and A. Pitts, and occupying the stand formerly held by John W. Prowers.

Mr. Snoddy votes the Democratic ticket, and from early youth has taken an active interest in local and national issues. He was reared in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but is now a member of the Episcopal Church, as is also his wife. Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Las Animas. In the camp of the Woodmen of the World he holds the office of banker. Besides the insurance carried in this order, he also has $2,000 in life insurance in the Bankers' Life, of Des Moines. He is a close observer and careful reader, and is well posted in the current events of the day. As a man of judgment, business ability and energy, he has long commanded the respect of the people of Las Animas.

JOSEPH K. KINCAID. During the years in which Mr. Kincaid has been a resident of Huerfano County, he has met with success as a farmer and stock-raiser. Besides his interest in coal lands in this county he owns eight hundred and eighty acres of land, devoted to general farm pursuits and to the stock business. He has always made a specialty of raising stock, and still handles several hundred head each year, feeding beef cattle for the market. At the time of coming to Colorado he was a young man of twenty-one, without means or friends, but he has worked his way forward industriously and with determination, until he has accumulated a valuable property.

Born in Burke County, N. C., in 1853, our subject is a son of James and Mary (Kincaid) Kincaid, natives of North Carolina. His father, who was a planter and slave holder, took an active part in local affairs and was a stanch Democrat. For many years he had charge of all the county business and was the leading man of his locality. He died in 1897, at the age of seventy-eight. His father, Dunn Kincaid, was probably born in Virginia, and for years was in charge of a plantation with many slaves, dying in 1862, when seventy-four years of age. He was a son of John Kincaid, who was born on the James River in Virginia. The latter was a son of John, Sr., a soldier in the Revolutionary war, who was hung by the Tories, but was fortunately cut down by Washington's men before life was extinct; he survived, but his neck always afterward showed the effects of the rope. He was a Scotchman, and had emigrated to Virginia in colonial days.

The marriage of James Kincaid united him with a daughter of Col. "Billy" Kincaid, of the war of 1812. They became the parents of seven children: Betty, wife of Wilborn Sudderth; Annie, who married James McCoy; Caroline, wife of Alexander Moore; Mary, who married Albert Baird; William, county judge of Ouray County, Colo.; Horace, who remains in North Carolina; and Joseph K. The mother of this family died in 1864, at forty-four years of age.

On the old homestead in North Carolina our subject passed his boyhood years. He attended the common schools and Rutherford College. In 1874 he arrived in Colorado, reaching what is now La Veta in March of that year. He first took up a claim on Indian Creek, but shortly afterward sold it. About 1875 he bought a squatters' claim five miles from La Veta, where he remained for eighteen years, meantime raising cattle and also freighting over the Veta pass to the mining country. In 1886 the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad built a switch and established a shipping post on his farm, for his accommodation in shipping stock and hay. In the buying, raising or selling of cattle, the years were busily passed until 1895, when he rented his old place, and bought five hundred and sixty acres, known as a part of the Francisco and Daigre grant. Here he has resumed the stock business.

On the Democratic ticket Mr. Kincaid was a

candidate for county judge and commissioner, but was defeated. For seventeen years he has been secretary or treasurer of the school board of district No. 16, in the organization of which he was a prime factor. For several years he has been a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to the support of which he is a liberal contributor. Fraternally he is past master of La Veta Lodge No. 59, A. F. & A. M., is a member of Walsenburg Chapter No. 27, R. A. M., and representative to the state grand lodge. For a number of years he was identified with the Farmers' Grange. In 1878 he married Miss Laura Alexander, who was born in North Carolina. They became the parents of six children: John, William, Addie, Robert Levi, Clara, and Laura Cornelia, at whose birth the mother died, in November, 1898.

FREDERICK SCHNEIDER is proprietor of the only hotel in Hugo, Lincoln County, also carries on a butcher's business (the only one in the county), and is the owner of valuable stock interests in this locality. He was born in Berne, the capital of Switzerland, in 1847, being a son of John and Mary (Nussbaum) Schneider, natives of the same country. His father, who was a butcher by trade, carried on business in his native land and there died when fifty-six years of age. In religion he was a Protestant. His wife attained the age of eighty-three years. They were the parents of three sons and two daughters. Of these, John, who died in 1897, at seventy-eight years of age, was district clerk in Switzerland for more than forty years, and also served as a lieutenant in the army and training master for twenty-six years. Samuel, a baker by trade, resides in Kankakee, Ill. Elizabeth is the wife of William Wilde, of Switzerland, and Anna married B. Rubber, a farmer in Switzerland.

After having received good educational advantages in the schools of his native land, our subject started out for himself at nineteen years of age. He soon emigrated to America and settled in Macon City, Mo., where he remained from 1866 to 1873, meantime carrying on a merchant tailoring business. In 1873 he went to Denver and for two years and four months worked in a merchant tailor's and men's furnishing house. Afterward for six years he was engaged in the summer resort business, and for four years was employed as agent for Epstein & Sanders. In 1884 he came to Hugo, and after two years in the tailoring business opened the hotel which he has since carried on. In politics a Democrat, he was chosen county commissioner on the organization of Lincoln County and filled the position faithfully.

In 1885 Mr. Schneider married Mrs. Anastena Papke, who was born in Prussia and by whom he has two sons and one daughter: Edward, Fred and Alma.

WILLIAM H. LAVINGTON. During the year 1888 Mr. Lavington came to Colorado and entered a claim to land near Flagler, Kit Carson County, on the south fork of the Republican River. At the same time he opened a general store in the village, where he has since carried on a trade in groceries, dry goods and other articles to be found in a country store. While a large share of his time is given to his store he also devotes considerable attention to the stock business and on his ranch has a large number of cattle and horses.

The Lavington family originated in England. Our subject's father, Charles Lavington, was born in England and in young manhood emigrated to the United States, settling in New York state and engaging in farm pursuits. In religion he was a Baptist. His death occurred in 1870. He had married Elizabeth Price, a native of England, but long a resident of New York, in which state she has several brothers who are farmers. In the Lavington family there were three sons and three daughters. Lincoln is a farmer near Shelton, Neb.; Charles is employed as cutter in a clothing house in Brooklyn, N.Y.; Annie is the wife of Frank Calkins, of Syracuse, N. Y.; Alice is a school-teacher in Syracuse; and Mrs. Fannie Hayes resides in Oswego County, N. Y.

Near Syracuse, N. Y., where he was born in 1859, William H. Lavington gained the rudiments of his education. Afterward he was a student in Fulton Seminary. After his father's death he made his home with an uncle. At the age of twenty-two he went to Fremont, Neb., and for two years engaged in farming there. Later he was for three years engaged in the stock business and general farming near Kearney, Neb. After two years as a railroad contractor, in 1888 he came to Kit Carson County and here has since engaged in the stock business and the management of his store. In 1888 he married Miss Ella Van Heusen, who was born in New York, the

daughter of a carpenter there. The three children born of the union are: Leon, Charles and Annie.

With the public affairs of the county Mr. Lavington has been associated during the entire period of his residence here. During 1893, 1894 and 1895 he held the office of commissioner of Kit Carson County, and from 1889 to 1894 he served as postmaster of Flagler. His wife holds membership in the Congregational Church of Flagler, to which, though not a member, he has been a liberal contributor.

ANDREW T. NICHOLS resides on section 32, township 22, range 53 west, near Fredonia, Bent County, where some years ago he pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres and has since secured water right, planted an orchard, erected necessary buildings and made other improvements. In addition to this property he has one hundred and sixty acres in Otero County, under the Holbrook ditch, which land he took as a timber claim. He also owns one hundred and sixty acres in Chautauqua County, Kan., which he purchased at $1.25 per acre and on which he lived for thirteen years.

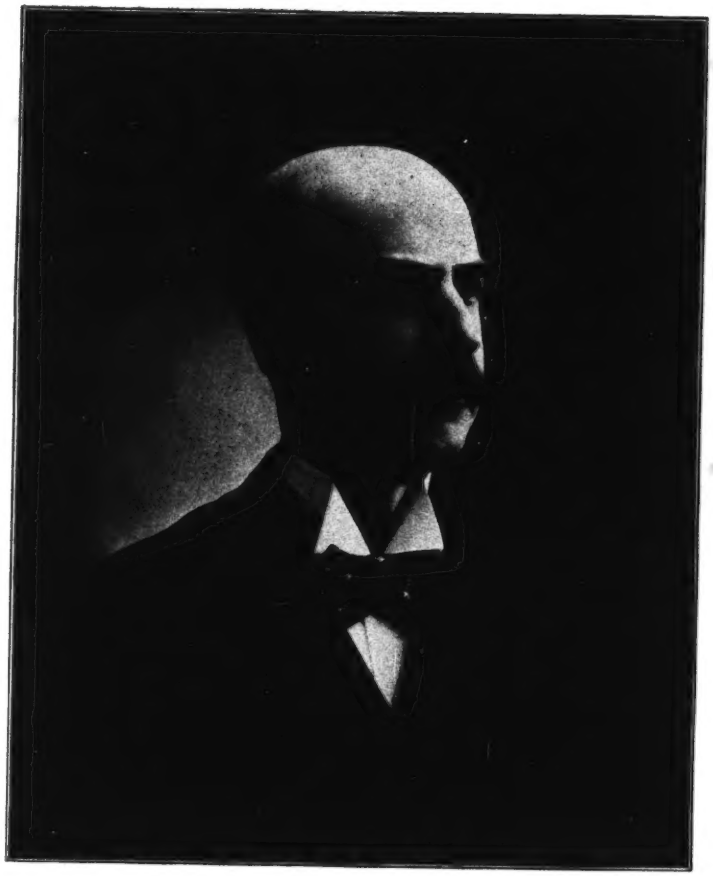
In Tolland County, Conn., December 21, 1842, our subject was born, a son of Benjamin and Hannah (Hall) Nichols. He spent his boyhood years in the schoolroom and on the farm where he worked. He was only six years old when his father died, and a year later he was taken into the home of a farmer, who gave him his board and clothes in return for his services. At first he could do but little; however, as years passed by his assistance began to be valuable. When he was sixteen he started out in the world for himself. Going to Hartford he drove a team for three years there. At the opening of the war he enlisted for nine months as a private in Company K, Twenty-fifth Connecticut Infantry. He first served for three months in the state militia, after which he was mustered into the general army, and was assigned to the Nineteenth Army Corps in Louisiana. After taking part in the battle of Bayou La Fauche he participated in skirmishing on Red River and the siege of Port Hudson, where he was wounded in the left hand. He was mustered out of the army in 1863.

Moving west to Lee County, Ill., Mr. Nichols began to farm on rented land. After two years there he went to Shelby County, Mo., where he was employed in railroad construction on the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad. One year later he went to Phelps County, Mo., where he worked on railroad construction for a year. There he formed the acquaintance of Miss Emma Bender, whom he married October 2, 1867. She was born in Sebastian County, Ark., and in early life was brought to Phelps County, Mo., where her girlhood was passed. Soon after his marriage Mr. Nichols moved to Barry County, Mo., where he farmed, but after a year he went back to Phelps County and worked on the railroad for six months. He then took a wagon and team and drove overland to Edwardsville, Kan., spending three weeks on the road. He remained in Edwardsville for one year, after which he was employed in the grading of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad for two years. His next move was to Howard (now Chautauqua) County, Kan., where he cultivated a quarter-section purchased from the government. After thirteen years on the same farm, in 1882 he drove across the plains to Colorado, the journey consuming five weeks. Soon he began mining at the Summitville camp, where he remained for two years, from that place going to what is now Otero (then Bent) County. After eight years in that county he came to his present farm, where he pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres.

Though reared in the Democratic faith Mr. Nichols became a Republican in early life, and in 1864 voted for Abraham Lincoln. He is an active worker in his party and has frequently served as a delegate to conventions. He and his wife are believers in the doctrines of the Baptist Church. They are the parents of four living children. Benjamin Frank, the eldest, lives at Florence, Colo.; he married Miss Sophia Hill and has two children; Anna Mabel is the wife of Andrew Hanson, of Goldfield, Colo., and they have two children; Matt C. died in Kansas at the age of two years and six months; William B. and Zula Zane are at home.

WILLIAM O. HAYS. One of the busiest, most energetic and most enterprising citizens of Pueblo County is Mr. Hays, a well-known resident of Rye, who is now conducting a general store at Greenhorn Crossing. He is also one of the pioneers of the state and has been prominently identified with its development and prosperity for forty years.

Mr. Hays was born in Harrison County, Ohio, March 17, 1840, and is a son of William and



MOSES T. HALE.

Annie (Cunningham) Hays. His father devoted much of his life to agricultural pursuits and came to Colorado in 1859. Our subject was nineteen years old when he removed to Lexington, Lafayette County, Mo. The elder Hays was for thirteen years a member of the Hudson Bay Fur Company, and the only schooling our subject received was around the camp fire, receiving his instruction from the French Canadians, who were frequently educated men. Coming to Colorado in 1859, he located in Denver, and when the Civil war broke out he enlisted in the First Colorado Cavalry, which did duty on the frontier most of the time, keeping back the Indians. He was at Sand Creek at the time of the massacre, and after the close of the war was in the employ of the government for some time. He has traveled extensively over Idaho, Kansas and Indian Territory; was in Oklahoma when it was opened up for settlement; has hunted with Kit Carson; and has had many thrilling adventures during his life on the frontier. He first came to Pueblo County in 1875, but since then has spent some years in traveling, returning to the county in the fall of 1895, at which time he established his store at Greenhorn Crossing. He had engaged in the drug business in Rye in 1890, and still owns a neat residence at that place, where he makes his home.

In 1884 Mr. Hays was united in marriage with Miss Alice Mitchell at Anthony, Harper County, Kan. She is a lady of refinement and pleasing address, and was born in New York, but was reared in Wisconsin. Her father, Angewine Mitchell, a carpenter by trade, came to Colorado in 1880. In his political views Mr. Hays is a Republican, and in social and business circles stands deservedly high. His success in life has been the result of honest, persistent effort in the line of honorable and manly dealing. His aims have always been to attain the best, and he has carried forward to successful completion whatever he has undertaken.

MOSES T. HALE, treasurer of the municipal corporation of Colorado Springs, is one of the most popular officials of the city, as his election year after year proves. In 1893, after having served acceptably as chairman of the county central committee, he was nominated, on the Republican ticket, for city treasurer, and was duly elected. Each succeeding year he was re-elected, receiving in 1898, after a bitter fight, the largest majority that had ever been given him. In accordance with a change of law, made by the eleventh general assembly, the length of term was in 1898 changed to two years, the change going into force in 1899. He was re-elected for his seventh term, which will be for two years. He is a member of the chamber of commerce and is closely identified with many important organizations and plans for the development of local interests.

The subject of this sketch, his father, Moses, and grandfather, Capt. Moses Hale, were born in Newburyport, Mass., and the last-named was a captain of a vessel engaged in foreign trade. Of his five sons all became sea-captains except his namesake. The Hale family were represented among the passengers of the "Mayflower," and from that day to this have been identified with American history. The great-grandfather of our subject was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Our subject's father was a merchant in Newburyport, until his death, in 1859. For several terms he served as a member of the city council. In religion he was a Congregationalist. His wife, whose maiden name was Lydia Jaques, was born in Newburyport, and is still living there. Her father, Capt. Ezekiel Jaques, who was born in New Hampshire, of French descent, was a sea captain and engaged in foreign trade until his health failed. When a very old man (almost ninety) he was killed in Newburyport, being accidentally run over by a train.

The subject of this sketch was the third of four children, and was born in Newburyport October 20, 1857. He has an older sister, Margaret, and a younger sister, Susan W., who resides in Newburyport, while his brother, Willard J., who is a merchant in Newburyport, is one of the most prominent men of that town, being a director in the national bank there, trustee of the savings bank, ex-member of the state legislature, present register of deeds of Essex County, and ex-president of the city council. When our subject was two years of age his father died. He was educated in the grammar and high schools. At the age of seventeen he embarked in the mercantile business. In 1878 he went to Buffalo, N. Y., where he remained for some years, but his health was severely injured by the climate, and in 1883 he returned to Massachusetts. The following year he came to Colorado Springs, and after two years of recuperation he engaged in the real-estate business. For three years he was in the employ

of Mr. Kennedy, after which he entered the insurance and real-estate business for himself.

In Stamford, N. Y., Mr. Hale married Miss Lucy D. St. John, who was born there. They have three daughters, Margaret, Agnes and Helen. The family are identified with the First Congregational Church of Colorado Springs, in which Mr. Hale is an active worker and an officer. He was made a Mason in El Paso Lodge No. 13, A. F. & A. M., with which he is still connected. The Colorado Springs Lodge, B.P.O E., numbers him among its active members.

JOHN S. O'NEAL, chairman of the board of commissioners of Archuleta County, was born in Texas in 1847, a son of George Washington and Mary (Magers) O'Neal. The first twenty-five years of his life were passed in Texas. Being reared on the frontier he had little opportunity for attending school, but through observation and self-culture he acquired a broad knowledge. His early years were devoted to the cattle business in the south. In 1873 he moved from Texas to New Mexico, and three years later he settled in La Plata County, Colo. While he was on the trail from Texas to New Mexico the Comanche Indians attacked his party, killed his partner, Wilson Keefe, and stole about one thousand head of their cattle and eighty head of horses.

On Pine River, in LaPlata County, Mr. O'Neal homesteaded a quarter-section of land, where he engaged in raising stock. For a time he made a specialty of fine horses. He also carried on general farm pursuits. In 1887 he disposed of his property there and moved to Archuleta County. Here he bought three hundred and twenty acres in what is known as O'Neal Park, fifteen miles northwest of Pagosa Springs. On this place he has engaged in raising hay and other farm products to be used as feed. In stock his specialty has been Shorthorn cattle, of which he has one of the largest herds in the county. He was the first settler in O'Neal Park, which was named in his honor and comprises an area of 15 x 10 miles. During the summer months he resides at the park, while in the winter he occupies his fine home in Pagosa Springs, which he built in 1895.

A lifelong Democrat Mr. O'Neal is active in local politics. In 1895 he was elected a member of the board of commissioners, of which he has been the chairman. He is interested in movements for the benefit of his town and county, and is a public-spirited, progressive man, who is not selfish in his ambitions, but works for the upbuilding of the county and the welfare of all of its citizens. In 1889 he assisted in the incorporation of the town of Pagosa, of which he served as a trustee for three years. Two things he has worked for with especial enthusiasm, and these are good roads and good schools. He believes the progress of the county can best be promoted by these two agencies. Without good roads progress physically is slow; without good schools progress intellectually is slow. As a member of the school board of district No. 1 he has advanced the interests of education in his neighborhood. The fact that he was deprived of educational advantages when he was a boy has made him especially anxious that the children of this generation should not suffer in this respect.

October 3, 1869, Mr. O'Neal married Virginia Keefe, by whom he has two children (twins), Eben and Lucy. He has been one of the successful stockmen of Archuleta County. His prosperity is due largely to his determination of character. "Go ahead" has been the motto of his life; and he has lived up to this motto in spite of reverses and in the face of obstacles. He keeps himself posted concerning the issues before our nation and is a thoughtful reader of current newspapers and periodicals. The first newspaper he ever read was the New York *Tribune*, of which Horace Greeley was the editor, and from that time to this he has continued to read the best of our publications.

EUGENE L. MYERS, proprietor of a store and hotel in Antonito, Conejos County, was born in Ohio in 1859, and received his education in public schools in Illinois. For three years he served an apprenticeship to the jewelry business at Chatsworth, Ill. In 1880 he came to Colorado and for three years was employed as night clerk in the Alamosa hotel. In 1883 he embarked in the stock business at Antonito, near which village he had a ranch with two hundred and fifty head of fine cattle, but in 1886 he sold the stock and opened a general store in town. He has since built up a profitable trade and is the owner of one of the largest general stores in the village, whose business interests he so capably represents. Besides his property here he is interested in real estate in Denver and owns some dwelling-houses there.

Supporting the Democratic party Mr. Myers

has been active in local affairs. For two years he was town trustee of Antonito. Under Sheriff Smith he was for six years deputy sheriff of Conejos County. In 1891 he was chosen to serve as mayor of Antonito, and so satisfactory was his work that in 1893, 1895 and 1897 he was re-elected to the office. In all local enterprises he has been a leading factor. He was one of the leading workers in the organization of the Antonito Ditch and Land Company, of which he has been president since 1892 and in which he is a heavy stockholder. In the building of the ditch he took an active part, realizing that it would prove of the utmost value in the upbuilding of the town and surrounding country.

During 1890 Mr. Myers erected the Palace Hotel block, the first floor of which is utilized for his store, while in the upper part he has a hotel. He is one of the substantial men of the place and justly stands high among his fellow-citizens. Fraternally he is a member of Antonito Lodge No. 63, I. O. O. F. In 1885 he was united in marriage with Miss Jennie, daughter of R. H. Beers. They became the parents of five children, but their oldest son was accidentally killed in 1888. The other children are: Mabel, Ralph, Layton and Gertrude.

HAMMON POLLARD, who for years has successfully engaged in the cattle business, is one of the leading citizens of Pueblo, where he has various important interests. For some years, as a member of the firm of Pollard & Wylie, he has conducted the Star livery at No. 127 East Fourth street. He took an active part in the organization of the Standard Fire Brick Company, of which he is now secretary and a director. As a stockholder in the Mercantile National Bank he is connected with another important local enterprise. He is a director in the North Dundee Land Company, which laid out Dundee Place addition to Pueblo, comprising forty acres of improved property.

The Pollard family is of English descent. Our subject's great-grandfather enlisted in a Massachusetts regiment that served in the Revolutionary war. His son, Samuel, was born in Massachusetts, but removed to Charlestown, on the Connecticut River, in Sullivan County, N. H., where he cleared a farm from a tract of timber land. Ephraim, our subject's father, was born in Charlestown and in early life settled on a raw tract of land, from which he improved a valuable farm. He continued to reside on that place until his death, in 1864, at sixty-four years of age. He married Clarissa Currier, who was born in Langdon, Sullivan County, N. H., her father, Joseph Currier, having been an early settler and farmer there. She died in Providence, R. I. Of her six children, all but one are still living, two of the sons being in Pueblo.

On the home farm near Charlestown, where he was born December 26, 1833, our subject grew to manhood. In 1855 he went to Chicago, Ill., where for ten years he was an employe of a wholesale and retail grocery firm. In August, 1866, he came to Pueblo, joining a brother, Milton, who had come to Colorado in 1860. He at once located a ranch on St. Charles Creek, sixteen miles southwest of Pueblo. At that time no survey had been made, but as soon as the land was surveyed he homesteaded and pre-empted a tract, and later bought considerable property, finally becoming the owner of eight hundred acres of irrigated land, the water for which was provided by the Pollard ditch, four miles in length. While he raised some grain for feed, the land was used principally for the pasturage of stock. He used as his brand "P O" on the left side. The increase in the number of cattle on Colorado ranges led the brothers, in 1877, to remove to the Panhandle, shipping their cattle by train loads, and they continued there until 1882, when they sold out, the brother going to Kansas, while our subject returned to Colorado and in 1886 re-invested in cattle; these he kept on his ranches in El Paso County, Tex. In 1882 he embarked in the grocery business in Pueblo, but after two years sold out. He then started the Dexter stables, on Sixth street, continuing there until the stables were burned down, when he started the Star Livery Company's stables.

In Texas Mr. Pollard is interested (with a partner) in over fifty thousand acres of state and railroad land fenced, and the water for his cattle on these lands is obtained by drilling wells several hundred feet deep. Besides his other interests he owns ranching property in Pueblo County, and mining property in the Cripple Creek district. At one time he was connected with the Colorado Cattle Growers' Association, but, on moving his cattle to Texas, became interested in the Texas Stock Association. He assisted in organizing the Victor Electric Light Company and was treasurer and a director for about three years, when he sold his stock. He assisted in

organizing the Pueblo Light, Heat and Power Company and was a director until its consolidation with the Pueblo Light and Power Company, in which he is still interested. Politically he is a Republican. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church, in which he serves as an elder and trustee. By his marriage, in Pueblo, to Miss Eliza Davis, a native of Indiana, he has four children now living. The oldest child, Alice Carey, died at sixteen years of age, shortly before she would have graduated. The others are: Charles H., an electrical engineer at Victor; Hattie Emma, a graduate of the high school of Pueblo and a member of the University of Colorado, class of 1901; Grace and Horace, who are attending the Pueblo schools.

ABNER J. LEWIS, mayor of Pagosa Springs, Archuleta County, was born in Rockville, Ind., in 1847, a son of George A. and Mary (Hamilton) Lewis. When fourteen years of age he accompanied his parents to Kansas, where he was educated in the higher branches. His first active experience in life was in 1862, when he acted as drummer boy at the mustering camp near his home in Indiana. At the age of nineteen he began to learn the trades of baker and barber, both of which he followed until 1885. In 1873 he came to Colorado and after a short time in Pueblo and one season in Black Hawk, in 1874 he settled in the new town of Del Norte, where he remained about five years. In 1878 he came to Pagosa Springs (then Fort Lewis), where he has since engaged in business. In 1886 he built a house, in the front part of which he opened a barber shop, but this building was destroyed by fire in 1894. The next year he rebuilt. In 1887 he erected a substantial business block in the center of the town and there he conducted a meat business for a year, but afterward sold the building, which is now used as a town hall. He has done much to promote the growth of the town and erected three of the main business blocks here, besides his residence.

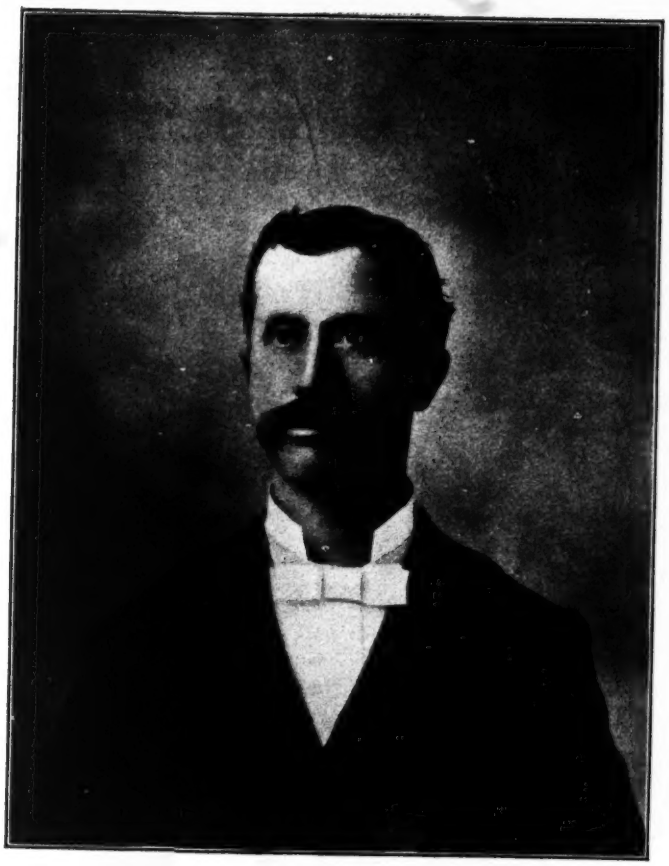
Upon all questions affecting the public welfare Mr. Lewis has had the courage of his opinions, which he has expressed openly, fearing neither friend or foe. While he usually votes the Democratic ticket, he is not bound by party ties, but in local elections votes for the best man. For several years he served as town trustee. In 1894 he was elected mayor, which position he has since held, by re-election each year. He has refused nomination for county offices, believing he could serve his town and his fellow-citizens more efficiently by taking no part in county work. In fraternal connections he is a member of Pagosa Camp No. 412, Woodmen of the World. In the course of his life he has met with many obstacles and has had much that would have discouraged a man of less determination of character, but he has persevered, and through intelligent, honest labor, has attained a fair degree of success.

CHARLES H. FREEMAN, county clerk of Archuleta County, and one of the extensive cattle dealers of southern Colorado, has spent almost his entire life in this state, but was born in Hancock County, Ill., where the first seven years of his life (1863-70) were spent. He was one of three children, of whom his sister, Carrie, and he survive. In 1870 he accompanied his parents, Henry E. and Sarah E. (Melvin) Freeman, to Colorado, and settled with them in Colorado Springs, where he attended public school. In 1877 he came with them to what is now Pagosa Springs, and here he has since made his home.

By pre-emption Mr. Freeman secured a tract of land, upon which he embarked in the stock business, and he is now the owner of a ranch of four hundred and eighty acres lying near Pagosa Springs. For a time he was proprietor of a butcher shop in Leadville. In 1889-90 he carried on a mercantile business at Pagosa. Of late years he has given his attention largely to the buying and selling of cattle, in which business he has met with success.

As a supporter of the Republican party Mr. Freeman has been active in local politics, and has given his allegiance to all measures for the benefit of his party and his community. In 1891 he was chosen to serve as treasurer of Archuleta County, and two years later was re-elected, serving four years altogether. The position of clerk, to which he was elected in 1895 for the first time, he filled with such efficiency that in 1897 he was re-elected, and is the present incumbent of the office. For the various offices he has held, in all except his first election as treasurer, he was the nominee of the Republican party, endorsed by the Democrats. He has been one of the leaders of his party in the county and has been a factor in its success.

The marriage of Mr. Freeman took place in 1886 and united him with Catherine Rogers, a



J. W. TULLES, M. D.

native of Delta County, Colo.; they have two daughters, Hattie and Irene. In fraternal connections Mr. Freeman is connected with the blue lodge of Masons at Durango, and Pagosa Camp No. 412, Woodmen of the World. An intelligent, law-abiding and enterprising citizen, he has won the regard of his associates and the respect of all with whom business or official relations have brought him in contact.

JOHN W. TULLES, M. D., a successful physician at Cheyenne Wells, also superintendent of the schools of Cheyenne County, was born near Fairfield, Iowa, in 1852. His father, Capt. Perry Tulles, was born in Ohio and spent his early manhood in that state, but about 1850 removed to Iowa and has since engaged in farming in that state. During the war he raised a company assigned to the Twenty-third Iowa Infantry and was commissioned its captain, but was injured and forced to retire from the service. Farming has been his life occupation and in it he has met with success. From an early age he has been an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His father, David Tulles, who was a captain in the war of 1812, built two large flour mills in Ohio and for years engaged in the milling business there. For some years he also served as judge of Guernsey County, and was also sent to the legislature. When advanced in years he removed to Iowa, and there died.

The mother of our subject was Sarah Wheeler, a native of Ohio. Her father, Samuel Wheeler, who was a planter of Virginia, removed from there to Ohio and finally went to Iowa, where he died at ninety-nine years. He was a man of business ability and accumulated considerable wealth. Our subject was one of a family consisting of three sons and eight daughters. Of these, Lee is a carpenter and farmer in Oklahoma, and was a private in the Civil war; Dr. Morgan Tulles is a dentist in Kansas; Melissa died at two years of age; Alameda died in 1876; Eva is the wife of Henry Sheffer and lives in Washington state; Jennie, Mrs. James Bracewell, resides in Iowa; Viola, Mrs. A. L. Doty, lives in Washington state; Mattie resides with her parents in Iowa; and Sarah, who was perhaps the most gifted of all the children, died at eighteen years.

The education of our subject was obtained in the school at Garden Grove, Iowa. At the age of twenty-one he left the farm and commenced to teach school, which occupation he followed for ten years, in Iowa, Missouri and Kansas. In 1884 he embarked in the drug business in eastern Kansas, but in a short time settled in Great Bend, that state, and in the fall of 1887 sold out his business and entered the Kansas City Medical College, from which he graduated in the spring of 1889. In January, 1890, he came to Cheyenne Wells, where he established a drug store and began to practice his profession. During the same year he was made assistant surgeon of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, which position he has since held.

In the spring of 1891 Dr. Tulles was elected a member of the school board and at the same time was appointed clerk of the district court, which latter position he held until 1895. On resigning the clerkship he was appointed superintendent of schools of Cheyenne County. In the fall of 1895 he was elected county superintendent, and two years later was re-elected to the position. To these various offices he has been elected upon the Republican ticket, being a stanch advocate of that party. Fraternally he is connected with Ivan Lodge No. 100, I. O. O. F., the Knights of Pythias and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

The marriage of Dr. Tulles, which took place in 1876, united him with Miss Mattie J. Harris, a native of Ohio. Four sons and two daughters were born of their union, namely: Carl M., Perry R., Russell L., Arthur J., Estella Edna and Marie. Mrs. Tulles is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the services of which the family attend.

WILLIAM KRIER, clerk and recorder of Huerfano County, is a man whose present honorable position is due entirely to his unaided efforts. He was born in Belgium March 17, 1853, and spent his boyhood years in his native land. When he was twelve and one-half years of age he started out in the world to earn his own livelihood, and from that time on he was self-supporting. October 26, 1872, he landed in New York City, and for two and one-half years he remained in that city, where he followed the shoemaker's trade in the employ of professional shoemakers.

Believing that the west would afford him better advantages, in the spring of 1875 Mr. Krier went to Wisconsin and located at Port Washington, but after seven weeks in that place he concluded

to try elsewhere. He went to the Lake Superior region, stopping at Marquette for a short time, and afterward settling on Beaver Island, where he followed his chosen trade. In the fall of 1877 he went to Mackinaw Island, Mich., and there engaged in making shoes for a short time, later entering the hotel business. From there he removed to St. Louis, Mo., in the fall of 1878, and in the spring of the following year came to Colorado, settling at La Veta, Huerfano County, where he engaged in the manufacture of shoes. He still carries on a general boot and shoe business there, although the duties of his office require his presence in Walsenburg.

In politics Mr. Krier is a Democrat. He was elected town treasurer of La Veta, an office that he filled efficiently for six years. For two years he was a member of the town council. In the fall of 1897 he was elected county clerk and recorder, being elected on the Republican ticket, and receiving a majority of five hundred and seventy-five, the highest of any one on the ticket.

Returning east in 1881, Mr. Krier was united in marriage with Miss Cecelia Ander, of Burlington, Iowa, by whom he has three children, Katherine, Edward W. and Agnes. In fraternal relations he is a charter member of the La Veta Camp, Woodmen of the World, and has the distinction of serving as the first banker of the camp. In his wanderings around the country he has seen the hardships of life, while his pleasures were few, but since settling in Colorado he has carried on a steady business, which has given him a good income and a place among the reliable and successful business men of Huerfano County.

OZIAS T. CLARK, sheriff of Las Animas County, and the owner of large landed and stock interests, was born in North Carolina November 21, 1847, a son of Walter H. and Rebecca (England) Clark. He was four years of age when his parents removed to Izard County, Ark., and there he gained the rudiments of his education. In 1864 he accompanied his parents to Texas, and there he remained for six years, meantime engaging in the lumber business and farming.

In 1870 Mr. Clark drove a herd of cattle over the plains to Colorado, landing in Las Animas County, where he worked on a stock ranch for some months. During the early winter he returned to Texas, but in the spring of 1871 came back to Colorado with one thousand head of cattle. Taking up a pre-emption fifty miles east of Trinidad, he began in the stock business, and in it he has since continued, being now recognized as one of the leading stockmen of his county. He is also the owner of an agricultural farm, where he carries on general farm pursuits, from these two departments of agriculture receiving a good income.

The opinions of Mr. Clark in matters political coincide with the Democratic party. There was a time when he thought the party was deserting its old Jeffersonian moorings, and he then allied himself with the Populists, but after the Chicago convention of 1896 he returned to the old party. He is interested in educational work and for several years served as a member of the school board, being its secretary much of the time. In the fall of 1897 he was elected sheriff of Las Animas County for a term of two years. For this position his disposition, which is cool, calm and collected under all circumstances, well qualifies him.

Fraternally Mr. Clark is a member of Trinidad Lodge of Odd Fellows and Las Animas Lodge No. 28, A. F. & A. M., in which he has passed the chairs. September 15, 1878, he was united in marriage with Mary L., daughter of Daniel Moore, an old settler of Las Animas County. The three children born of this union are: Clarence W., who is bookkeeper in the sheriff's office; O. T., Jr., and Ruth.

ELWOOD E. PIKE, former treasurer of Prowers County, has since his retirement from office been engaged in business at Lamar. For about one year he was a partner of C. C. Huddleston in the grocery and hardware business, and since their partnership was dissolved by mutual consent, he has been engaged in general merchandising. A native of Union County, Ind., he was born June 5, 1853, to Calvin B. and Sarah (Maxwell) Pike. His father, who was a farmer by occupation, removed to Winneshiek County, Iowa, in 1854, and pre-empted a claim, which he cleared, cultivated and improved. From the raw prairie he evolved a fine homestead, and there he is now living, at the age of sixty-six.

The education acquired by our subject was such as the common schools of Winneshiek County afforded. He remained at home until he reached the age of twenty-one, and then went to Cerro Gordo County, Iowa, where he bought a tract of eighty acres of farm land. In

Mason City, the county-seat, he was married, October 28, 1879, to Miss Lyda C. Watkins, who was born in Iowa County, Wis., but had spent her girlhood principally in Mason City. A short time after his marriage he removed from his farm to town and opened a livery stable, in which business he met with fair success. A few months after Lamar had been platted, in 1886, he came to this village, and has since resided near or in this place.

Entering land in the southern part of Prowers County, Mr. Pike gave some time to its improvement, and at the same time he carried on a mercantile store at Mulvane for some years, also served as postmaster of Mulvane. In 1890, the Republican party, with which he had been identified from youth, elected him treasurer of Prowers County, and he then removed to Lamar. At the expiration of his first term, in 1892, he was re-elected, this time on the independent ticket. January 1, 1895, he retired from office, and turned his attention to business pursuits. The various projects for the advancement and growth of Lamar have received aid from him, and he has been especially active in such public enterprises as the creamery, hotel and mill. He has an only son, James E., who was born in Mason City, Iowa, November 11, 1881. Fraternally he is connected with Lamar Lodge No. 90, A. F. & A. M., in which he has held the office of junior deacon. He is also a member of the Woodmen of the World and has been banker of the camp for a number of years.

NATHANIEL C. PATTON is one of the enterprising business men of the San Luis Valley. He is a dealer in lumber, coal, hardware, tinware, stoves and all kinds of builders' supplies, and has built up a valuable trade in the village of Mosca, Costilla County, being also well known throughout the surrounding country. In 1898 he was one of the principal factors in the organization of the Farmers' Elevator Company of Mosca, of which he is still a member.

May 10, 1861, Mr. Patton was born in Marshall County, Ill., a son of Nathaniel and Parthena (Bennington) Patton. His father, who was born in Brown County, Ohio, September 22, 1823, removed with his parents to Illinois when he was less than ten years of age, and passed through Chicago when it was still Fort Dearborn. His life was devoted to farm pursuits, and he died in his Marshall County homestead in January, 1897. In early days he was a Henry Clay Whig and an active worker in his party, but not an office-seeker. His father, Nathaniel Patton, was born in Pennsylvania, and was of Irish extraction.

The mother of our subject was born in Kentucky, and was a daughter of Thomas Bennington, who removed from Kentucky to Illinois during the '30s, when she was an infant of six months, and during that trip she was carried in her mother's arms on horseback. The family settled at Walnut Grove, Tazewell County, Ill., but after a short time, in 1831, went to Crow Creek, Marshall County, Ill., where she grew to womanhood, married and spent her remaining years, dying within one and one-half miles of her girlhood's home. She was the mother of four children, but one of these died in infancy. Henry C. is engaged in the manufacture of tile at Flanagan, Ill.; and Lydia M., who died in Marshall County, was the wife of Albert H. Perry, now of Cuba, Kan.

On the farm where he was born our subject grew to manhood, meantime receiving a common-school education and assisting his father in the cultivation of the land. In 1887 he was one of a party of fifteen who came from Marshall County to Colorado, settling in the San Luis Valley. He arrived November 25, and at once pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres on section 32, township 40, range 10. There he improved a farm, building ditches and placing the land under irrigation and cultivation. From time to time he added to his property until he finally owned an entire section. In September, 1895, he built a store in Mosca and put in a stock of coal and lumber. Two years later he enlarged the business to its present size. Since then he has disposed of a quarter-section of his land, but retains the balance, which he leases, and also owns a half-section of valuable land adjoining the village.

Politically Mr. Patton is a straight Republican, and has been active in local matters. In 1894 he was elected justice of the peace, which position he filled for two years. He is now serving his second term on the school board. In religion he is a Baptist. October 11, 1891, he married Nellie Severns, by whom he has three children, Howard, Nettie E. and Julia H.

JOHN CAMERON, general superintendent of the Victor Coal and Coke Company at Trinidad and a recognized expert in the coal mining industry, is of Scotch birth and descent. His father, Peter Cameron, emigrated from Scot-

land to the United States in 1848 and settled in Blossburg, one of the oldest mining towns in Pennsylvania. A coal miner by occupation, he secured employment with the Blossburg Coal Company, with whom he remained for ten years. His death occurred in Tioga County, Pa., at the age of sixty-five. Some years before he left his native land he married Anna Richardson, and they became the parents of nine children, but only three of these are living: Catherine, wife of William Watchman; David, of Tioga County, Pa.; and John. The mother died in 1874, when sixty-six years of age.

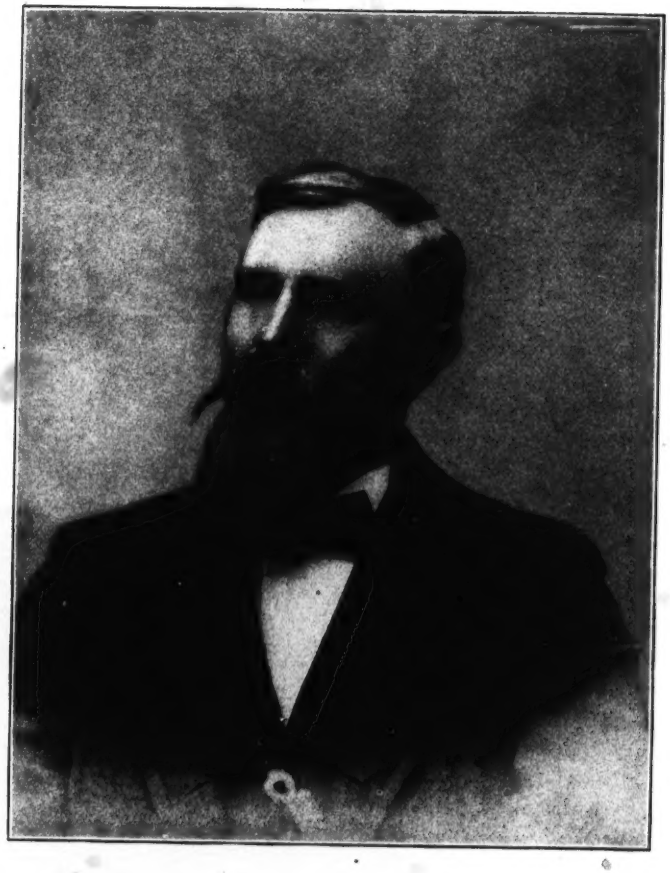
Born in Glasgow, Scotland, May 10, 1848, our subject was only two years of age when he was brought to America, consequently he has no recollection of his native country, but his mind has been stored with legends of the clan of Camerons and Loch Eheal, where they originated. He received a public-school education. At the age of sixteen he secured work in the mines of the Blossburg Coal Company, and in time became proficient in every branch of coal mining. After having remained with the Blossburg Coal Company until 1873, he then accepted a position with the Kittanning Coal Company, with whom he remained, as pit boss, until 1877, having charge of the inside workings of their mines. In 1877 he engaged with the Cambria Iron Company of Johnstown, Pa., as superintendent of their mines in Johnstown and Connellsville.

Resigning his position in 1882, Mr. Cameron came to Colorado to accept a position as general superintendent of mines for the Colorado Coal and Iron Company, with head office in Pueblo. At that time he took up his residence in Pueblo, where he has since made his home. During the time that he was employed by the Colorado Coal and Iron Company, he prospected through all the western counties of the state, examining lands where it was thought coal and iron might be found. In 1889 he resigned his position, and accepted the position of general manager for the Southwestern Coal and Improvement Company in the Indian Territory, where he remained for one year. Returning to Colorado in 1890, he became superintendent of the Victor Coal and Coke Company, whose head offices are in Denver, he having charge of the Trinidad office.

In politics Mr. Cameron is a Republican. He is a member of Cambria Lodge of Masons at Johnstown, Pa., and is identified with Pueblo Chapter No. 28, R. A. M., and Pueblo Commandery No. 3, K. T. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. His first marriage, which took place in 1866, united him with Cornelia Marvin, of Tioga County, Pa., who died in 1874. Of the five children born of this union, the youngest, Peter, died at five months, and Susan G. died at the age of three years. The others are: Kate, wife of A. R. Fellows, of Denver; Anna, who married Dr. A. Taylor, of Hastings, Las Animas County, Colo.; and Belle, Mrs. F. J. Webb, residing in Port Jervis, Orange County, N. Y. In 1877 Mr. Cameron was united in marriage with Sarah A. Wilson, a native of Nova Scotia, but at the time of her marriage a resident of Pennsylvania. She died in Colorado in 1897, leaving two sons, Peter and James R.

JAMES B. TRAXLER. Prominent among the influential attorneys of Prowers County is Mr. Traxler, of Lamar, who is engaged in the general practice of law and has built up a profitable clientage extending through southeastern Colorado. He has been identified with enterprises looking to the advancement of his town and county. During the year that he served as a member of the board of trustees of the town of Lamar he gave his vote in favor of progressive plans. Under appointment, first by Governor McIntire, and afterward by Governor Adams, he officiated for two terms as water commissioner of district No. 67. By appointment he also held the position of deputy district attorney for one term. In 1898 he received from the fusionists the nomination for the state legislature, representing the district composed of Baca, Kiowa and Prowers Counties.

Mr. Traxler was born in Henry County, Iowa, September 21, 1856, a son of Jacob and Eliza J. (Humes) Traxler. He was reared upon a farm and received a fair education in the country schools and an academy, after which he entered the Iowa Wesleyan University of Iowa. The expenses incident to his university course were defrayed by the money he earned in teaching school. After taking the regular scientific course, he was graduated in 1881 with the degree of B. S., being the valedictorian of his class. In September following his graduation he was elected county superintendent of his native county, and two years later was re-elected to the same position. During his service of four years he improved the condition of the schools of the county and advanced the grade of scholarship. Three



ROBERT S. LITTRELL, M. D.

years after graduation he was chosen to deliver the master's address for his class, and at that time he, with the other members of that class, received the degree of M. S.

While filling the office of county superintendent Mr. Traxler engaged in the study of law in his leisure moments, and in May, 1884, he was admitted to the Iowa bar. He practiced in his native county for one year after retiring from office, and then, in June, 1887, came west to Colorado, beginning the practice of his profession at Lamar, and at the same time taking a claim near Granada. In the fall of 1888 he became principal of the schools of Coolidge, Kan., which position he held for a year. Since then he has devoted himself to professional work in Lamar, and has gained an excellent reputation for efficiency in practice.

At Afton, Union County, Iowa, the subject of this sketch was married April 29, 1886, to Miss Cora B. Syp, who was born in that town and received good educational advantages in girlhood. Two children bless the union: Harry W., who was born in Afton, February 22, 1887; and Ralph N., born in Lamar December 20, 1897. Fraternally Mr. Traxler is identified with the blue lodge of Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World, in which last-named order he is consul commander of the local camp.

ROBERT S. LITTRELL, M. D., is one of the successful physicians of Pueblo County, and a prominent resident of Rye. He has much natural ability, but is withal a close student and believes thoroughly in the maxim "there is no excellence without labor." His devotion to the duties of his profession therefore, combined with a comprehensive understanding of the principles of the science of medicine, has made him a most successful and able practitioner, whose prominence is well deserved.

The doctor was born near Warrensburg, Johnson County, Mo., November 18, 1848, and is a son of Robert and Matilda (Reed) Littrell, the former a native of Kentucky, the latter of Shannon County, Mo. Both are now deceased. The father studied medicine but never engaged in practice, though he was often called in consultation upon many points, being a man of remarkably good judgment. He owned several large farms in Missouri. He was a strong Union man during the Civil war, and was highly respected by all who knew him. His oldest son served as a lieutenant in the Southern army, but two others fought for the preservation of the Union. The doctor had four brothers and three sisters, namely: J. Calvin, who is a minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church; Elizabeth, deceased; G. Johnson, a resident of Oklahoma; Amanda, wife of Richard Ridenhour, of New Mexico; William R., deceased; Mary, wife of Julius H. Woodford, of Missouri; and Charles F., a resident of Austin, Nev.

Reared in the county of his nativity, Dr. Littrell acquired his early education in its schools, but he later entered the State University at Columbia, Mo., where he was graduated in 1871. He also took a preparatory medical course in the same institution, the department of medicine having just been added. He continued his medical studies and later entered the St. Louis Medical College, but did not graduate at that time, being engaged in practice for eight years before he again entered that school. Prior to this (eight years) he was in practice with Dr. Kuhen, of St. Louis, and Dr. Ward, of Johnson County, Mo., for two years. In the spring of 1874 he came to Pueblo County, Colo., locating in the vicinity of the present town of Rye, which at that time had not been established, and the country round about was all wild and unimproved. Here he successfully engaged in practice until he reentered the St. Louis Medical College, where he completed his studies and was graduated in March, 1882, being better fitted for his chosen calling than he would have been had he graduated some years before without any practical experience. He immediately returned to Rye, where for a quarter of a century he has now been engaged in active practice. Being one of the ablest physicians of the county, he enjoys about the largest practice of any of his professional brethren outside of the city of Pueblo, his patronage coming from a large territory.

February 7, 1876, Dr. Littrell married Miss Almira A. Woodford, who was born near the birthplace of our subject, her father being a contractor of that locality. They now have a family of five children, two sons and three daughters: Virda, wife of Charles Wood, of Denver; Grace, Inez, Harry and Charlie, at home. The family have one of the finest homes in the community, and the beautiful residence is well and tastefully furnished in modern style. There hospitality

reigns supreme, their many friends always feeling sure of a hearty welcome.

In his political views Dr. Littrell is a strong Republican, and takes an active and commendable interest in public affairs. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and Woodmen of the World, and is a supporter of all churches. He is a man of fine personal appearance, is pleasant and genial in manner, and very popular with all classes of people.

WILLIAM NORTH, dealer in general merchandise at Las Animas, was born near Philipstad, Sweden, March 23, 1845, a son of Andrew and Katrina (Quornstrom) Peterson. When he was twelve years of age he began to work in an iron mine with his father, who was a miner, and he continued in the same employment until he was twenty-one years age. He then when to Norway, where he worked in the copper and feldspar mines for three years.

Having decided to seek a home in the United States, in 1869 Mr. North set sail from Bergen, Norway, on a steamer that landed him in this country after a voyage of eleven days. Going as far west as Boone County, Iowa, he secured work in coal mines and for eleven years continued in the same locality. He started there without capital; in fact, after having paid all of his expenses from the old country to Iowa he had only $11 left, but he had good health and an abundance of determination, and did not become in the least discouraged. He was very economical and frugal in his habits, and saved much of the money earned in the Iowa mines.

December 19, 1870, Mr. North married Miss Mary Anderson, who was born in Bergen, Norway, in 1852. He had become acquainted with her in Norway and they had plighted their troth before he came to the United States. As soon as he could afford to establish a home of his own he sent for her and she joined him in Boone County, where they were married. In 1880 he secured a clerkship in a store in Moingona, Boone County, where he was employed six years, resigning the position in order to embark in business for himself. He had previously bought eighty acres of land, which he improved, carrying on the management of his land in addition to the superintendence of his business interests. For one year he had a partner, but during the other seven years carried on business alone. In 1894 he came to Las Animas and opened the store which he has since conducted. Politically he gives his allegiance to the Republican party. In his native land he attended the Lutheran Church and on coming to the United States entered the membership of the denomination, in which he has since served both as a deacon and as church treasurer. He and his wife are the parents of nine children now living, all of whom were born in Iowa. They are named as follows: William, Hilma, Rebecca, August, Esther, Hannah, Martin, Elizabeth and Selma. The family are highly respected among the people of Las Animas, their home town.

ELIAS L. PARKER. Coming to Colorado in 1889, Mr. Parker assisted in the erection of the roundhouse at Cheyenne Wells. In the spring of 1890 he bought a tract of land seven miles northeast of Cheyenne Wells, near the old fort. The land was then a bare, unimproved tract, with only a small cash value; but through his energy and perseverance, many improvements have been made, a good frame house has been built, barns erected, a windmill put up, and the land has been surrounded by good fencing. Upon this ranch he has since engaged in raising cattle and horses.

The father of our subject was Elisha Parker, a native of England, but a resident of Ohio from an early age, and by occupation an agriculturist. He married Hannah Rhodes, a native of Pickaway County, Ohio, and daughter of George Rhodes, who was a farmer, and a soldier in the war of 1812. The Rhodes family removed from Pennsylvania to Ohio in an early day. Five children comprised the family of Elisha and Hannah Parker, those besides our subject being Allen, a farmer of Indiana; Susan, deceased; Clarinda, also deceased; and Ellen, wife of Benjamin C. Drake, of Ohio.

The subject of this sketch was born in Wyandot County, Ohio, in 1838, and was only six years of age when his father died. His education was obtained in local schools in his native county. In youth he learned the carpenter's trade, but the most of his time was devoted to the cultivation of the home farm. In 1885 he removed to Kansas, settling in Rawlins County, where for four years he engaged in farming. From there he came to Colorado and has since been a resident of Cheyenne County. Politically he is a stanch Republican, and during the war (from 1862 to September, 1864) served as a member of the One Hundred and Forty-fourth Ohio Infantry, under Lew Wallace. In 1894 he was

elected a member of the board of county commissioners of Cheyenne County and served for one term. During his residence in Ohio he was actively identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias and Odd Fellows.

The marriage of Mr. Parker, in 1860, united him with Miss Martha J. Harvey, who was born in Marion County, Ohio. When she was a child, she was orphaned by the death of her father, a farmer, who had served as a soldier in the war of 1812. Mr. and Mrs. Parker have four sons and one daughter, viz.: Charles A., William E., Lester M., Edward H. and Princess A.

FRANK D. MANN, dealer in hardware, furniture, agricultural implements, hay, grain and coal, at Burlington, Kit Carson County, came to Colorado in 1886 and settled one and one-half miles from the present site of Burlington. At that time there was no railroad, no village and no stores; in fact, for miles around, the land was utilized only for cattle ranges. He took up a tract of government land and, to meet expenses, for a time worked in the employ of others. When the town was started he opened a meat market, which he conducted for four years, and afterward he carried a stock of dry goods and groceries for a year. Since 1892 he has carried on his present hardware business, to which, from time to time, he has added other lines, his most recent addition being an undertaking department. Besides his business interests he has served as trustee of the town board for four years, is now treasurer of the town and treasurer of the Burlington Creamery Company.

The parents of our subject are William C. and Maria (Daniels) Mann, natives of Pennsylvania, and still residents of that state. His father, who has always followed farm pursuits, is a man of upright character, a member of the Christian Church, and fraternally an Odd Fellow. In his family there are three sons and four daughters. Of these, Louis C. is engaged in the clothing business at Everett, Pa.; U. S. Grant lives in Pennsylvania; Christina Scott is the wife of Vernon Skipper, of Tyrone, Pa.; Effie May married William Bear, of Saltillo, Pa.; Ella Myrtle and Lydia A. are with their parents.

On the home farm in Fulton County, Pa., where he was born in 1861, our subject spent the years of youth. At the age of twenty he went to Monmouth, Ill., where he worked for a short time. Later he was employed on a farm near Oakland, Ill., for a year. Going from there to Auburn, Neb., he secured employment on a farm. Afterward he engaged in farming in Colorado for two years. He then returned to Pennsylvania, but after a short visit, in 1886 he settled near the present site of Burlington, Colo., and has since made his home in Kit Carson County. The business enterprise of which he is the head is one of the largest and best in the county, and the success of the undertaking proves that the proprietor is a man of good judgment and business ability.

DANIEL L. EGGER, county judge of Archuleta County and manager of the Pagosa Springs Printing Company, was born in Monroe County, Ohio, in 1861, a son of John and Elizabeth (Bauman) Egger. His education was obtained in the public schools of his home neighborhood, and after completing his studies he taught for four years in country schools. At the age of twenty-three he entered the office of the Monroe *Journal*, where he remained for three years, meantime learning the printer's trade. In 1887 he settled in Dighton, Kan., where he formed a partnership with John C. Riley, and for a year published the Dighton *Herald*.

Coming to Colorado in the fall of 1888, two years later Mr. Egger settled in Pagosa Springs and established the Pagosa Springs *News*, of which he was proprietor and editor for seven years. The paper is issued weekly and has become one of the most prominent publications of this part of the state. In 1897 he formed a stock company under the name of the Pagosa Springs Printing Company, of which he was elected treasurer and manager. He has been the principal factor in the building up of the paper, and to him its success and popularity are largely due. In addition to this business, he is the owner of a ranch of three hundred and twenty acres, devoted to stock and agriculture, and on this place he has raised, during the past year or two, the largest crops of grain in the vicinity.

In the organization of the Democratic party in Archuleta County Mr. Egger was the prime mover. Until 1898 he was the only man in the county who attended the state conventions of the party. He took a prominent part in the incorporation of the town of Pagosa Springs, of which he was elected town treasurer and served eight terms. In 1892 he was chosen to serve as county

judge and in 1895 was re-elected for a second term of three years. In all the political affairs of the county he has been interested and influential. In 1895 Judge Russell appointed him clerk of the district court, which office he has since held. As a member of the school board he has promoted the educational interests of his town. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In 1885 he was united in marriage with Adele Reef, by whom he has four children, Leroy D., Marie, Helen and Reef.

ANTONIO ARCADIA SALAZAR, dealer in merchandise and farm implements and supplies at San Luis, Costilla County, was born in Abiquin, N. M., in 1848, a son of Juan Manuel Salazar. When two years of age he was left fatherless, his father, a stockman, having been killed by the Ute Indians, January 1, 1850, at the same time that thirteen others were murdered in retaliation for the murder of an Indian by a charcoal manufacturer named Bacado. From the time that he was eight years of age he was practically self-supporting. His first employment was at sheep-herding. When he was eleven he came to Colorado and has since made his home in the southern part of this state. From 1860 to 1862 he was in La Veta, then a small station without settlers, while in the entire surrounding country there were no people except at the Mexican town of Badito. In 1863 he went to Cold Curbert Creek, where he engaged in ranching.

November 4, 1864, Mr. Salazar began to work for H. E. Easterday, of San Luis, who owned a store and also built a mill that is still standing. At that time he could neither read nor write, but seeing the necessity of mastering these elementary studies, he set himself diligently to work, and in thirty days had mastered them sufficiently to enable him to transact the business. He continued with Mr. Easterday until February, 1867, when he began to farm six miles west of San Luis, but after one season he removed to Red Rock, near Fort Lyon. June 1, 1868, he returned to San Luis and for six years was employed in a store, after which, in 1874, he established a mercantile business on the site of his present store. In 1895 his store and stock were burned by an incendiary, with a loss of $15,000. Immediately afterward he built his present store, with a frontage of one hundred and fifteen feet, and here he has one of the largest stores in this part of the state. He also owns several thousand acres of grazing and farming land in this county, and has on the range about four hundred head of cattle.

Various public offices have been filled by Mr. Salazar. In 1874 he was elected school superintendent of the county and the following year he was chosen county judge. In 1880 he was elected to the legislature, where he served for one term. During that time he was the father of the bill to destroy the loco weed, which bill was passed. In 1882 he was chosen to represent the nineteenth senatorial district in the state senate. He was returned to the state legislature in 1894 and 1896, and took part in various measures pertaining to the welfare of his section of the state and his countrymen. He has assisted in the building of schoolhouses and churches, and has contributed to other public projects.

February 26, 1874, Mr. Salazar married Genoveva Gallegos, daughter of Jose Dario Gallegos. They became the parents of eight living children, all of whom have been given collegiate advantages. They are: Rebecca, the wife of F. G. Lopez, of New Mexico; Juan M., named for his grandfather; Odila, wife of E. I. Gonzalez, who lives in New Mexico within a hundred yards of the birthplace of Mr. Salazar; Delfino, Cedalia, Eliza, Margarita and Casilda. The family have an elegant home and are surrounded by every comfort which ample means can provide.

JOHN A. MC DOWELL, assessor of Prowers County, is one of the prominent Republicans of this section of the state. From early boyhood he has been interested in politics, and has supported enthusiastically the principles of his chosen party. In 1897 he was nominated for the office of assessor, and was elected by a majority of three hundred and fifty-seven, which is the largest majority ever given here for this office. The duties of the position he is discharging with ability and energy, and his term of service has been eminently satisfactory to all.

A resident of Prowers County since 1885, Mr. McDowell was born in Venango County, Pa., October 25, 1851, a son of James W. and Susan B. (Wingard) McDowell. He remained on the home farm during boyhood and received such educational advantages as the local schools afforded. At the age of seventeen he began to earn his own livelihood, and for a time was employed by others. The earnings thus made were carefully invested, and he became the owner of several oil wells in Pennsylvania. Through judi-

cious investments he secured a competence, and was worth about $20,000, but the larger part of this he lost through the manipulations of the Standard Oil Company.

During his residence in Pennsylvania, Mr. McDowell was married to Miss Emma Cline, a native of that state. In 1880 he came west and for some years was engaged in prospecting and mining in New Mexico, from which place he came to Bent (now Prowers) County in 1885. With no capital to aid him in starting, he pre-empted land three miles east of Lamar, and there remained for some years, giving his attention to the cultivation and improvement of the property. At this writing he owns three ranches, all in Prowers County. He and his wife are the parents of four children, namely: Harry, who is married and lives in Lamar, being foreman for the Great Plain Storage Company; Laura, who is the wife of W. A. Leonard, of Lamar; Raphey, at home; and Sadie, wife of N. N. McLean.

Mr. McDowell was made a Mason in Lamar Lodge No. 90, to which he now belongs, and he is also identified with Oriental Chapter, R. A.M. in this place. The Woodmen of the World and the Order of Maccabees number him among their members. He is one of the progressive citizens of Lamar, and favors all plans for the benefit of his town and county.

REV. SALVATOR PERSONÉ, superior of the Order of Jesuit Fathers at Trinidad, was born in Italy, December 25, 1833. He was educated in the best schools of Naples and France and at Frederick City, Md., and was afforded every advantage which ample means could provide, or a mind, ambitious for knowledge, could suggest. Upon the completion of his collegiate course he engaged in teaching, and for some time was connected with theological schools in France and Italy.

Desiring to undertake missionary work in the new world, in 1871 Father Personé crossed the Atlantic to America and studied for one year at Frederick City, Md. His first assignment was in New Mexico, where he built Las Vegas College, and of this institution he continued to be president for eleven years. In 1888 the Jesuit Fathers transferred the college to Denver, in which city he founded and opened a new school, and of this he remained president for four years. During the entire time of his educational work he continued to be deeply interested in missionary efforts, and frequently visited remote districts, where he ministered to the spiritual welfare of the Roman Catholics.

In 1892 Father Personé accepted the position he now holds, that of superior of the Jesuit priests of Las Animas County, which embraces twenty-two different chapels. For the responsibilities of his holy office his long years of training and practical work admirably qualify him. For forty-five years he has given himself wholly to Christian labors, and the famous order to which he belongs has no representative more faithful or self-sacrificing than Father Personé.

HON. JOSEPH E. REYNOLDS, who came to his present farm in 1882, secured a homestead grant of two hundred and eighty acres, and afterward, by purchase, added to the estate until he is now the owner of seven hundred and twenty acres, improved with good buildings and containing the necessary equipments of a model farm. The ranch stands on section 6, township 12, range 67 west, one and three-quarters miles northeast of Husted, El Paso County. In politics he has adhered to the Republican party from youth, and cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln. Elected to the eighth and ninth general assemblies of the state legislature, he served as chairman of the committee on appropriations, as member of the committees on the World's Fair, state institutions, corporations and railroads, and took an active part in securing the passage of various important bills. He was chief of the Colorado Horticultural Department at the World's Fair. He was a member of the extra session called by Governor Waite. He introduced the bill and secured its passage for building the state reservoir at Monument.

In Westmoreland County, Pa., Mr. Reynolds was born November 25, 1844, a son of Levi and Eliza (Norris) Reynolds. His father, who was born in Cecil County, Md., of Quaker parentage, learned the carpenter's trade. He removed to Pennsylvania, where he met and married Miss Norris, and they continued to reside in Westmoreland County until death. They were the parents of three children: Joseph E.; Levi, who is a farmer, carpenter and owner of a sawmill, and also owns the old homestead; and Eliza Jane, who married Elias Moose and lives in Indiana County, Pa.

When about fourteen years of age our subject began to learn the carpenter's trade, under his

father's instruction. In September, 1862, he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Infantry, afterward known as Pearson's Zouaves. He participated in the battles of Antietam, Federicksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, but afteward fell a victim to typhoid fever, and was very ill for months. When able to leave the hospital he was detailed to carpenter's work; but after a time was able to go to the front, and participated in other engagements. While in the hospital he took advantage of night school and as a result of his studies there was successful in passing the examination entitling him to a lieutenant's commission in a company of colored troops, but before he began to act in that office the war closed. He was twice wounded in battle, once at Gettysburg, where he received a flesh wound in the left arm, and once at Chancellorsville, where he received another flesh wound and had his overcoat shot full of holes. He took part in the grand review.

On returning home at the end of the war Mr. Reynolds began life as a farmer and carpenter. In 1866 he went to Omaha, where he worked on the Union Pacific Railroad, having charge of a force detailed to build tanks and windmills, building all of these west of Sherman, Wyo., to Salt Lake, and a number east of Sherman. After two years on the Union Pacific he went back east. December 23, 1869, he married Miss Sarah Ann McConnell, who was born in Westmoreland County, Pa., a daughter of D. K. and Harriet (Sloan) McConnell.

After four years in Pennsylvania Mr. Reynolds came to Colorado and for a time was sawyer for Sloan's sawmill in Denver, but after two years moved to the divide and worked in sawmills there. In 1882 he came to the farm where he has since resided, and during the same year he built a substantial residence. He and his wife have had six children: Frank, who was born in Westmoreland County, Pa.; Olive, born in Denver; Harriet, who was born in Pennsylvania; Mary, who was born in El Paso County; Minnie, who died at the age of seven and one-half months; and Raymond, who was born on the home farm. In religion Mr. Reynolds is a believer in Quaker doctrines. While in Pennsylvania he was made a Mason, and there took three degrees. In Omaha he took the Chapter, Council and Commandery degrees, and in Colorado he has taken the Shriner and Scottish Rite degrees, up to the thirty-second.

THOMAS B. MITCHELL, proprietor of the Mitchell house, at Fountain, El Paso County, was born in Holmes County, Ohio, March 3, 1829, a son of Alexander and Eleanor (Beattie) Mitchell, natives respectively of County Donegal, Ireland, and Washington County, Pa. His father, who crossed the ocean at eighteen years of age, was married in Holmes County, Ohio, and continued to reside there, upon a farm, until within a few years of his death, when he removed to Jefferson County, Iowa. He died near Fairfield and is buried there, by the side of his wife, whose death occurred within a month of his own. He was about seventy-five years of age. Of his family of nine children, eight attained mature years, but only two are now living, Thomas B., and Alexander, who is in Fairfield, Iowa.

The subject of this sketch, who was third among the nine children in the family, passed his boyhood years in Holmes County and received a fair common-school education there. At twenty years of age he began to work upon a farm, receiving $9 a month. His health, however, could not endure the strain of farm work, and when he was twenty-two he turned his attention to the shoemaker's trade, opening a shoe store and hiring men, at the same time learning the trade. After two or three years at the trade in Ohio he went to Iowa, in 1858, and settled in Cedar County, where he entered government land and improved a farm.

January 18, 1860, Mr. Mitchell married Miss Margaret Tidball, who was born and reared in Holmes County, Ohio, and had been his friend from childhood. She was a daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Thompson) Tidball, who were probably natives of Washington County, Pa. Her paternal ancestors came from England, but were of Scotch descent. Her mother died when she was three years of age and her father when she was fourteen. Though reared in the Presbyterian faith, both she and her husband are now identified with the Christian Church, in which he is serving as a deacon. They have only one living child, Minnie, who was born in Cedar County, Iowa, and became the wife of Elliott H. Kirk in 1888. There are two grandchildren, Howard Earl and Margaret, of whom Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell are very proud.

After his marriage Mr. Mitchell went to Iowa and engaged in farming. In 1862 he enlisted in Company G, Thirty-first Iowa Infantry, which

was sent along the Mississippi. However, the exposure and hardships of army life undermined his health to such an extent that he was able to do but little active duty. He was sick in the hospital while Vicksburg was being stormed, later was transferred to the hospital at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and finally to the Keokuk Hospital. While there he was discharged from the service, on account of general disability. Meantime his wife had returned to Ohio, and he joined her there, but after a few months went back to Cedar County and resumed farming. In 1866 he removed to the vicinity of Fairfield, where he made his home with his parents, in order to take care of them. Finally his own health became so poor that he was obliged to seek a more pleasant climate. He came to Colorado in 1871 and engaged in farming, buying and entering land, and carrying on a farm for several years. Meantime he moved to his present home in 1872. From time to time he has added to his house, and finally entered the hotel business, in order to accommodate the need for such a place here.

From the organization of the Republican party Mr. Mitchell has been firm in his allegiance to its principles. He voted for Scott in 1852 and has supported every Republican candidate since that time. He was elected justice of the peace in Fountain and was successful in settling, before they were taken to trial, all but a very few out of the many cases brought to him. While in Fairfield, Iowa, he was identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Mitchell has met with fair success in life; this, too, in spite of the fact that he began for himself without means, and by his industry and perseverance, with no aid except that given him by his capable wife, has gained a competence and provided his family with all the comforts of life.

JOHN WOLFE, a retired farmer and miner, resides one mile west of Ivywild, on the Cheyenne Canon road, in El Paso County, and two miles from the Cheyenne mountains. Here at one time he had four hundred and eighty acres, a part of which he had bought as a squatter's claim from William Hawbert, the original settler. After working in the employ of Mr. Hawbert for a time Mr. Wolfe bought his right to the land in the winter of 1863. He homesteaded the property and his deed bears the signature of the president of the United States, Ulysses S. Grant.

Born in Harrison County, Ohio, December 22, 1832, our subject was a son of Thomas L. and Mary (Kelly) Wolfe. His father, who was a farmer, removed to Jefferson County, Ohio, when our subject was five years of age, and two years later he went to Clayton County, Iowa, entering land there from the government, and continuing to reside there during the remainder of his life. Our subject received such advantages as the schools in Jefferson County afforded. He had also the advantage of instruction from his father, who was a school teacher as well as a farmer, and trained his son carefully at home.

In Iowa Mr. Wolfe, with his father and brother, entered land, which they owned and operated in partnership. In 1860 he and a brother-in-law, William Sturm, came to Colorado, spending two months on the road and making the trip with ox-teams. Soon after he reached Denver he was taken ill with black tongue fever, and for three months was confined to his bed. His long sickness consumed all of his money, and by the time he was able to resume work he had only a half-dollar left. Meantime his brother-in-law had gone to the mountains, and when he returned to Denver, our subject having secured employment as cook in a camp, he was not able to find him, so concluded he was dead and buried. Thinking, however, there might be a possibility of the reverse being true, he left a letter in the postoffice. As soon as our subject received the letter he immediately started for the mountains. The trip was a lonely one. All the way from Denver to the mines he met but one man. At night he slept beneath the open sky, rising in the morning to pursue his journey. When at last he reached the mines he worked at first in a small store, it being then too cold to engage in mining. Later he went to the camp at Breckenridge, and during the summer engaged in mining, but in the winter proceeded to Georgia Gulch, where he remained some months. In the summer of the next year he began mining for himself. During the following winter he worked by the day and laid the foundation of the money he afterward used in the purchase of a farm. Turning his attention to farming, as prices were good, he was successful from the first.

In 1864 Mr. Wolfe enlisted in Company G, Third Colorado Cavalry, under Colonel Shoup, and was assigned to duty in the service against the Indians. He took part in the battle of Sand Creek. Indians were at that time very hostile,

and he saw one savage who had the scalps of fourteen white men. Mr. Wolfe terminated his wicked career by shooting him, but he could not complete the revenge by scalping him, as such methods were too barbarous to suit him. In 1865 he returned to Iowa and spent the winter. On his return he gave his attention to farming. In 1877 he went to the Black Hills in Dakota, but was not very successful, as Indians were troublesome and made it almost impossible to work. In 1878 he went to Leadville, where he worked for some time and was fairly successful. Ever since then he has been interested in mining. In political matters he is a Republican.

January 16, 1894, Mr. Wolfe married Mrs. Mary Worrell, née Harland, whom he had known for twenty-four years. She was born in Richland, Keokuk County, Iowa, a daughter of Carter S. and Nancy (Yates) Harland. She was fourteen years of age when she accompanied her parents from Iowa to Colorado. Her first marriage, which took place in Colorado Springs in 1876, united her with W. H. Worrell, who died in 1889. She is a well-educated lady, and was a graduate of the high school at Richland, Iowa, after which she taught school for one year in Iowa and two years in Colorado.

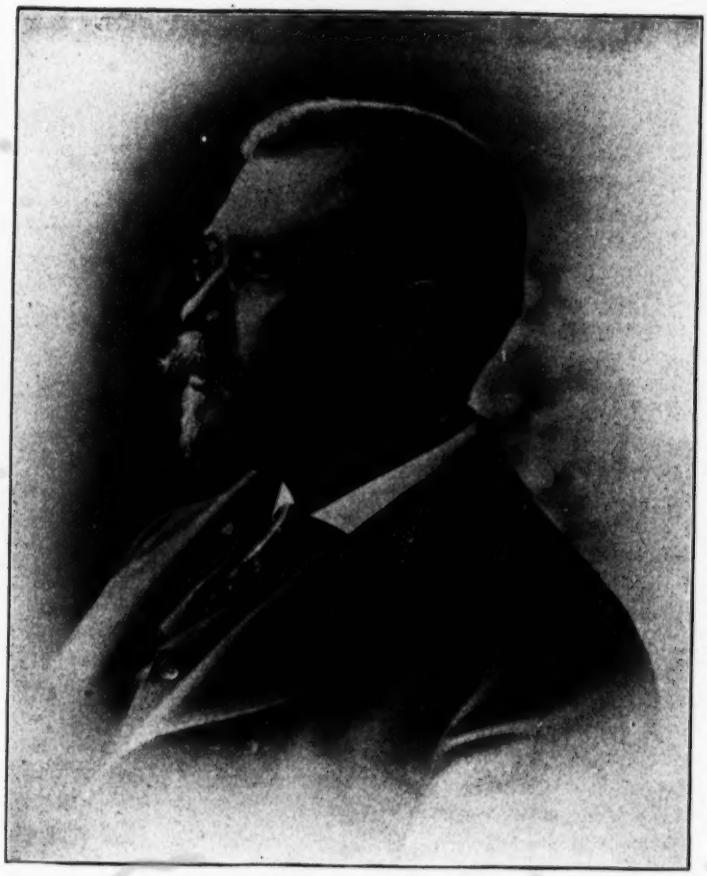
HON. EMRI ALLEN SMITH owns four hundred acres of irrigated and improved land lying on Fountain Creek, section 24, township 15, range 66 west, three miles north of Fountain, El Paso County. This property he secured shortly after his arrival in Colorado in 1865, and here he has since made his home. The family of which he is a member has been represented in America since early colonial days, the first of the name here having come from either England or Wales. His paternal grandfather, Thomas Smith, who was a Virginian planter, served through the entire period of the Revolutionary war.

Mr. Smith was born in Loudoun County, Va., July 30, 1829, a son of James Martin and Mary S. (Berry) Smith. His father, who was a farmer by occupation, also in early life engaged in trading with flatboats in the south. About 1833 he removed to Belmont County, Ohio, where he became the owner of several hundred acres and a man of wealth. In that county he remained until his death. He was the father of a large family, but only four are now living, and three of these reside in Belmont County. Our subject attended the local public schools and later studied in an academy in Wheeling, W. Va., which was just across the river from his home. He remained with his parents until he married, at twenty-two years of age. That event, which took place September 20, 1851, united him with Miss Judith Cell, who was born in Pennsylvania December 29, 1829, accompanied her parents to Guernsey County, Ohio, and later to Belmont County, where she became acquained with Mr. Smith. Afterward she went with her parents to Benton County, Ind., where she was married. She is a sister of David and Joseph Cell, in whose biographies the family history appears.

After his marriage Mr. Smith settled upon the old Ohio homestead, but soon removed to Benton County, Ind., and in the spring of 1855 settled in Knox County, Mo., where he practiced law. During his residence in Ohio he had read law and gained a fair knowledge of jurisprudence, and his readings were continued in Indiana and Missouri. Just before the outbreak of the war he went to Mississippi, looking for a suitable location. He remained there about eighteen months, when he made his way back through the lines to his family in Missouri. At the close of the war, in 1865, he started for southern Colorado, driving across the plains with a four-horse team, accompanied by his family. The trip took about six weeks. At that time Indians were very troublesome and white emigrants were in great danger, especially when they traveled in small parties.

Filing a claim on a tract of land Mr. Smith settled in El Paso County, where he has since resided. In politics he is somewhat independent, although his father was a Henry Clay Whig and later a Jacksonian Democrat. While living in Indiana he was appointed circuit judge to fill a vacancy and held the office during two terms of court. Since coming to Colorado he has been nominated for county judge, but the Democratic party, which nominated him, is in the minority here. In 1856 he became a member of Edina Lodge, A. F. & A. M., in Knox County, Mo. After coming west he assisted in organizing El Paso Lodge No. 13, A. F. & A. M., in Colorado City, of which he is still a member.

The family of Mr. and Mrs. Smith was composed of eight children. The first-born, Arthur A., died in infancy and was buried in Oxford, Ind. Mary, who was well educated and became a teacher, died in El Paso County and is buried



John S. Kennedy

in the Fountain cemetery. Amelia married Herbert Cell and died in Kansas, leaving five children. Alveretta is the wife of William P. Johnson, and has three children; they reside on her father's farm. Charles H., who is a lawyer by profession, went to Central America as manager for a coffee plantation there. Robert L. resides with his parents. William E., who lives in Knox County, Mo., is married and has four children. Grace, who married David G. Stoddard, resides in El Paso County, near Table Rock.

JOHN S. HUNT, a popular and rising attorney of Colorado Springs, is engaged in the practice of civil, corporation and mining law, and is acting as counsel for a number of mining companies in the Cripple Creek region, as well as for other corporations. He came to this city in the fall of 1892 and associated himself with T. H. Edsall, of the firm of Pattison, Edsall & Hobson. Since the death of Mr. Edsall he has engaged in practice for himself, and has represented the firm of Pattison, Waldron & Devine, attorneys, of Denver.

The Hunt family is of English descent, but was represented in this country at an early day, its members living at Hunt's Point, Long Island. The grandfather of our subject, Ward Hunt, was a son of Montgomery Hunt, who was one of the first settlers of Utica, N. Y., and became the first cashier of the Bank of Utica (now the First National Bank). Ward Hunt, who was born in Utica, N. Y., graduated from Union College at Schenectady, and in 1872 was appointed by President Grant associate justice of the United States supreme court, prior to which he had served as judge of the court of appeals of New York state. He was an intimate personal friend of the illustrious statesman, Roscoe Conkling. He continued to serve on the bench until his death, which occurred in 1885.

Ward Hunt, Jr., father of our subject, was born in Utica, and graduated from Hamilton College. He engaged in the practice of law in his native city until 1885, when ill health caused him to remove to Colorado. He is now living retired in Colorado Springs. Fraternally he is a Mason. His wife, who was Annette Taylor, a native of Utica, was a daughter of Hon. William B. Taylor, who was born in Utica, served for several years as state engineer, and was a well-known civil engineer, practicing for years. Gen. Chester A. Arthur was one of his intimate friends. He died in Utica in 1894, at seventy-one years. His father was a native of England and emigrated from there to New York. The mother of Ward Hunt, Jr., was Ann Savage, daughter of Judge John Savage, of Salem, Washington County, N. Y., who was judge of the New York court of appeals for many years and also chief justice; his father, who was a member of a Vermont family, served as an officer in the Revolution and afterward was elected sheriff of Washington County.

The only child of his parents, our subject was born in Utica, N. Y., May 16, 1866. He graduated from the Utica free academy in 1883 and from Amherst College in 1887 with the degree of A. B. He was a member of the Alpha Delta Phi Society and is still identified with the alumni association. His father had removed to Colorado, but he remained in the old office in Utica, where he studied law. He then spent one year at the Columbia Law School in New York City. In 1889 he was admitted to the bar of New York and opened an office on Wall, and afterwards on Cedar street, New York City, where he remained until his removal to Colorado Springs in the fall of 1892. He is a member of the El Paso and Country Clubs, and politically is active in his support of Republican principles.

JAMES H. SHUMATE, who is a progressive farmer of El Paso County, owns and operates a ranch on section 13, township 12, range 67 west, near the village of Husted. He was born in Monroe County, W. Va., May 19, 1841, a son of George W. and Nancy A. (Martin) Shumate. His father, who was a native of the same county, descended from a pioneer family, and his mother was born in the adjoining county of Mercer. When he was thirteen years of age his parents sold out and in 1854 removed to Ray County, Mo., but before they were settled in their new home both died of cholera, within six days of each other. They left six children, the eldest of whom was fifteen and the youngest three. It was impossible to keep the family together, and the children were soon scattered. Three boys were taken into the home of an uncle, while the three girls were taken by another uncle. James, being next to the oldest of the family, soon began to work out, and with the wages he received assisted in the support of his sisters. He had few opportunities to attend school, but learned to read, write and cipher.

In 1860, at the time of the great Pike's Peak

excitement, Mr. Shumate came to Colorado, driving a team of six yoke of cattle, and spending six weeks on the road. While at the Little Blue, in Nebraska, he witnessed a battle between two tribes of Indians, remaining the entire day to witness the conflict and giving shelter to an Indian who claimed to be a doctor. In the fall he reached Denver, but after six days started back east. The following year he made two trips, taking the route along the Arkansas River by Fort Lyons.

In Andrew, Mo., September 22, 1863, Mr. Shumate married Miss Margaret E. McElroy, with whom he had become acquainted in 1860. She was born in Lafayette County, Mo., a daughter of David B. and Gula E. (Howell) McElroy, who were born and reared in Tennessee, but eloped and were married in Missouri. In the spring of 1864 Mr. Shumate and his wife crossed the plains with a horse-team, spending five weeks on the way. They spent one year in Central City, and then he rented a ranch four miles north of Denver, where he raised potatoes. These he sold in Central City for fifty cents a pound or $400 for eight hundred pounds, his crop bringing him $3,200 the first year. In the fall of 1865, owing to the death of his wife's sister and the poor health of her father, they drove back to Missouri. It was their intention to return in the spring of 1866, with cows, but they were persuaded to remain in Missouri. Accordingly they bought a farm and remained until 1873.

However, Mr. Shumate was not content there, and in 1873 he drove a bunch of cattle across the plains and settled on the farm where he now lives. By homesteading and purchasing land he accumulated fourteen hundred acres, some of which he has since traded for Denver property, and now owns four hundred and sixty acres. He and his wife have no children of their own, but adopted a son of Mrs. Shumate's brother. This boy, Valdimir Shumate, was born in El Paso County, November 7, 1883, a son of William and Susan (Shelley) McElroy. His mother died when he was a few days old and his father when he was thirteen years of age, after which he was adopted by Mr. Shumate, with whom he had been since infancy.

When Mr. Shumate homesteaded his present property it was wild land. He built a log room, 14x16, where he lived for a year, then put up another room. He carried on a dairy and for five years supplied the hotel at Manitou with butter. In 1879 he started a store at what is now Husted, where he built a good house and lived for a few years. In the summers of 1881 and 1882 he sold $70,000 worth of goods, and at the same time acted as postmaster, filling that position for six years. In the winter of 1885-86 he bought property in Colorado Springs, where he resided for two years, returning from there to his ranch. Two years later he again went to the city, where he remained for two years. In 1892 he returned to the ranch, where he has since resided, engaging in general farm pursuits. Politically he is a Democrat. Reared in the Baptist faith, he has continued connected with that denomination and is serving the Husted Baptist Church as clerk and trustee.

MARCUS BARRETT CORBIN, deceased, homesteaded a tract of land in 1870, near Fountain, El Paso County. Afterward, from time to time, he made improvements to the place and increased its value by his thrifty management. By additional purchase he became the owner of eleven hundred acres, which he devoted principally to stock-raising, although to some extent he engaged in general farm pursuits. He was born at Dudley, Mass., November 2, 1829, a son of Joshua and Almira (Barrett) Corbin, and a grandson of John Joshua Corbin, a Revolutionary soldier. The first ten years of his life were passed uneventfully in the factory village where he made his home. His parents being poor, he secured work in a factory and in that way assisted in his support. At twelve years of age he went to make his home with an uncle, who was well-to-do, and who owned a farm in Dudley. There he spent the years of youth. He was apprenticed to the millwright's trade, at which he served until he had mastered the occupation. Afterward he went to Wisconsin and worked in a lumber yard, also for a time in the pineries, then farmed in Rock County.

During the short time he spent in Rock County Mr. Corbin became acquainted with Miss Mary L. Warren, whom he married September 27, 1853. Soon afterward he removed to Pea Ridge, Sauk County, where he bought government land and engaged in farming. About 1857 he sold that place and moved to Nebraska, where he settled near Nebraska City and carried on agricultural pursuits. At the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in the service as a cavalryman and served about eighteen months. In 1870 he came to Colorado, making the trip by

railroad to Evans and from there to Denver, thence to Pueblo, where he bought town lots. After one summer there he homesteaded the claim in El Paso County where his widow now resides.

Mr. and Mrs. Corbin were the parents of eight children, of whom four are now living. Belle, who was born near Nebraska City, Neb., is the wife of Curtis Hutchin and has five children; they live at Cedar Hill, N. M. Edith, who was born in Nebraska, married Van E. Rouse, of Colorado Springs, and they have one child. Stanley, who was born in Nebraska, is married and resides in Fountain. May, who was born in Fountain, is the wife of Homer West.

Politically Mr. Corbin inclined toward the platform of the Republican party, although his strong temperance principles made him a sympathizer with the Prohibitionists. He and his wife were both reared in the Baptist faith and he served as a deacon in that denomination. At one time he was actively identified with the Odd Fellows. His death occurred May 19, 1896, mourned by the many friends whom he had won during the years of his residence in El Paso County and who realized that, in his death, one of their best citizens was gone. His body was laid to rest in Fountain cemetery.

Mrs. Corbin was a daughter of Nathaniel Warren, who was born in Canaan, N. Y. In West Stockbridge, Mass., he married Laura Ann Fitch, who was born in that state. For several years they resided in Palmyra, N. Y., where Mr. Warren engaged in the monument business. From that city he brought his family west as far as Wisconsin, about 1845, and there he spent his declining years upon a farm. A few months before his death he came to Colorado, and here he passed away at the age of eighty-four years. His remains were taken to Wisconsin and laid to rest by the side of his wife's body at Newark. His first wife, who was the mother of Mrs. Corbin, died when the latter was four years of age and was buried at Palmyra, N. Y.

SYLVESTER M. BUZZARD, a pioneer of 1862, owns and occupies a ranch on section 26, township 13, range 64 west, seven miles southeast of Falcon, El Paso County. He has been a witness of all the changes wrought in this section of country since pioneer days and endured the hardships incident to frontier life. During the early days Indians were very troublesome and frequently the settlers were in peril of their lives. At the time of the Indian raid in 1868 the people made a fortification at Colorado City and remained there some time for protection, but finally the men went to their various ranches in order to gather their crops. On the 3d of September Mr. Buzzard and another farmer were hauling in their wheat when a man galloped up, bearing the tidings that the redmen were on a raid. He started his oxen toward his house, while his neighbor ran home to get his money. Jumping on a horse Mr. Buzzard rode two miles to the point where the people had congregated. He found them hid in ditches, prepared to fire when the proper time came. He rode to the Bates ranch to warn them, but Mrs. Bates at first refused to leave, insisting upon waiting for her son, who had gone out after timber. Finally he persuaded her to go, and he proceeded to tell her son and husband, whom he brought into the fort. Then, with another man, he rode nine miles to warn a man who was still out, but found the latter had already received warning. In all these trips he incurred great danger from savages lurking in hidden places, but feeling his errands were necessary to save the lives of others, he did not hesitate. After threatening the settlers for some time the Indians retreated, evidently concluding there was danger in making an attack.

Mr. Buzzard was born in Hampshire County, W. Va., August 8, 1838, a son of William and Lucinda (Smoot) Buzzard. His father, who was a native of Hampshire County, was a son of Jacob Buzzard, who removed from his native valley, the Shenandoah, and settled in Hampshire County in early manhood. William Buzzard died in 1842, leaving nine children, of whom Sylvester was fifth. Afterward the mother was again married and our subject continued to make his home with her until he was eighteen. Free schools had not been introduced into that section of country and he had little opportunity to acquire an education, but learned to read, write and cipher. From nineteen years of age he was self-supporting. Going to Ohio he worked on a farm in Highland County for four years, sending his mother regularly one-half of his wages. In the fall of 1860 he went to Adams County, Ill., where he remained one winter. Though he was reared a Democrat, when Abraham Lincoln became a candidate for president he supported him and is proud of having voted for him. In the spring of 1861 he went to Montgomery County, Iowa, where he worked on a farm. While there

he joined the Home Guards, who were called out to fight guerillas, and spent two weeks in the chase.

In the fall of 1861 Mr. Buzzard went to Atchison County, Mo., where he became a member, for six months, of the Missouri state militia, and was stationed at Rockport, that county. He served as first duty sergeant and did scouting duty mostly. Often he was in close quarters, with the enemy near, and several times he succeeded in capturing one of the Confederate soldiers. After being honorably discharged he went to Iowa, and in May, 1862, with an ox-team, started for Colorado. He was one of a large party, for whom he did the cooking and drove a team. The journey occupied from May 28 to July 26. From Denver he went to Lincoln City, where he worked in the mines for a short time. It was in the fall of 1862 that he came to Colorado City, and he spent the winter in hunting on the St. Vrain. In the spring of 1863 he worked on a ranch four miles south of Colorado City. One year later he went to Idaho to dig gold, but returned in November with less money than he had taken with him, besides which he had experienced great hardships in the trip. The snow had fallen to a great depth and huge drifts made the way almost impassable, but at the stage stations they were refused admission and were obliged to proceed. Besides the six men there were two women in the party. They camped all night in their wagons, but in the morning went to the stage station and forced the proprietors there to furnish them with breakfast. The next day the storm was so severe that they lost their way, and had it not been for the determination of one man and his wife our subject would have turned out the mules and given up the battle.

On returning to Colorado City Mr. Buzzard rented land near the town and during the same year he bought a pre-emption claim and planted a crop. In spite of grasshoppers he secured thirty bushels of wheat to the acre, for which he was paid $7.80 per bushel, and he also raised a good crop of oats. After some years he was given a deed for his land. In the fall of 1865 he was appointed county assessor to fill a vacancy, and the two ensuing years he was elected. Afterward he served for one term as county treasurer. Besides discharging the duties of the office he carried on his farm. In 1870 he laid a claim to property where he now lives, and in the fall of that year he bought one hundred head of sheep, with which he started a sheep ranch. The next year he moved here. He continued steadily at work for years after he came to Colorado and did not make a trip back east until 1869, when he returned to Ohio. From time to time he has bought land and now owns twenty-two hundred acres, upon which he engages in the sheep business. He has had as many as nine thousand head at one time and received in one year $10,000 from the business.

In Denver April 10, 1884, Mr. Buzzard married Mrs. Sarah McKinney, née Milner, of El Paso County, a native of Highland County, Ohio, and a schoolmate of Mr. Buzzard in childhood days. They have two children, Sissyl and Milton M., both of whom were born on the home ranch.

As has been intimated, Mr. Buzzard is a Republican. Fraternally he has been a member of El Paso Lodge No. 13, A. F. & A. M., since 1865, in which he served as junior warden and for two terms as worshipful master, being the oldest living master of the blue lodge.

JOSEPH S. MC CLUNG came to Colorado in 1885 and in 1887 homesteaded a tract of land two miles east of Granada, Prowers County. In addition to his homestead he also entered a tree claim and afterward bought one hundred and sixty acres, which made his aggregate possessions four hundred and eighty acres. From this he has sold forty acres. He has put excellent improvements on his land, which is under the Prowers County Land and Canal Company's ditch and the XY ditch.

The son of James D. and Agnes (Sharp) McClung, our subject was born in White County, Ill., March 11, 1860. He was about six years of age when his parents removed to Johnson County, Mo., and settled upon a farm. After the death of his father, in 1872, his mother took her six children to Fairfield County, Ohio, her native county, and there our subject made his home with an uncle on a farm. He was given excellent educational advantages. When nineteen years of age he entered the normal school at Lebanon, Ohio, and the following year began to teach a country school in Ohio. In 1883 he removed west to Dodge City, Kan., and was employed on a cattle ranch there, also in No Man's Land. In 1885 he came to Colorado with the cattle company, and since 1885 has lived in Prowers County.

REV. H. B. HITCHINGS.

Reared a Democrat, Mr. McClung cast his first presidential vote in 1884, when he supported Cleveland. In 1889 his party nominated him for assessor of Prowers County. In 1895 he was elected county commissioner by a majority of one hundred and thirty-eight, and during his term of office the Carlton bridge was built and the iron bridge at Lamar completed. He was made a Mason in Granada Lodge No. 72, A. F. & A. M., in 1894, and has served as junior warden, secretary and worshipful master, having held the office of secretary for three years. He is a persevering and capable man, and is held in the highest esteem by his entire circle of acquaintances.

REV. HORACE B. HITCHINGS, whose home is in New York City, but who has extensive interests in Colorado, was born in Malden, Mass., January 31, 1831, a son of James and Eunice Moore (McIntosh) Hitchings, both descendants of colonial families. His father, who was an agriculturist by occupation, spent his entire life at Malden, and died there when ninety-seven years of age. In disposition he was devoutly religious, unobtrusive and unpretentious, industrious and kind-hearted, a man who gave his attention closely to personal duties without any desire to enter public life. He was a son of a Revolutionary hero, James Hitchings, who was a participant in the Battle of Bunker Hill, but later entered the navy, and took an active part in the war against England. Finally taken prisoner, he was sent to Halifax, there paroled, and started back to Massachusetts in the Cartil-Snow, Swift, September 30, 1778, but en route to his home died, it is supposed the victim of poison administered by the British. Rev. Mr. Hitchings' maternal grandfather, Peter McIntosh, was one of the famous "Boston tea party," and helped throw the tea into Boston harbor. He was an intimate and lifelong friend of Paul Revere.

The first twelve years in the life of Horace B. Hitchings were spent in his native town of Malden. He went from there to a noted Baptist school in Middleborough and prepared for college. Later he matriculated in Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., where he took the regular course, graduating in 1854, with the degree of A. M. With the ministerial profession in view he entered Berkeley Divinity School at Middletown, Conn., where he completed the course. After having been ordained by Bishop (now Presiding Bishop) Williams, to the ministry of the Episcopal Church, he accepted a pastorate in East Haddam, Conn., where he remained, as rector of St. Stephen's Church, for six years.

When the tide of emigration poured westward at the discovery of gold in Colorado there was a lack of ministers and churches to attend to the spiritual needs of the new settlers. A few earnest communicants of the Episcopal Church residing in Denver determined to remedy this so far as lay in their power. They organized a parish, naming it (very appropriately then) St. John's in the Wilderness. The parish was put in temporary charge of an army chaplain stationed at Denver until a permanent rector could be obtained. Rev. Mr. Hitchings, in his quiet country parish in Connecticut, was greatly astonished to receive a call as rector to a parish in Denver. He had never heard of Denver or Colorado, and most diligent search in the latest and most authentic maps gave no information as to the locality of the town. He concluded some college friends had been playing a joke on him, and put the call aside, giving it no serious thought, until a letter came from Bishop Talbot some weeks later, begging him not to decline the call, but wait until all the particulars of the place and circumstances of the situation could be communicated. Denver was a reality and the call was genuine.

Further information from the bishop and others led to due and prayerful consideration of the matter, and against the advice of all his friends and the wishes of his bishop in Connecticut, he concluded to accept the call, believing it to be the guiding of Providence to an arduous field of labor that could not lightly be set aside. In the winter of 1862 he made the long and then dangerous journey across the plains in a stage coach from Atchison, Kan., seeing many Indians, buffaloes, antelopes and other indications of an unsettled wilderness. There were no white inhabitants along the dreary way, except such as were living at the stage stations, some twenty or thirty miles apart. Upon reaching Denver he entered immediately upon the duties of his rectorship, gathering the people together and building up a parish as best he could in an ever-changing and fluctuating population. The present large and prosperous Cathedral parish, with its beautiful and costly edifice, under the able management of the learned and godly Dean Hart, is the result. From the very outset the parish was self-supporting. The rector's salary and all other expenses,

which in a new parish are not altogether light, were raised by voluntary contributions, and the parish to-day, with all of its valuable belongings, is entirely out of debt. In the early '60s there was very little of Uncle Sam's currency in circulation in Colorado, but there were plenty of buckskin bags with gold dust in them, and the good people of St. John's, always liberal to a fault, would give the bag many shakes when the collection plate came around; doubtless much more gold dust came out at times than was intended, but no one was ever known to ask for change.

Mr. Hitchings was never a missionary in the ordinary acceptation of the word, though he gave much time each year to missionary work on ranches and at mining camps in various parts of the territory. He held the first Episcopal service at Golden City, at Colorado Springs, also at Pueblo, on the banks of the Arkansas, where, under a large and gorgeous cottonwood tree, standing near where the old road crossed the river, some two hundred or more of settlers and soldiers from a military camp near by gathered on a beautiful Sunday morning in June. The birds in the branches above were so numerous, and their songs so loud, as almost to drown the human voice. The first Protestant service at Fort Garland was held by him, also the first religious service in many of the mining camps in the mountains, where it often was impossible to get the miners together until late at night, after their day's work and supper were over. It was always his endeavor to assist temporarily and uplift spiritually those among whom he went. The trials of a missionary's life were his, voluntarily undertaken, and always paying his own expenses on the long journeys. In spite of the hardships, many rides on horseback under blazing sunshine, or in snow and storm on mountain and plain, with stops in camps destitute of every comfort, he speaks of this part of his life as among his most pleasant remembrances, for his audiences were always attentive and appreciative; people were kind and generous; the pioneers were noble people, both men and women, filled with that whole-souled hospitality that warms the heart and cheers the spirit of their guest.

During the episcopate of the venerable and much-loved Bishop Randall, Mr. Hitchings was a member of the standing committee of the diocese, also examining chaplain, thus aiding the bishop greatly in his many toilsome and weary duties. For several years he accompanied the bishop in his long drives over the diocese, making all arrangements for religious services, selecting the place (often a grocery store or perhaps even a bar-room), notifying the people, etc.

For a number of years after coming to Colorado Mr. Hitchings made no investments, and the first that he made were for the purpose of relieving the distresses of the poor. In fact, his very first investment was in order to furnish a widow money necessary to prove up on land preempted by her husband, and in return for the money loaned she gave him one-half of the land, upon which were no improvements. The eighty acres that she retained proved to be her support from that time until her death, at the age of over ninety years. Often he bought claims from those who were destitute and desired to return east, his kindness in taking the land (which at that time was utterly worthless) enabling them to get back to their homes. Since these purchases were made Denver has grown to such an extent that the land has become very valuable, so that, in a way he little dreamed of then, his kindness has been blessed to his financial prosperity. It was indeed "bread cast upon the waters."

Upon resigning the pastorate of St. John's in 1869, Mr. Hitchings made a tour of Europe, visiting all points of interest to the student of history. Upon his return to the United States he came to Colorado on a visit, and, finding that the land on the divide over which he had traveled in previous years was offered for sale by the government, he purchased some three thousand acres of timber land in El Paso County for a ranch. While he was here he received a call to a parish in Bangor, Me. He accepted, but the climate there proved uncongenial, and he was obliged to resign after eighteen months of labor. He then went to Trinity Church, at the head of Wall Street, New York, and continued there until 1882, when he retired from active ministerial work. Since that time he has traveled over a large portion of the globe, visiting nearly all civilized countries.

Mr. Hitchings was made a Mason in East Haddam, Conn., in 1858, by Hon. Cheever Brainerd, who was then over ninety years of age. Afterward he became a charter member of Union Lodge No. 7, A. F. & A. M., of Denver, and was grand chaplain of the grand lodge, also one of the first Masons to take the Knight Templar degree in Colorado.

In reviewing the life of Mr. Hitchings it would seem that his greatest pleasure has been in doing good to others, or in doing something that would redound to the advantage of the people or the benefit of individuals. In his hands money has been simply the means of enabling him to do good, he even economizing in his personal expenses for this purpose. No object of charity has ever appealed to him for help and been refused; yet, while his charities have been large, they have been given quietly and unostentatiously. He will long be remembered and loved by the early settlers of Colorado for the work he has done in the development of the state. The influence of his gifted mind, in giving direction to the young life of the territory, will not soon be forgotten, and, although he no longer makes Colorado his home, he frequently visits here, and holds a position as high in the regard of the people of the city and state as any of their own citizens.

JAMES E. OVERTON is a member of the firm of Overton Brothers, who have a fine dairy ranch on section 31, township 15, range 65 west, near the village of Fountain, El Paso County. He and his brothers, who have succeeded their father in the management of the ranch, are continuing the work in the systematic and energetic manner in which it was projected. They have a large number of cattle on their place, to which they feed in the winter season ensilage, fodder that has been preserved in its green state by being put in a silo. They have the latest and best machinery for the conduct of their business, including a process for the separation of cream from milk. The products of their dairy are sold throughout the county and command a high price, by reason of acknowledged superiority.

In Lake County, Ill., November 23, 1858, the subject of this sketch was born to the union of Gildon and Margaret (Jackson) Overton. His father, who was a native of England, came to America in early manhood and settled in McHenry County, Ill., where he married. A short time afterward he removed to Lake County, and there carried on a farm until 1872, the year of his removal to Colorado. With him came his wife and six children. He bought the place now owned by his sons. At first he had only one hundred and eighty acres, but later he took up a homestead twelve miles east, and carried on a ranching business and made valuable improvements. He died in 1888 and his wife in 1894; both are buried in the Fountain cemetery. In politics he was a Republican, to which party all of his sons adhere.

There were eight children in the family of Gildon and Margaret Overton. The first-born, Gildon, died in infancy. Jacob L., who is engaged in the dairy business, makes his home in Colorado Springs; he is married and has three children. The third, Sarah, died at twenty-one years and is buried at Fountain. The fourth in the family was the subject of this sketch. Elizabeth, who was born in McHenry County, Ill., makes her home with her brothers. Don William, who was born in Lake County, Ill., is unmarried and belongs to the firm of Overton Brothers. Peet Wilson, who was born in Lake County, Ill., is also a member of the firm. The youngest of the family is Henry Jackson, who was born on the farm where he now resides. The sons are known as intelligent, self-reliant men, who from earliest youth have been familiar with agricultural pursuits and have engaged in their chosen work with energy and determination. While, with their work in clearing the land, erecting necessary buildings and making improvements, they had little leisure for attending school, they have nevertheless become men of intelligence, who have constantly improved themselves by the reading of papers and books and by association with others.

GWILLIM HOWELL. In the life of this gentleman we find an excellent example of what may be accomplished by a man beginning without means, but honest, prudent and industrious. In early life Mr. Howell enjoyed few advantages, nor had he wealth and influence to aid him in starting, for his parents, though highly respected and honorable, were the possessors of but limited means. He relied solely upon his own efforts to gain success, and the fact that he is now a prosperous farmer shows him to be a man of business ability. When he emigrated to America from Wales in 1878 he came at once to Colorado, joining his cousins, the Gwillim family, in El Paso County. Here he rented land and began as a farmer. He is now the owner of a farm seven miles east of Monument, on township 27, range 66 west.

Mr. Howell was born in Glamorganshire, South Wales, July 3, 1836, a son of John and

Jeannette (Gwillim) Howell. When seven years of age he was put to work in the coal mines, his duty being to watch doors. Afterward he was transferred to the work of driving horses that pulled out the coal. When about sixteen he began to dig coal and afterward earned a man's wages. It will thus be seen that he had little opportunity to attend school. However, between the ages of twelve and fourteen he left the mines and went to school. Until forty-two years of age he continued to work in coal mines. At the age of twenty-five, in July, 1861, he married Miss Mary Jones, who was born in Glamorganshire, and whom he had known from childhood. He and his wife were economical and industrious, so that he had saved considerable and owned some property when he came to America in 1878. He spent eleven days on the ocean, landing in New York in May. From there he came to his present home in El Paso County.

The six children of Mr. Howell were born in South Wales. Elizabeth married Thomas E. Thomas and lives at Ivywild, El Paso County; John is a miner; Mary is the wife of Edward W. Talbot and lives in El Paso County; Thomas resides at Ivywild; Gwillim married Maggie Gwillim; and Catharine is the wife of Roy Harden, of Colorado Springs. In politics Mr. Howell votes the Republican ticket. He is a loyal citizen of his adopted country and is interested in all plans for the advancement of his community. In addition to his farm, he is the owner of extensive mining interests in San Miguel County, which have been developed under his supervision.

JOSEPH B. DONAVAN is the owner and occupant of a well-improved farm on Fountain Creek, two miles from Colorado Springs, where he has a ranch of nine hundred and eighty acres. Upon coming here in 1882 he bought one hundred acres, and from time to time made additions until it has reached its present size. He also planted ten acres to fruits. From the time of locating here he has engaged in the dairy business, of which he has made a specialty, although he also carried on general farm pursuits.

In Pittsburg, Pa., Mr. Donavan was born July 2, 1845, a son of W. T. and Rosannah (Baker) Donavan. His father, who was born in Harrisburg, Pa., descended from the Donavans of the time of John Smith. He was reared on a farm and in boyhood learned the trade of a pattern-maker in the Hathaway Novelty iron works. While there he studied and experimented along the line of the business, and one of his successful experiments was the designing of a stove, with an oven underneath. This invention gave him standing with the firm, and he was taken into partnership, the title being Hathaway, Lamer & Donavan.

When nine years of age our subject started west, with an uncle, who was captain of a boat. He first went to St. Louis, from there to Upper Missouri, thence to Fort Benton. On the trip the boat was snagged and sank, and the men floated down the stream to Omaha, which was then a very small village. He remained there during the winter and in the spring of 1857 started with a government train across the plains to Fort Laramie. When near Fort Kearney the Indians attacked the train, capturing most of the provisions and stock. Our subject, with some others, escaped, and accompanied the Sioux Indians, spending the winter with them at the headwaters of the Yellowstone. He learned to use their language to some extent. In the meantime, in 1856, his parents had come west, stopping at Clarinda, Iowa, for a time, and then settling opposite Plattsmouth. In 1858 they removed to the present site of Lincoln, where they took up government land at Salt Springs.

Upon leaving the Sioux, our subject returned home, and remained until 1862. He then joined Sully's expedition as guide, to lead them against the Sioux, for which work he was promised large pay; but, after remaining with them an entire summer and part of a winter, he returned home, with only the pay of a common soldier. In the spring of 1863 he joined Professor Hayden's geological expedition for the Yellowstone country, being employed as guide and cook. After one summer with that expedition he returned to Lincoln, Neb. (then known as Salt Creek.) He remained there until 1871, when he came to Colorado, and settled in the then new town of Colorado Springs. After a year he embarked in the drug business, buying out the first drug store started in the Springs. While he was successful in the business, he did not feel contented, and turned his attention to sheep raising, but his herd were injured in a storm. Next he prospected in the San Juan country, and later went to Leadville, but did not make a strike. In 1882 he came to his present home.

September 2, 1874, Mr. Donavan married Miss

Susie Hurd, of El Paso County. She was born in Oconomowoc, Waukesha County, Wis., a daughter of Homer and Rosamond B. (McConnell) Hurd. They are the parents of seven children, namely: Albert, who is a conductor on the motor line in Colorado Springs; Inez, Paul, Irene, Carl, Mark and Wallace. Though reared a Democrat, Mr. Donavan has always voted the Republican ticket and is a stanch believer in party principles. Fraternally he is identified with the blue lodge of Masons, which he joined in Lincoln, Neb.

WILLIS S. MONTGOMERY, president of The Independence Town and Mining Company, one of the successful mining organizations in Cripple Creek, came to Colorado Springs in February, 1898, and established his office in the Giddings building. While he is by profession an attorney and until recently engaged in active practice, the increasing demands made upon his time by his mining interests led him to retire from practice, and he now gives his entire attention to the management of the Independence properties and other mining interests. The Independence Town and Mining Company was organized under his supervision in 1895, and he has since been its president and manager. The company owns forty acres, known as the Hull City placer, upon which, through his personal energy, a town was platted and built which now has a population of sixteen hundred. There are about fifty different shafts upon the property, and the company is now sinking a three-compartment shaft and putting in a surface plant to be constructed almost entirely of steel; this, when completed, will make the Hull City placer one of the best-equipped properties in the state.

Mr. Montgomery was the elder of two sons and was born in New London, Ohio, November 17, 1858. His grandfather, Abel Montgomery, a native of Virginia, settled in Ohio in 1801, and was a pioneer farmer and miller at Mansfield. His last days were spent with a son in Nebraska, where he died. He was a member of an old family of Virginia that descended from Scotch and Irish ancestors. Benjamin F., father of our subject, was born in Ohio and for some years engaged in the practice of law at New London, but in 1859 removed to Wisconsin and settled in La Crosse, practicing there for eight years. In 1867 he moved to Council Bluffs, Iowa, where he carried on a private practice and also held the position of general attorney for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. While there he was the Democratic candidate for congress, but, the district being largely Republican, he was defeated. In 1878 he settled in Silver Cliff, Colo., where he carried on the practice of law and also became interested in mining, being one of the owners of the Bull-Domingo, a celebrated mine. In 1893 he opened an office in Cripple Creek, where he has since carried on a general practice in the Bimetallic building. He is a member of the legislative assembly of Colorado. He is also largely interested in mining at Cripple Creek. He married Editha Riddle, who was born in New London, Ohio, and died in La Crosse, Wis., in 1865, leaving two sons, Willis S. and Milton H.

In Tabor College, Iowa, our subject acquired his education, graduating from that institution in 1878. He carried on his law studies under his father's preceptorship and at Fremont, Neb., and was admitted to the bar in Iowa in the fall of 1878. In the spring of 1879 he embarked in professional practice with his father in Silver Cliff, Colo., and after a year founded and began to edit the Silver Cliff *Daily Prospect*. Two years later he sold the paper and went to South Dakota, where he was proprietor of the Aberdeen *Republican* for three years. On his return to Colorado he settled in Leadville and for two years published the Leadville *Daily Journal*, after which he engaged in law practice at Red Cliff, Colo. In the latter town, in 1888, he married Miss Margaret Case, who was born in Iowa and died at Red Cliff in June, 1890. After two years in Red Cliff he removed to Seattle, Wash., where he carried on a general law practice, returning to Colorado in April, 1892, and opening an office in Cripple Creek. In January, 1893, he located the Hull City placer, for which, after much litigation, he received the patent in February, 1898. He is interested in about sixteen other mining properties, some of which are quite valuable. In 1892 he was elected the first city attorney of Cripple Creek, and held the office for two years, during which time the town was incorporated. In 1897 and 1898 he was again chosen to act as city attorney. Until recently he was a member of the State Bar Association.

In Denver, in 1892, Mr. Montgomery married Mrs. Julia L. Terry, who was born in Omaha, Neb. They have two children, Henry Franklin and Marcelle. While in Silver Cliff, in 1880, he was made a Mason. He became a charter member of Mount Pisgah Lodge No. 96, A. F. & A. M.,

at Cripple Creek, of which he was the first master and held the same office for three terms. He is also a Royal Arch Mason, a Knight Templar and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. In political views he has always given his allegiance to the Democratic party. Socially he is connected with El Paso and Pike's Peak Clubs of Colorado Springs and the Cripple Creek Club of Cripple Creek.

GEORGE BERRY SOUTHCOTTE. In the fall of 1887 Mr. Southcotte filed a claim on one hundred and sixty acres of land lying on section 9, township 13, range 65 west, twelve miles northeast of Colorado Springs. The following year he brought his family to this place. Later he took up a tree claim of one hundred and sixty acres, and afterward homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres. At this writing he is the owner of seven hundred and twenty acres, besides which he has leased seven hundred and eighty acres. Upon his ranch he engages in stock-raising and the dairy business, in both of which lines he has been successful.

November 14, 1850, Mr. Southcotte was born at Crediton, Devonshire, England, on the River Creedy. He was reared on the farm owned by his parents, John and Susan (Berry) Southcotte, and received a fair common-school education. At fourteen years he began an apprenticeship to the trade of wagon and carriage-making, and was paid a shilling a week for his work during his term of service. At the age of seventeen he set sail for America, on the "City of London," of the Inman line, and made the voyage in ten days or less, which was a fast trip for that period. He landed in New York in June, 1868, and after two weeks went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he secured work at his trade, for Younglove, Massey & Co. He spent three years in or near Cleveland, after which he worked in St. Louis for several years. He suffered so extremely from chills and fever that he was unable to work. Thinking a change of climate would benefit him, he came to Colorado in the fall of 1872. For a time he worked for Jacob Becker in Colorado City. In 1873, when the county-seat was transferred to the Springs, he opened a shop there and engaged in the wagon and carriage repairing business.

The marriage of Mr. Southcotte took place in Colorado Springs July 3, 1878, and united him with Miss Edith J. Shideler, of that city. She was born at Blue Earth City, Faribault County, Minn., and when but three years of age was brought to Colorado by her parents, Josephus and Martha A. (Rutherford) Shideler. By her marriage five children were born, namely: Maude Edna, Geoffrey Berry, and John Ervin, who were born in Colorado Springs; Wesley Carl and Bertha Jane, born on the home farm.

While in St. Louis Mr. Southcotte became a member of Golden Rule Lodge, I. O. O. F., in which he filled several chairs; and he is now a member of Pike's Peak Lodge No. 38, Colorado Springs. He is also identified with El Paso Lodge No. 13, A. F. & A. M., of that city. He voted for U. S. Grant in 1872 and has always since supported the Republican ticket. Upon the organization of Troop B, of the National Guard of Colorado, he became one of its charter members. This was a troop of cavalry and was the next to the oldest organization in the state. He entered as corporal and was promoted through the different grades of sergeants until he was made second and then first lieutenant. After eleven years of service he was discharged, as first lieutenant. His company was called out at the time of the trouble between the Santa Fe and Denver & Rio Grande Railroads; and again, to quell the troubles between the Utes and the settlers in Garfield County, where they were in active service for thirty days and took part in a skirmish where several were killed, the soldiers burying three of their number on the White River.

CHARLES S. LAWTON, manager of the Conejos roller mill and one of the prominent residents of this village and of Conejos County, was born in New York state in 1851, a son of Seneca Lawton, a pioneer in the milling business in New York and for years a prominent man in his locality. After having spent his boyhood in the east, at the age of sixteen Charles went to Missouri and secured employment in a mill at Carrollton, Carroll County, where he remained for some years.

Coming to Colorado in 1871, Mr. Lawton settled in Trinidad, where, with his uncle, Andrew Lawton, he became interested in the milling business. From that city in 1875 he came to Conejos, and formed a business partnership with Major Head, the two carrying on a mill for a short time. Later he went to Denver and from there to Boulder, where, and in other places, he followed the trade of a miller. Returning to Conejos in 1878, he operated a flour mill for Major

Head, continuing in the same position for five years. Early in the '80s he became financially interested in the business, and is now the manager of the mill. Besides his work here he has also done some prospecting and owns mining interests of prospective value.

Interested in all the questions of the day, Mr. Lawton is especially active in local affairs and always votes the Republican ticket. For one term he served as county assessor. Usually, however, his time is given closely to business matters, and he has neither leisure nor inclination for public affairs. In religion he is of the Christian Science belief. Fraternally he is connected with Antonito Lodge No. 63, I. O. O. F., of which he is a charter member. In 1876 he married Emma V., daughter of Peter Smith, and a native of Ohio. They have two children: Harry E. J., and Loraine.

CHARLES WESLEY LONG. Ten miles north of Colorado Springs, on section 7, township 13, range 65 west, El Paso County, lies a farm owned and operated by Mr. Long. In 1887 he homesteaded the land, upon which he has made a number of valuable improvements, including the erection of necessary houses. The property consists of eight hundred and eighty acres and is well improved. While he carries on general farm pursuits, since 1897 he has made a specialty of the dairy business, in which he has been very successful.

February 1, 1848, Mr. Long was born in Harrison County, Ohio, at a railroad station called Philadelphia Roads and situated on his father's farm. He was a son of James and Isabella (McCullough) Long, natives of Jefferson County, Ohio, the former born in 1808 and the latter in 1811. His grandparents on both sides were emigrants from Ireland and settled in Jefferson County. James Long was a farmer and spent his entire life in Ohio. He was the father of eleven children, eight of whom attained mature years, and five are still living, Charles W. being the eighth. He and his sister, Mrs. Scott, of El Paso County, are the only members of the family who reside in Colorado. Two of his brothers served in the Civil war, David (now deceased) and Hugh M., both of whom were honorably discharged on account of physical disability.

Upon a farm in Harrison County our subject grew to manhood. When he was about fifteen his father died, leaving a farm of three hundred and forty acres, and our subject and his brothers carried on the home place. When he was twenty-five, in 1873, he came to Colorado in company with his brother-in-law, Mr. Scott, the two looking for a suitable location for a permanent home. Returning to Ohio, he disposed of his interests there, and in 1874 settled permanently in Colorado. For a few years he worked on a sheep ranch, and in the meantime invested in property in Colorado Springs. In 1881 he went back to Ohio and spent the winter. April 20, 1882, in Harrison County, he was united in marriage with Miss Sophia Davis, who was born in that county. Upon his return to the west, with his young wife, he settled in Colorado Springs, where he remained for five years, removing from there to his present ranch in 1887.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Long was elected county commissioner in the fall of 1893 and served for three years. In 1896 he was renominated, without opposition, but that was the year of the great silver movement, and he was defeated with the remainder of his party ticket. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias at Falcon, of which lodge he was a charter member. He and his wife became the parents of five children: Mary Belle, Hugh M. (died November 16, 1898), James H., who were born in Colorado Springs, and Wesley Clair and John A., born on the home farm.

CHARLES J. MILLER resides one and one-half miles southeast of Fountain, where he owns one hundred and seventy acres of land, comprising one of the valuable farms of El Paso County. This place he bought in 1885, moving to it in December of the same year. He was born in Galena, Ill., May 13, 1850, a son of Jacob Burkart. When he was about ten years of age he was adopted by a Mr. Miller, whose name he took, and who lived in Savanna, Carroll County, Ill. In 1869 he left Illinois and came to Colorado, where for some years he engaged in mining, spending eight years in the vicinity of Georgetown, and later mining at Leadville and Aspen, but his mining ventures did not prove very profitable. During a portion of this time he was an employe of General Hall. In this village, in February, 1881, he was united in marriage with Miss Maggie B. Brann, of Fountain. Two children, Jennie and Mabel, were born of their union, but Mabel died in infancy. The wife and mother passed away in August, 1888.

The second marriage of Mr. Miller took place on Thanksgiving day, November 26, 1891, and united him with Flora Jackson. She was born near Clyde, Seneca County, Ohio, a daughter of Frank and Minerva (White) Jackson, natives of Luzerne County, Pa. After her father's death in Union County, Iowa, her mother moved to Richland County, Ohio, where her relatives lived and where her marriage had occurred. Mr. Jackson was a soldier in the Civil war, enlisting in Company H, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry, and serving for two years. He died of chronic diarrhea in 1863, while in the service. He was a man of noble character and his death was deeply mourned by all who knew him.

Mr. Miller has never been an aspirant for political honors. He has, however, been elected to fill local offices, such as that of constable, etc., which he has filled with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of all. In his ballot he supports Democratic candidates. He was formerly connected with Acacia Lodge No. 85, A. F. & A. M., at Colorado Springs, and is now a member of Tejon Lodge. He is an upright and honorable man, one who, by his industry and perseverance, without help from anyone, has accumulated a valuable property and gained a substantial position among the farmers of El Paso County.

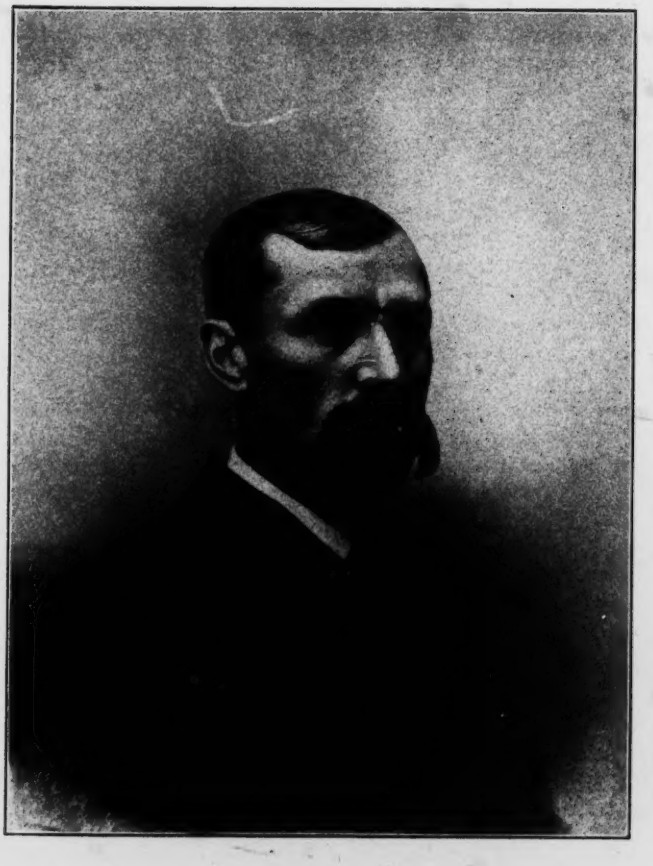
JOHN T. RUSSELL is one of the pioneers of Colorado and has made his home in La Junta for a longer period than any other man now a resident of this city. When he came here, in 1880, there were only three houses, and he has seen the town grow up from a wild prairie. As justice of the peace, notary public and real-estate and insurance agent, he has been closely identified with local development. At this writing he owns several residence properties and two business houses in the city, while in the insurance business he represents sixteen of the old fire insurance companies.

Judge Russell was born March 1, 1840, in Middletown, Ohio, and there he was educated, also for a time attending school in Cincinnati. In 1856 he went to Jefferson County, Iowa, and settled upon a farm. The outbreak of the war found him eager to enlist in the Union service. In April, 1861, he became a member of Company E, Second Iowa Infantry, and was assigned to the army of the Cumberland, with which he took part in the battles of Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, Shiloh, Kenesaw Mountain, and others, being in nineteen engagements altogether. He was slightly wounded in one battle. After a service of three years and five months he was discharged, his time having expired. He then returned to his home in Iowa.

After a short time he came to Colorado, driving two hundred yearling heifers through from Iowa, and these he herded on the ground where the city of Colorado Springs is now built. At that time there was but one house (and it of logs) in the present large and populous city. For two years he lived the life of a cowboy on the range. Then, returning to Colorado Springs, he opened a hotel and for two years carried on business in that place. From there he came to Rocky Ford, Otero County, then a town of but two or three houses. He opened a hotel, which was patronized by the ranchmen from the surrounding country and by travelers en route to the mountain regions. During the early days he also engaged in freighting from Denver to Canon City and Pueblo.

About 1880 he came to La Junta, where he has since engaged in business. As a Republican he has been an active factor in local politics. For eleven years he held office as justice of the peace, but refused then to hold the position for a further period. He was also police justice for eight years. At one time he was his party's candidate for county commissioner, but was defeated by a small majority. For four years he was a member of the school board of La Junta. Fraternally he is a member of La Junta Lodge No. 28, K. P., and is also identified with the Uniform Rank. He is one of the two remaining charter members of the lodge at this place, and was its first chancellor commander. He is also identified with and takes an interest in the order of Red Men. In common with most Colorado people, he has been interested in mining. However, his efforts, which were confined to mining in South Mountain and Silver Cliff in 1894-95, were not successful, and he soon abandoned the work.

In Colorado Springs he married Miss Della Matherly, who came from Davis County, Iowa, to Colorado. They have two children, Mary and John, both at home. Mrs. Russell's father and three brothers served in the Union army during the rebellion. The father died in the service and one brother was killed in battle; the other brothers came home on furloughs and died from disease contracted in the service. Mr. Russell



FRANK H. BENHAM.

was one of the charter members of the Grand Army of the Republic at La Junta, and has been either commander or adjutant ever since its organization.

FRANK H. BENHAM is one of the honored veterans of the Civil war whose devotion to his country was tested not only by service on the field of battle, but in the still more deadly dangers of a southern prison den. This gallant soldier is now one of the honored and highly respected citizens of Pueblo County, where he owns and operates a ranch and also a sawmill five miles from Rye.

Mr. Benham was born in Hammondsport, Steuben County, N. Y., June 5, 1846, and is a son of Henry and Mary (Cleveland) Benham, also natives of the Empire state, where the father engaged in the tanning business many years. In the family were two other sons who were also among the boys in blue during the Rebellion. George K. died in the service of his country, while Lemuel C. served all through the war and participated in the battles of Antietam, South Mountain and others.

During his boyhood and youth Frank H. Benham attended the public schools of his native county, and in November, 1863, he enlisted in the Twenty-second New York Cavalry, and being in active service until taken prisoner, participated in many important battles and skirmishes. He was first incarcerated in Libby prison and later at Pemberton and Salisbury, N. C., and at Florence, S. C., being finally released March 1, 1865, at which time he returned to Annapolis, Md., where he was discharged the following June. His first engagement was the battle of the Wilderness.

At the close of the war Mr. Benham returned to New York, where he did contract work until 1872, coming to Pueblo County in that year. He located upon his present place, which he has improved with a good residence and substantial outbuildings. Being situated at the foot hills of the mountains and easily accessible to the timber belts, he early became interested in the milling business. For some years he engaged in that enterprise in connection with others, but subsequently purchased the mills and now carries on business alone. They are run by steam and he has succeeded in building up a large and profitable trade.

January 7, 1879, Mr. Benham was united in marriage with Miss Louesa Butler, a native of Webster City, Hamilton County, Iowa, and a lady of culture and refinement. Her father, Theodore Butler, came to Pueblo at an early day, and later settled on a ranch in the mountains, where he died in 1876. As a Republican, Mr. Benham has ever taken an active and prominent part in local politics, and two years ago was the candidate of his party for the office of county commissioner, but lacked nine votes of being elected. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and in business and social circles occupies an enviable position. As a citizen he stands ready to discharge every duty devolving upon him, and has manifested the same loyalty in days of peace as in days of war.

NELSON G. WILSON. The accessions to the population of southern Colorado have not been wholly or even principally confined to the cities, although the latter naturally attract the larger percentage of retired capitalists and invalids who have sought the genial climate of our mountain state. But it has been proved that both stock-raising and general farm pursuits can be successfully carried on in the valleys between the mountain ranges, and many men from other countries, as well as from eastern states, have embarked in agriculture here. Among the Norwegians who have become prosperous farmers is Nelson G. Wilson, whose ranch is two and one-half miles southeast of Buttes, El Paso County.

Mr. Wilson was born in Norway May 19, 1841, a son of Ole Wilson. He was an infant when his parents crossed the Atlantic and settled in Rock County, Wis., where his father secured land and followed general farming. When our subject was about fourteen years of age he began in the world for himself. Going to Illinois, he worked on a farm in Winnebago County. From there he went to Iowa, where he was employed in Bremer County. In 1858 he went to Miami County, Kan., and there remained until the outbreak of the Civil war. In 1861 he enlisted in a regiment of Missouri Home Guard, and took part in a number of skirmishes, serving for seven months. For a time he was stationed at Fort Leavenworth, and afterward at Springfield, Mo. In February, 1862, he was mustered out of the service.

Going to Leavenworth, Mr. Wilson secured employment as a teamster in the services of the

government, but was soon taken ill with pneumonia and taken to a hospital. After a tedious illness he recovered his health, and then hired out to drive a team to Colorado. It was in October, 1862, when he arrived in Denver. Afterward he drove a team in the government employ until July, 1863, and in September of that year returned to Kansas, where he continued as teamster for the government until 1864. Returning to Miami County, he remained there until the spring of 1870. He was married there, December 22, 1864, to Miss Mary Hamilton, of that county, and a native of Kentucky, who had accompanied her parents, John and Mary (Smith) Hamilton, to Kansas when she was a child.

In 1870 Mr. Wilson removed to Osage County, Kan., where he pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres. He remained there until 1881, and then came to Colorado, where he was first employed on the Woodbury ranch in El Paso County, and later worked on Dr. Strickler's ranch for twelve years. With the money he had saved during these years of work, in 1894 he bought his present ranch of six hundred acres. Politically he voted for Grant in 1868 and has continued a member of the Republican party. He and his wife became the parents of three children. Nicholas, who was born in Miami County, Kan., went to Alaska in February, 1898, joining the gold-seekers in the Klondike. Mary Olive, who was born in Miami County, and Augustus, born in Osage County, Kan., are with their parents.

DAVID M. JONES, of Manitou, master mechanic of the Manitou & Pike's Peak Railroad, has made his home in Colorado City since 1888 and secured employment on the cog road. He ran the first engine on this road and continued as an engineer until May, 1898, when his long and faithful service was recognized by promotion to his present position of master mechanic, in charge of the motive department. In this responsible place he has proved himself abundantly qualified to discharge every duty. He employs all modern conveniences, one of his latest improvements being a plan to sweep the cars with compressed air from the water motor.

Born in Hyde Park, Scranton, Pa., October 27, 1868, Mr. Jones is of Welsh parentage. His father, Philip Jones, emigrated from Wales to Pennsylvania and settled in Scranton, where for many years he made his home. During the Civil war he entered the army and served for a short time. As engineer in the employ of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, he ran an engine out of Scranton for years, until the loss of an eye forced him to resign from that work. He was next employed in the machinist's shop of the same road. In the interests of the Baldwin Locomotive Company he went to South America and for eight years remained in Dumont, Brazil. In 1892 he came to Colorado Springs, where he died October 23, 1898. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Lettie Lewis, was born in Wales, a daughter of Howell Lewis, who became a blacksmith in Scranton and died in Lackawanna County. Mr. and Mrs. Jones became the parents of five children, of whom David M. and Mrs. Mary Parrett, of California, are the sole survivors.

The Jones family in Wales was long identified with the agricultural interests of the shire of Brecon, lying inland among the mountains. The grandfather of our subject, David A., was born in the town of Brecon and was a son of David Jones, Sr. In early life he engaged in farming, but after his marriage to Jane, daughter of William Jones, he settled in Rhymney, where he was employed as a contractor in the ore mines. His wife died in 1848, and three years later he brought his children to America. He settled in Hyde Park, Scranton, in August, 1851, and was connected with mining interests in Lackawanna County until his retirement from business. In October, 1856, he went to California via the Nicaragua route. During the journey he was captured by Walker's gang of filibusters, but was finally allowed to depart. After a year at the Monte Cristo gold mines he returned via Panama. He continued to reside in Scranton until his death, at the age of seventy-three years. In religion he was identified with the Congregational Church. One of his sons, the late Hon. D. M. Jones, of Scranton, was one of the most prominent business men and public officials of that city.

After completing his education in the grammar and high schools of Scranton, our subject in 1881 went to New Mexico, where he worked in the Santa Fe machine shops at Raton for four years. Later for three years he was employed as fireman on that road between Raton and Las Vegas. In 1888 he was promoted to be an engineer, but after six months resigned and removed to Manitou, where he has since made his home. Fraternally he is identified with Manitou Lodge No. 68, A. F. & A. M., and the Benevolent Protective Order

of Elks. He is fond of fishing and hunting, and many of his leisure hours are spent in the mountains or on the plains, in the pursuit of his favorite recreations.

CORNELIUS JOSEPH HART. Prominent among the citizens who have been identified with the history of Pueblo from its pioneer days, stands the subject of this sketch, who for years has been a leading attorney of the city. During the long period of his residence here, while he has not amassed a large fortune, he has gained that which is yet more to be desired—the esteem and respect of a wide circle of acquaintances, and a reputation as a man of integrity, honor and ability. As a Republican, he has taken an active part in every city, county and state election since he came to Colorado, and his name has been prominently mentioned as a desirable candidate for attorney-general of the state.

At Little Falls, Herkimer County, N. Y., Mr. Hart was born June 28, 1838. When he was six years of age he was taken to Chicago, Ill., by his parents, Joseph and Clara E. Hart, but the town, then very small, was neither pleasant nor healthful. In a short time his father purchased a team of oxen and a wagon, and, with his family, drove through to Rock River, settling near Rockford, Ill., where he purchased a farm. However, he was so troubled by the ague that after two years he sold out and removed to Savannah, Mo. There he carried on a harness business from the fall of 1846 until 1851, when he removed to Holt County, the same state.

The education of our subject was obtained in public schools and in a private academy at Savannah, where he was a student for two years. In 1859 he entered the law office of James M. Patterson, where he read law. At the opening of the war he enlisted as a private in the Union service and assisted in recruiting the company of which he was a member. He took part in the battles of Lexington, second battle of Springfield, Mo., Turkey Creek and Oak Grove, Mo., and the battle of the Blue. In November, 1863, he was honorably discharged as sergeant-major. Upon leaving the service he went to St. Joe, Mo. From there, in 1865, he went to Colorado and located at Living Springs, forty miles east of Denver, on what was known as the Cut Off. He kept the Home Station on stage route. The fall of 1867 found him in Pueblo, then a very small town. Here he carried on a mercantile business until 1871, when he was elected justice of the peace and police magistrate, continuing in these offices until 1879. During the latter part of his official service he devoted his leisure time to the study of law, and in 1879 he was admitted to the bar, after which he began the practice of his profession. Two years later he was appointed county attorney and this office he continued to fill until he was elected county judge in the fall of 1883. As judge he served most efficiently and acceptably, holding the office until 1887. In January, 1888, he was again appointed county attorney, this time serving until 1893, since which year he has devoted himself to his private practice.

In Forest City, Holt County, Mo., in 1865, Mr. Hart was made a Mason in Forest City Lodge No. 214. Upon coming to Colorado he was the prime mover in establishing Pueblo Lodge No. 17, and was its first master. He is still identified with this lodge, and is also a member of Pueblo Chapter No. 3, R. A. M., and Pueblo Commandery No. 3, K. T., and in 1878-79 served as grand master of the grand lodge of the state.

Just before coming to Colorado Mr. Hart was united in marriage with Miss Mary Bush, a native of New York. They are the parents of three children. The eldest of these, Lorin M. Hart, is an attorney in Denver. The only daughter, Ella, is the wife of Frank E. King, of Monterey, Mexico. The youngest child is Frederick C., a bright lad of ten years.

DR. ROBERT F. LOVE, a pioneer dentist of Colorado, came to this state in the spring of 1860 and has since been identified with its history. He is engaged in the real-estate business at this writing and makes his home in Colorado City, where he is well known and highly respected. Reference to the history of his parents may be found in the sketch of his brother, William Asbury Love, a pioneer of '59. He was born in Princeton, Caldwell County, Ky., July 25, 1839, and in 1855 accompanied his parents to Jasper County, Mo., where he attended the Avilla public schools.

When the news of the discovery of gold in Colorado reached Mr. Love in 1859 he at once set about making preparations to cross the plains. In the spring of 1860 he started for the new gold fields, making the trip with two wagons and four yoke of oxen, and bringing with him provisions sufficient for almost two years. He drove up the Arkansas to Colorado City, arriving there after

two months of travel. Hearing favorable reports from Breckenridge they started for that point. To get through the pass they used ropes and tackle, raising wagons over rocks and carrying provisions with them. They went around Pike's Peak to Twin Rocks, swam across the Platte, went through South Park, crossed the range, then down to Breckenridge, located claims on the Iowa Gulch, then went to French Gulch and bought placer ground. He operated the claims until December, 1860, when the water supply failed.

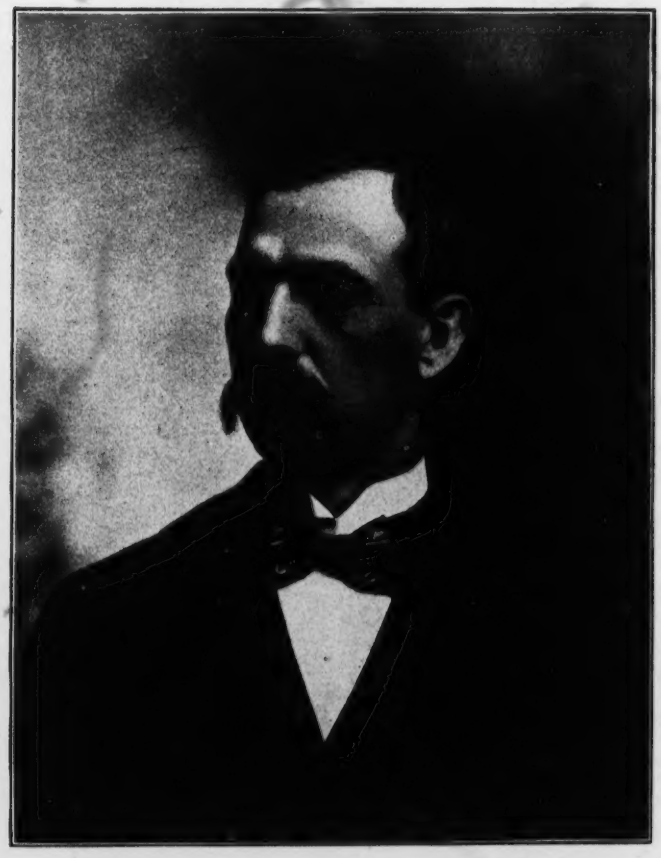
During the winter of 1860–61 Dr. Love went to Central City. In the spring he returned to French Gulch and sold his claims. Next he spent a time in Galena Gulch and Delaware Flats, then mined at old Montgomery from 1862 to the spring of 1864, when he came via Central and Denver to Colorado City. Here he formed a partnership with a man and embarked in farming on the Cheyenne. In 1865 he went to Colorado City and entered the academy, where he studied for four years. At the same time he began the study of dentistry under Dr. Sutherland, and on acquiring a thorough knowledge of the profession opened an office in Colorado City. He also built a store building of concrete and put in a stock of drugs. From 1871 until 1875 he served as postmaster. In 1875 he disposed of the stock of drugs but continued as a dentist until 1878. Then going to Leadville he located the Climax mine, sinking two shafts of one hundred and ninety feet each. Not realizing the value of the mine he sold it for a small sum; since then it has brought its owners hundreds of thousands. He practiced dentistry in Leadville until 1882, and also carried on a ranch in South Park, at the headwaters of the Platte. In 1880, with two others, he bought the Weed ranch, on the Platte, near Hubbard, and carried it on until 1885, when he sold to one of his partners. Returning to Colorado City he resumed practice, in which he continued until 1890.

In 1864, with three others, Dr. Love located the site of the soda springs at Manitou and bought Williams Canon, containing the now-celebrated caves, but this property he afterward sold. He also owned one hundred and sixty acres on the site of Colorado Springs, which he sold to the first settlers there. In 1868 he bought a ranch twenty miles below Colorado City, but sold the place some years later. He has developed and built up considerable property in Colorado City, Colorado Springs and Manitou. Politically he is a Democrat, but does not take an active part in public affairs. He is a member of the El Paso Pioneers' Society.

The marriage of Dr. Love took place in Colorado Springs and united him with Miss Mary C. Brandt, who was born in Winchester, Va. They are the parents of two daughters, Ethel May and Mabel Lilian. Mrs. Love is a daughter of David and Virginia (May) Brandt, natives respectively of Mechanicsburg, Pa., and Virginia. Her father, who was a son of Adam Brandt, a farmer (born in Pennsylvania and died in Virginia), engaged in the manufacture of farming implements in Virginia, but died in Hagerstown, Md., where his closing years were spent. Her mother was a daughter of Jacob and Mary (Nevel) May, of English descent. In the family of David Brandt there were three children, Mrs. Love and two sons, David C., of New York City, and Charles, who is in San Francisco.

CHARLES W. WILLIAMS, M. D., postmaster of Manzanola, Otero County, also proprietor of a drug store and an active practicing physician of this village, was born in Hockingport, Ohio, February 8, 1853. His boyhood days were spent in the village where he was born and there the rudiments of his education were obtained. Afterward he matriculated in the university at Lebanon, where he continued the studies of the regular course until his graduation. Having decided to become a physician, he entered the Kentucky State School of Medicine at Louisville, Ky., and there continued until his graduation in 1880.

Returning to Ohio, Dr. Williams opened an office at Portsmouth, but after a time removed to Metropolis, Ill., where he continued to practice until 1887. He then came to Colorado, for three years carrying on practice in the village of Minneapolis. From there he removed to Elizabeth, this state, but in a few months went to Pueblo, and after a year there and a few months in Overton, came to Manzanola in the fall of 1893. Here he has since engaged in the general practice of his profession. A Republican in politics, he received from the McKinley administration an appointment as postmaster in the fall of 1897, and in the summer of the following year opened a drug store. While he gives some attention to each, yet he has not neglected his practice, but employs a clerk to attend to the postoffice and drug store during his



THOMAS D. BAIRD, M. D.

absence on professional business. Adjoining the village limits he has an eighty-acre tract, of which three acres are planted in fruit trees.

Fraternally Dr. Williams was made a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows while in Portsmouth, Ohio, and he still has his membership in that lodge. He is identified with the Christian Church of Manzanola and has been an active worker in its interests. In 1884 he was united in marriage with Miss Ella Wycoff, of Buena Vista, Ohio, and they are the parents of the following-named children: Sidney, Allen, Weir, Arthur, Avis and Dorothy.

THOMAS D. BAIRD, M. D., president of the state board of medical examiners, has, since 1886, resided in Walsenburg, where he carries on a large general practice, and is also surgeon for the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company at the Picton mines, the Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf Railroad Company, and the Northern Coal Company at Toltec. In educational work he has been deeply interested, and as president, secretary and treasurer of the school board he has rendered effective service in behalf of the local schools, while as superintendent of schools of Huerfano County from 1887 to 1889, he was equally energetic in promoting the interests of schools throughout the county. He is now serving as mayor of the city of Walsenburg.

Dr. Baird's interest in educational matters is his by right of inheritance, for his mother has for years been an educator of national prominence. She was the eldest child of Samuel E. and Harriet M. (Bell) Davis, and was born in Shelby County, Ky., and educated at Science Hall Academy, in Shelbyville. She was converted, at the age of fourteen, and became a member of the Baptist Church. At the age of sixteen she became the wife of Jesse K. Baird and five years later moved to Missouri, settling in Shelbyville, where she taught a select school for four years. From there going to Liberty, Clay County, she was for four years associate president (with her brother, John T. Davis) of the Liberty Female College, connected with William Jewell College. Afterward for three years she taught at Lancaster, Schuyler County, Mo., and then for seven years was a teacher in the high school at Springfield, Ill., from which place she was called to the presidency of the old Bethel (now Ingleside) male and female college at Palmyra in 1873. Six years later she resigned, and shortly afterward was elected to the presidency of Hardin College, which grew in excellence and reputation under her judicious management. While at Palmyra she was married to H. T. Baird, the business manager of the institution over which she presided.

By her first marriage she had three children, the subject of this sketch, and his two sisters, Mrs. Belle True and Miss Itonia J. Baird, who are teachers in Hardin College. Mrs. True is a noted artist and has had pictures on exhibition in well-known art galleries, much of her work receiving premiums and honorable mention when exhibited with the paintings by masters. Miss Itonia J. was educated in Belgium and Holland and is a young lady of exceptional culture, whose advantages and talent fit her for prominence in the educational world. In 1885 Mrs. Baird built the Baird Female College at Clinton, Mo., and of this institution she has since been president; through her wise oversight, the institution has been developed into one of the leading colleges for ladies in the west. An article read by her at the Woman's Congress in Chicago in 1893 attracted wide attention and was received with approval. In the work of the Baptist Church she has taken a prominent part through her entire life and is widely known among its members.

The Baird family descends from three brothers who came from Scotland to America and were early settlers of Kentucky. Jesse K. Baird was born in Kentucky, but removed to Missouri in 1854, and there spent the remainder of his life. He was a graduate of the Louisville Law School and practiced law in Kentucky, where he had large interests in plantations and slaves. After removing to Missouri he engaged in practice in Liberty and Lancaster. About 1856 he surveyed the Missouri and Iowa line for the United States government. In politics a Democrat, he bore a prominent part in public affairs in Missouri. At the opening of the Civil war he enlisted in the Confederate army under Capt. John T. Davis, of Missouri, and was assigned to General Price's brigade and General Porter's regiment in cavalry service. He continued in the army until the close of the war. The exposure of camp life and long marches caused him to contract a cold, from which serious symptoms developed, causing his death in 1871, at the age of forty-nine years.

Born in Shelby County, Ky., in 1850, the subject of this sketch spent the principal years of

childhood in Missouri, where he attended school. Later he was a student in the high school of Springfield, Ill. In 1869–70 he attended the Louisville University medical department, and while there received appointment as assistant physician to the Illinois state penitentiary at Joliet, which he accepted, remaining there until September, 1876. Later he completed his course in Rush Medical College, Chicago, from which he graduated in 1877, with the degree of M. D. Opening an office in Nevada, Mo., he also carried on a drug store there, but in 1879 sold out and went to Mexico, Mo., where he engaged in the drug business and practiced his profession. In August, 1880, he came to Colorado, settling in Pueblo, where he was county physician for two years and also carried on a general practice. In 1886 he came to Walsenburg, where he has since carried on practice, making a specialty of children's diseases.

Politically Dr. Baird is a Democrat. For ten years he served as a member of the town council, and in 1899 was elected mayor of the town, in which positions he has fostered movements for the town's advancement. Besides his other interests he owns considerable real estate and is interested in mining. Fraternally he is connected with Diamond Lodge No. 49, K. P., in which he is past chancellor and member of the grand lodge; Unity Lodge No. 70, I. O. O. F., in which he is past master, and is also a member of the Rebekahs; Woodmen of the World, and Watoga Tribe No. 173, I. O. R. M., in which he is past sachem. In 1874 he married Miss Sarah E. Barrett, of Joliet, Ill., and they have two children: Jessie B., wife of D. T. Wyckoff, and Chattie Belle.

WILLIAM H. RICKER, of Pueblo, has been a resident of this city for many years, and is well known among its citizens. He was born in Peru, Me., in August, 1843, but spent his early childhood years in Maine and Massachusetts. His father, William Ricker, who was a soldier in the war of 1812, settled in Kansas in 1854, and participated in its activities during territorial days. A pioneer there, he cleared and cultivated a farm. From that state he came to Colorado, and while crossing the Fountain River was drowned in 1867.

When the family moved to Kansas our subject was a boy of seventeen years. He spent some years in Lawrence, and was there at the time the town was destroyed prior to the war. In 1860 he came to Colorado, settling in Pueblo, then a small trading point. He assisted in building one of the first houses in the town. There are few now living who remember Pueblo as it was in 1860. Many have the impression that it was a Mexican town, but the real facts are that the word Pueblo is indicative of a half-civilized Indian tribe from Mexico, and the city was at one time an Indian village, inhabited by these Pueblos. For two years the Mormons also made it their headquarters, but finally went further west to Utah.

At the time Mr. Ricker came to Pueblo the channel of the Arkansas River was different from what it is now. Then it was very crooked, and one bend ran up to what is now First street, while another part ran near the present site of the Union depot, and in other places it has also been greatly changed. Mr. Ricker and his party laid out the town. There being no surveyor among them they sent to Denver for one, and as there were no government field notes, the town was laid out by the compass, which accounts for the fact that the streets do not run directly north and south.

After one year in Pueblo Mr. Ricker went to the mountains. In the fall of 1861 he first saw Denver, then a mere village. There he enlisted in Company B, First Colorado Infantry, and was assigned to duty on the frontier of New Mexico. For two years he engaged in guarding property and fighting Indians, and was stationed at Fort Riley and other forts on the Arkansas. During one winter provisions were so scarce that the allowance was limited to four ounces of flour a day, which, with a small amount of coffee, comprised the rations. One of the most desperate struggles in which he took part was that at Pigeon ranch, where his regiment, though small in numbers, held the Texans back for an entire day. Many of the important battles of the regiment have never been mentioned in history, and there are comparatively few who are aware of the extent of service rendered by the First.

Upon being discharged from the army in 1865, Mr. Ricker settled on the Solomon River near Minneapolis, Kan., where he remained for five years. In the fall of 1870 he returned to Pueblo, where he has since made his home, during part of the time engaging in the stock business, while for some years he also had the leading livery here. He owns a number of houses on West Twelfth street, and one on the mesa that he

rents, also owns the residence at No. 605 West Twelfth street, which he occupies. Politically a lifelong Republican, he has taken an active part in local affairs, but has never cared for public offices. Fraternally he is connected with Camp No. 2, Woodmen of the World, and the Grand Army of the Republic.

In 1891 Mr. Ricker married Mrs. Martha J. (Reynolds) Hall, who spent her early life in Ohio, and came from there to Colorado in 1889. Her father, Patrick H. Reynolds, was a farmer of Ohio, and during the Civil war served in the Ninety-first Ohio Infantry.

ANCIE EVERETT, who is engaged in the meat business at Lamar, Prowers County, came to this town in the fall of 1886, a few months after the village had been laid out. At once opening a meat market, he has since carried on business at this point, and in addition to his retail trade he is engaged in the wholesale dressed-meat business, and also ships live stock. Besides the building in which he has his market and other town property he is owner of two hundred and eighty acres situated adjacent to the town, and watered by Bed Rock ditch, for the use of which he has a two hundred acre water right.

A son of John and Anna (Smith) Everett, the subject of this sketch was born in Washington County, Ohio, May 29, 1847. When he was seven years of age he accompanied his parents to Lawrence County, Ohio, and afterward remained on his father's farm until 1864. From the age of fourteen he has been self-supporting. On removing to Kansas in 1864 he began to take contracts to cut timber for the railroad, and from that time he followed contracting in Missouri and Kansas until 1874. Meantime he was married, in Lawrence County, Ohio, November 3, 1868, to Miss L. C. Daly, a native of Noble County, Ohio. As a contractor he was fairly successful, but the illness of his father caused him to return to Ohio in 1874, and he took care of his father until the latter's death the following year. His next venture was as proprietor of a general store in the country near the old homestead, where he continued until his mother's death in 1885. He then left Ohio and drove west through the Mississippi Valley and into Colorado, looking for a healthful location, as his wife was in poor health. Arriving in Lamar he concluded to settle here, and at once began in the meat business. In 1895 he erected the brick store building which he has since occupied. He is also owner of residence property in the town. The various important local enterprises (mill, hotel, etc.) have all received his assistance. He is a public-spirited citizen, ready to help in any measure that promises to advance the interests of his town.

Mr. and Mrs. Everett became the parents of four sons: J. E., M. E. and A. E. (twins) and Orion. The eldest son, who was born in Wyandotte, Kan., married Miss Hattie Cummings in Lamar, September 28, 1892, and they have three children, Frank E., Margaret L. and William A. M. E., who was born at Orrick, Ray County, Mo., was married at Lamar to Miss Madge Bradley, by whom he has three children. A. E. is unmarried and resides in Lamar, as does also the youngest son, Orion, who was born in Lawrence County, Ohio.

Together with two of his sons, Mr. Everett is connected with Lamar Camp No. 36, Woodmen of the World, in which he has been an officer and active worker. He has never cared for office, his tastes not running in the line of politics, but he believes in Democratic principles and may be relied upon to support them at the polls.

ROBERT PLENDERLEITH, one of the representative citizens of La Junta, and an extensive sheep-raiser of Otero County, is of Scotch birth and ancestry, a member of a family of Lanarkshire, district of Biggar. There he was born March 24, 1860, and there the days of his boyhood were uneventfully but happily passed. He grew to manhood upon a farm, taught from early age to assist in its cultivation. Often he heard of the new world, with its prospects and opportunities, and his mind was fixed in a determination to seek a home beyond the ocean.

When about twenty-two years of age he came to the United States, and proceeding westward to Kansas, settled in Chase County. He secured land and engaged in tilling the soil and raising stock. However, he was not satisfied with the country, and decided to come further west. In the fall of 1884 he came to what was then a part of Bent (now Otero) County, and opened a ranch near Timpas, a small village. He possesses the ability common to his countrymen, that of carrying on the sheep business successfully. For eleven years he remained on a ranch he owned with Liston Cooper as a partner, owning four thousand head of sheep. In 1895 he came to

La Junta, where he has since made his headquarters. He owns between eight and nine thousand sheep on the range, and has a number of men engaged in herding and feeding them. The fact that for a few years the sheep industry has enjoyed a steady revival through the increased price of wool, and the large demand for lamb and mutton, has raised the price of his stock and greatly increased the aggregate value of the herd.

Mr. Plenderleith gives his entire time to his business affairs, and, therefore, does not participate in politics. However, he votes the Republican ticket at elections, and is interested in the party's success. Fraternally he is connected with the Woodmen of the World. Mr. Plenderleith was married June 24, 1893, to Miss Agnes Lance, daughter of Salem and Sarah (Inman) Lance, and a native of Shelby County, Ill.

W J. KIRKLAND. Prominent among the successful farmers and extensive stock-growers of Pueblo County may be named the subject of this historical notice, whose ranch is pleasantly located eight miles from Beulah, and who, by his enterprise and energy in the direction of his chosen industry has given to his work a significance and beauty of which few deemed it capable. He was born in Mercer County, Ky., in 1853, and is a son of J. P. and Melinda (Devine) Kirkland, also natives of that state, where the mother died when our subject was ten years old. The father is now a farmer of Arkansas. His other children were: J. W., a merchant of Arkansas; C. H., formerly a Methodist Episcopal minister, now deceased; Jennie, wife of Louis Ruthford; and Lizzie, wife of William Ruthford, of Arkansas.

The subject of this review remained in his native state until ten years of age, his education being acquired in the schools of Lebanon, Ky. He then accompanied his father on his removal to Franklin County, Ind., where the following two years were passed, and at the end of that time went to Kirkville, Adair County, Mo., where he lived for one year. His next home was in Labette County, Kan., but in April, 1879, he became a resident of Pueblo, Colo. He was interested in railroads for some years, being connected first with the Santa Fe and later with the Rio Grande Railroad. He was with the latter for seven years, during which time he never lost a day. He commenced in the transfer department and gradually worked his way upward until he held an important and responsible position, which fact plainly indicates his efficient service and the confidence and trust reposed in him by the company. About eleven years ago he located upon his present ranch in Pueblo County and has since given his time and attention to agricultural pursuits, making all of the improvements upon his place.

In 1876 Mr. Kirkland married Miss Ada Moore, who was born in Fort Madison, Iowa, but when young accompanied her family on their removal to Kansas. She had three brothers and seven sisters, of whom two brothers and one sister are now deceased. Those living are: Walter, Mrs. Leheck and Mrs. J. H. Carver, all of Pueblo; Mrs. J. Sitton, who lives in Pueblo County, near Beulah; Mrs. J. D. Adams and Mrs. B. D. Bedell, both of Chetopa, Kan.; and Mrs. George Sever, who lives in the Indian Territory. Of the six children born to Mr. and Mrs. Kirkland, Stella is the wife of Benjamin Gray and resides in Pueblo; Douglas was accidentally shot at the age of fourteen years; Maudie died in Pueblo at the age of ten months; Myrtle, Ernest and Wilbur are at home.

Mr. Kirkland is a supporter of the Democratic party and an advocate of the free coinage of silver. He is a public-spirited and progressive citizen and takes a deep interest in every enterprise calculated to advance the moral or material welfare of the county.

J W. SITTON, whose home is near Beulah, is a worthy representative of the farming and stock-raising interests of Pueblo County. He was born in Pike County, Ill., in 1834, spent his boyhood and youth there and was educated in its public schools. His father, Terrel Sitton, was a soldier of the war of 1812, and was a pioneer of Illinois, having located there when it was still a territory. He was a carpenter, bridge builder and contractor by occupation, and spent most of his life in Pike County, where he died when our subject was only a year and a-half old. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Ann Cooper, was a native of Illinois, and a representative of one of its pioneer families.

At the age of fourteen years J. W. Sitton began his business career by working as a farm hand or at any occupation which he could find to do. In 1869 he went to Kansas, where he was engaged in farming and mercantile business until 1882, and in 1889 he came to Colorado and took up his

D. G. Armyn M.D.

residence in Pueblo, where he followed contracting and also operated a sawmill for six years. Seven years ago he purchased his present ranch, which is now under a high state of cultivation and well stocked with a good grade of horses and cattle. He has made most of the improvements upon the place, and has met with excellent success in his farming operations here.

In 1861 Mr. Sitton was united in marriage with Miss Lucy Shane, a resident of Illinois. To them were born four children, as follows: James, the present foreman of the Iller smelter at Pueblo; Anna, wife of George Jackson, of Pueblo, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume; J. P., who is married and lives near his father; and W. E., a stockman, who also lives near the home farm.

Mr. Sitton manifested his patriotism during the Civil war by enlisting in the Second Illinois Cavalry, but he was rejected by the examining physician. Politically he is identified with the Democratic party. He affiliates with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

THOMAS GEORGE HORN, M. D., who has engaged in practice in Colorado Springs since 1874, is the oldest practicing physician in the city, and one of the most successful as well. He is the owner of the calcic springs, whose waters furnish an absolute specific for catarrhal diseases, and are also a magnificent nerve tonic. For the purpose of utilizing the water in the treatment of invalids he has organized a company, of which he is president and medical director, and which has now in process of erection a sanitarium of two hundred and eighty rooms. The location of the sanitarium is upon ten acres of ground near the Horn mineral springs, where the altitude meets the requirements of the greatest number of diseases, and where the summers are delightful and the winters mild. The main building, which will be fireproof and of brick, will be equipped with all modern appliances, including mechanical massage, plunge baths, private dining rooms, lecture and reading rooms, and a solarium on the roof. In addition there will be small private cottages for those who prefer seclusion and quiet.

The Horn family was founded in America by three brothers from Germany, George, William and Thomas Horn, who crossed the ocean in 1640 and settled in Pennsylvania. George had a son, George, Jr., who removed to Martinsburg, Berkeley County, Va., and participated in the Revolutionary war. He died at eighty-four years of age. His son, Thomas, was born and reared in Martinsburg, and engaged in the blacksmith's business near that town, also carried on a large plantation. On his land he had a fruit orchard and a kiln for drying peaches. One night the kiln took fire and in endeavoring to subdue the fire he fell into a spring, and as a result caught a severe cold that brought on brain fever and terminated fatally. He was then thirty-two years of age. He left a son, Thomas George, who was only ten days old.

The wife of Thomas Horn was Mary Hout, a native of Virginia and daughter of George Michael Hout, who was born near Strasburg, Germany, and became a large planter in Virginia. The Houts are direct descendants of Martin Luther, and are of the Lutheran faith. Dr. Horn has in his possession a clock that belonged to the family in Germany, also a pitcher that was one of a set presented to a granddaughter of Martin Luther on her wedding day. Mrs. Horn reared her children on a farm near Martinsburg, and on that place she died, at fifty-two years. Of her family, the oldest, Mrs. Margaret Jane Sigler, died in Colorado. The youngest of the number, and the only son among four children, was the subject of this article, who was born September 5, 1832, near Martinsburg. He attended the public schools until fifteen, when he entered St. James' College at Hagerstown, and there he remained until his graduation. Afterward he taught school near Martinsburg until his mother died. In 1852 he went to Missouri and became an employe in a drug store in St. Charles, where he learned the apothecary's trade. In 1855 he entered the Sisters' Hospital in St. Louis, where he remained until the outbreak of the war. In the spring of 1861 he entered the Federal army as assistant surgeon and served at Carthage, Mo., where he was left in charge of the wounded of both sides after the battle. While working on the field and in the hospital, Quantrell's forces came down upon him and captured him with others, all of whom were shot but himself. The fact that he was a physician caused his life to be spared. He worked day and night in caring for Quantrell's wounded men. Finally he was taken to Fort Smith, Ark., where he remained a prisoner for almost six months, and was then pressed into the Confederate service as a surgeon. Soon after the battle of Pine Grove he

made his escape and returned to his home. However, the exposure and hardships of his prison experiences had brought on consumption and he was in very poor health. With care and attention he became stronger, and then entered the hospital service at Fort Scott and Fort Riley, Kan., where he remained until 1867. The next year he was graduated from St. Louis Medical College with the degree of M. D., and at once settled in Junction City, Kan., where he practiced until 1874. Since then he has carried on a general practice in Colorado Springs. During the entire period of his residence in the west he has been interested in mining, and is president, secretary and treasurer of several companies.

Articles contributed by Dr. Horn to various medical journals have been of value in bringing before the profession the remedial utility of Colorado climate and air. In 1876, under Governor Routt, he traveled over the entire state, examining the various mineral springs and making a careful, thorough report of their value, together with an analysis of their component parts. He assisted in organizing the School for Deaf Mutes, of which he was resident physician for nine years. Together with Governor Evans and other prominent men, he served upon the board of directors of the Denver University during the first eight years of its existence. At one time he was president of the State Medical Association, and he is also a member of the El Paso County and American Medical Associations.

In Carthage, Mo., Dr. Horn married Mrs. Emily C. (Shannon) Chenault, who was born in Little Rock, Ark. Of their eight children two are living: Lela, Mrs. Richards, and Mabel, Mrs. Lacy, the former of this city, the latter of California. The family residence is at No. 403 North Nevada avenue. Politically Dr. Horn is a Republican. For a number of years he has been a member of the board of school directors. In the Episcopal Church he is junior warden, and for years has been active in Sunday-school work. He is a member of the encampment of Odd Fellows, lieutenant-colonel and assistant surgeon-general of the department of Mississippi, Patriarchs' Militant, Muscovites; Junior Order United American Mechanics; El Paso Lodge No. 13, A. F. & A. M., Colorado Springs; Chapter No. 6, R. A. M.; Pike's Peak Commandery No. 6, K. T., and El Jebel Temple, N. M. S., of Denver. His high standing as a physician led to his appointment as a member of the state board of health, in which capacity he served for four years. At the convention of the American Medical Association, held in Nashville, Tenn., he read an article relating to diseases of the air passages, which was very favorably received by the profession. His skill in his profession is conceded by all who know him, and has placed him in the front ranks of Colorado physicians.

HENRY T. WILLIAMS, who resides on the Lock ranch, near Fountain, El Paso County, and has one thousand acres under lease there, was born near Springfield, Ill., December 7, 1862, a son of William and Esther (Mortlock) Williams. His father, who was a native of England, born near the village of Berry, Suffolk County, April 14, 1826, grew to manhood in his native land. When only six years of age he began to learn how to take care of cattle. Later he made a study of diseases of stock, and especially of the sheep. Through his work as shepherd, in which capacity he was employed for twenty years, he became proficient in his knowledge of that animal and an expert in breeding and raising them.

On coming to America, William Williams settled in McHenry County, Ill., and there secured employment with J. L. Overton. Later he worked for a Mr. Hatch. In Woodstock, Ill., he married Miss Mortlock, with whom he had been acquainted in England, and to whom he was engaged before coming to the United States, having sent for her to join him after he had been here for some time. He settled with his wife upon a place of five acres, and worked in the employ of others for some years. In 1872 he came to Colorado with Mr. Overton, for whom he had worked in Wisconsin. After a few years he bought a farm one and one-fourth miles northwest of Fountain, and there he made his home during the remainder of his life. He improved the place by irrigation and set out fruit trees, besides making other improvements. Of his ten children, eight are still living. They are named as follows: James, who is a ranchman in El Paso County; Henry T.; Charles E., a stockman in Montana; Sarah, who married James Anderson, of Fountain, and has one child; Alfred, who is represented elsewhere in this volume; Amanda, who lives in Colorado Springs; Harry, who is unmarried and lives in El Paso County; and Eli, the youngest, who was adopted into the family of a Mr. Davidson and was taken to Kansas when he

was only one year old, since which time nothing has been heard of him. The father of this family was baptized in the Church of England, as was also his wife. Politically he was a member of the Republican party and kept posted concerning national questions, but was not an active participant in public affairs.

When the family came to Colorado our subject was a boy of nine years. He was reared on a farm and received a fair education. When a mere child he began to herd sheep, and was engaged in that business for four years, after which he herded cattle until he was eighteen. Afterward he engaged in mining in Colorado for one year and in New Mexico for two years, returning to Colorado, where he resumed mining. September 3, 1890, he married Miss Tena Lock, of El Paso County, daughter of Mathias and Barbara Lock, of whom mention is made upon another page. They have two children, Carl and Esther, both of whom were born on the Lock ranch. In politics our subject is a firm Republican. Fraternally he is a charter member of Fountain Camp No. 231, of which he has been manager, advisor, lieutenant, and is now counsel commander.

J. A. CLINGER, M. D., came to Colorado in 1887 and opened an office at Springfield, Baca County, from which place in 1891 he came to Fountain, El Paso County, his present home. His practice is not limited to this village, but extends through the surrounding country, where he is known by the people as a reliable and skillful practitioner. He was born in Hocking County, Ohio, March 15, 1855, a son of John and Mary (Prough) Clinger, natives of Ohio, and of German ancestry. During his boyhood years he lived on the home farm and attended the district schools. Afterward he was a student in the high school at Logan, the county-seat of Hocking, from which he graduated at seventeen years. Later he taught in the country schools in Hocking and Fairfield Counties, and after four years was made principal of a village school. He went to Mercer County and taught in the Celina school. While there he began to study medicine at twenty-three years of age. In 1879 he entered the Columbus Medical College at Columbus, Ohio, from which he was graduated three years later.

Removing west to Kansas, Dr. Clinger began in practice at Cedar Junction, Johnson County. About the same time, April 11, 1882, he was married in Columbus, Ohio, to Miss Kate M. Shride, of Lithopolis, Fairfield County, Ohio, where she was born and educated. After his marriage he engaged in practice at Cedar Junction for two years, and in addition to a large private practice, was also appointed local surgeon for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company. In 1884 he moved to Wellington, Kan., where he invested in real estate, but the investment proved very unprofitable and caused a heavy loss. However, he built up a large practice there, and was successful professionally. Coming to Colorado in 1887, he located at Springfield and is now at Fountain, where he has a comfortable home and a good practice. He has an only daughter, Mabel, who was born at Cedar Junction, Kan.

In politics a Republican, Dr. Clinger has represented his party as a delegate in various conventions. While in Baca County he served as county coroner, being chosen first to fill an unexpired term under Governor Cooper, and afterward was elected to serve one term. While there he also officiated as a member of the board of education at Springfield. In Fountain Camp No. 231, Woodmen of the World, he has been physician. During the period of his connection with the Southern Kansas Medical Society and the Baca County Medical Society he prepared a number of papers, which he read before them. As a citizen he stands high in his community. Coupled with his acknowledged ability as a professional man are qualities of manhood that endear him to his friends. He is genial and companionable, frank and honorable, a man whom it is a privilege to be associated with, whether in professional work or social intercourse. His mother is still living, though now eighty-three years of age; her home is in Celina, Ohio. His father, however, has been deceased for sixteen years, passing away at the age of sixty-six.

ALFRED WILLIAMS. Among the farmers of El Paso County Mr. Williams occupies a position of influence. He has been a resident of this county from a very early age and knows no other home than this. Upon the farm where his boyhood days were passed he is now engaged in the various duties which fall to a farmer's lot, and is meeting with success in his chosen occupation. His land lies near the village

of Fountain, and although small in acreage, is one of the best in this locality.

In McHenry County, Ill., February 10, 1869, the subject of this sketch was born, a son of William and Esther Williams, natives of England. His parents came to the United States in early life and were married in Illinois, where they made their home upon a farm for a number of years. On selling out their interests in McHenry County in 1872, they removed to Colorado, where for ten years the father operated rented land and then bought a small place. This he placed under irrigation and improved with an orchard of fruit trees and other valuable improvements. To his original purchase of twenty acres he added, until his farm comprised seventy acres, and here he spent his remaining days. He died in 1897 and his wife in 1875. In politics he always affiliated with the Republicans, but did not take an active part in public affairs.

The children of William and Esther Williams are eight in number. James, who is unmarried and well-to-do, is proprietor of a ranch seven miles east of Fountain; Henry, who cultivates a ranch near the old homestead, is married and has two children; Charles is living in Montana; Sarah married James Anderson, by whom she has one child; Alfred was next in order of birth; Amanda resides in Colorado Springs; Harry is unmarried and at home; and Eli was adopted by a Mr. Davidson in infancy and taken to Kansas when a year old, since which nothing has been heard of him.

CHARLES D. PARKS, postmaster of La Junta and one of the leading Republicans of Otero County, was born in Boone County, Ill., June 22, 1862. The name of Parks belongs to him by adoption, his family name being Daniels. His father was a volunteer in the Union army at the opening of the Civil war and fell in the battle of Gettysburg, soon after which the widowed mother died. Their infant son was adopted and reared by a kind-hearted couple, who brought him up as their own child, and not until he attained manhood did he learn of his own parents.

During infancy our subject was taken to Beloit, Wis., by his foster-parents, and from there in 1868 accompanied them to Whiteside County, Ill. He was reared in Sterling and received his education in the Rock Falls school. April 1, 1876, he entered a printing office, where he served as an apprentice for six months. Afterward he was employed, during vacations, in the composing room of a newspaper at Rock Falls. In the fall of 1880 he secured employment with the Sterling *Daily Blade*, and was made foreman of the composing room. Resigning that position in 1883, Mr. Parks became night foreman of the Clinton *Morning News*, at Clinton, Iowa. January 1, 1884, he went to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and took charge of the ad. cases of the *Daily Republican*.

The first work done by Mr. Parks as publisher and editor was in 1885, when he founded the *Herald* at Cambridge, Story County, Iowa. This he continued to publish for two and one-half years. He then removed the plant to Galt, Mo., and for some sixteen months remained in that place. On selling out there he purchased a paper at Laclede, Mo., and engaged in its publication for ten months, or until he removed the plant to Unionville, Mo., where he remained until December, 1895. He then traded his paper there for property in La Junta, coming to this city on the 5th of that month, and on the 1st of the following month taking charge of the *Tribune*. Of this paper he continued to be the publisher until March, 1898, when he accepted the office of postmaster; however, he still owns a half-interest in this semi-weekly. The paper has been the exponent of his own views and has always adhered to Republican principles, supporting the present (McKinley) administration in its war policy, annexation, etc.

In his fraternal relations Mr. Parks is a member of La Junta Lodge No. 28, K. P. His marriage united him with Flora J. Marvin, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. They are the parents of three daughters: Elsie, Marguerite and Aileen.

CHARLES R. BUCKEY is the senior member of the firm of Buckey & Hart, of La Junta, and is engaged in the real-estate, abstract, title, loan and insurance business in this city. He came to Colorado from Maryland, where he was born, at Mount Pleasant, October 12, 1865. Upon the homestead where he was born occurred the birth of his father, George W., in 1814, and the place is still in the possession of the family. In addition to the farm his father also owned a large tannery, and to these industries, tanning and farming, he gave his entire active life. His death took place when he was seventy-six years of age.

After completing common-school studies our subject entered Frederick College, where he remained for one year. When not in school he worked in the tannery or on the farm. At the age of eighteen he entered a large mercantile establishment in Catonsville, near Baltimore, where he remained for one year. From there, in 1887, he came to Colorado, arriving at La Junta on the 26th of March. He closed out a stock of goods, which engaged his attention until September, and afterward he took up a claim in Bent County, near Las Animas. For two years he engaged in the dairy business in partnership with his brother, George R., but at the expiration of that time sold his interest in the claim and dairy.

Upon the organization of Otero County, in 1889, Mr. Buckey opened up a set of abstract books and now has the only complete records in the county. The business grew rapidly and in 1892 he took in his present partner. In addition to this business he trades in real estate, acts as insurance agent, and is treasurer of the Otero County Building and Loan Association of La Junta, and local treasurer of the Fidelity Savings Association of Denver, Colo., also a stockholder in the canning factory, creamery and fair association.

In fraternal connections Mr. Buckey is a member of the United Moderns, Woodmen of the World, and Euclid Lodge No. 64, A. F. & A. M., of La Junta. His is not a nature that cares for public position or desires to mingle in political affairs, but he keeps intelligently posted concerning national problems and in depositing his ballot supports Republican candidates. May 3, 1892, he was united in marriage with Miss Etta Washburn, formerly of Fayette County, Ill., and an estimable lady, who stands high in social circles. She is identified with the Presbyterian Church, the services of which Mr. Buckey attends, at the same time aiding generously in its support.

ALEXANDER N. SIMPSON, M. D. The stranger, upon going to Amethyst, is often taken to visit the office of Dr. Simpson, where he finds a suite of rooms that, in all arrangements for convenience and taste, are seldom seen outside of a metropolis. His reception room is a revelation and surprise, and its tasteful, artistic arrangement proves the doctor to be a connoisseur regarding beauty. His collection of mineralogical specimens and ores, together with a fine collection of coins of all denominations, is arranged in a glass cabinet that occupies the center of the room, this constituting what is probably the largest and most valuable private collection in the state. Tastefully arranged around the room are some twenty superb specimens of taxidermy, in which the fauna of the Rocky Mountains, from the quail to the bear, are well represented. Displayed under a glass case may be seen the doctor's equipment of surgical instruments, one of the most complete owned by any individual practitioner in the state. Connected with the reception room are consultation and operating rooms, which reflect the perfectness of arrangement visible in the room first entered.

It was in 1893 that Dr. Simpson came to the then new mining camp of Creede, since which time his interests have been with the place and his efforts in its behalf. Besides the general private practice which he has built up, he acts as local surgeon for the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, and as physician and surgeon for the Nelson Tunnel mine, the Bachelor, Ridge and Solomon mines. As mayor of the city, to which office he was elected in 1894, he proved himself a trustworthy official, whose work for the welfare of the town was most successful. In 1894 he was elected coroner and county physician, which offices he is still filling.

Born in Athens, Tenn., Dr. Simpson is a son of W. H. and Prudence (Triplett) Simpson, natives of Tennessee, and a nephew of James Simpson, the well-known stockman. His father, who was a planter in Tennessee for some years, removed to Wise County, Tex., when our subject was one year old, and there he engaged extensively in the stock business, his brand (diamond S) soon becoming well known among the stockmen of his section. He is now living in Arkansas. The youthful years of our subject were spent in Texas, where he assisted his father in the stock business. After completing his literary education, in 1876 he entered the Missouri Medical College of St. Louis, from which he graduated in 1878. For a year he practiced in Siloam Springs, Ark., after which he came to Colorado and settled in Bonanza, spending two years in practice at that camp. Thence he went to Lordsburg, N. M., having accepted the position of surgeon to the Southern Pacific road at that point. He remained there for nine years, meantime establishing a profitable private practice. From that place in 1893 he came to Creede

(Amethyst P. O.), Mineral County, Colo., and here he has since been an influential citizen. Since coming here he has been identified with the mining and real-estate interests of the town, and has assisted in the development of local resources. Fraternally he is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World, for which, as well as for a number of life insurance companies, he has acted as physician. In politics he is a stalwart Republican.

WILLIAM WESTON, M. E. The man who labors to secure the development of a locality, striving to bring out its latent resources, who is devoted to the general welfare of the people, who seeks to interest outside capital in local enterprises; who endeavors to promote the commercial and moral status of his community, such a man becomes a public benefactor, and his work brings results of greater value than either he or others can compute. Such is the character and such the record of William Weston, of Colorado Springs, whose name is inseparably connected with the development of the San Juan and Cripple Creek mining regions, and, who through personal influence and letters published in prominent newspapers, has been the means of attracting an immense amount of foreign capital and many permanent settlers to the mountain state.

Henry Weston, Esq., father of the subject of this sketch, was a magistrate in the County of Surrey, England, and for thirty years a private banker in the Borough, London. Through unfortunate investments he afterwards lost almost his entire fortune, and thus William, his eldest son by his second wife, was only fourteen when he began to earn his own livelihood. For fifteen years he was employed in Toronto, Canada, being for a time assistant cashier of the *Globe*, a prominent daily of Toronto, and later acting as proof-reader, commercial editor and city editor of the *Leader*, another daily of that city. For three years he then held an appointment in the Canadian civil service, after which, for five years, he led the adventurous life of a hunter and trapper on the northern lakes of Canada. During the Fenian troubles he was an officer of artillery volunteers. For six months he served in the school of artillery established by the English government for the instruction of volunteer officers, and holds a first-class certificate as an instructor in artillery.

An advertisement of the land department of the Kansas Pacific Railroad attracted Mr. Weston's attention to the west in 1870. He came to Colorado and for a time was employed in that department, under the late John P. Devereaux, then land commissioner of the line, who ever afterward was his warm friend. Being transferred to the passenger department, by various promotions he became general traveling agent of the line. While in this capacity he devised a plan of advertising the country which attracted wide attention. Millions of buffaloes then roamed over the plains. Mr. Weston had seventy-six heads stuffed and mounted by a London taxidermist whom he employed in his department. He then mounted a head handsomely in the center of a large circular shield, while on the outside was lettering calling the attention to the advantages of Colorado. These were posted in prominent places in as many eastern cities, where they were universally admired. Another effective means of advertising was a work that he wrote, "A Guide to Kansas Pacific Railway," ten thousand copies of which were sold.

Still in the employ of the Kansas Pacific Railway, Mr. Weston in 1875 returned to London, England, as the company's general European agent. While there he received a letter from a Colorado friend, telling of the wonderful fly fishing in the Rio Grande, and the marvelous gold and silver ores in the San Juan district. This letter caused an immediate change in his plans. In October, 1876, he resigned his position and entered the Royal School of Mines in London, where for three months he took the regular lecture course, and for a similar period assayed gold, silver and lead ores, receiving a certificate as assayist from Dr. Percy, the noted metallurgist.

In February, 1877, Mr. Weston returned to America. After a month's travel he arrived in Del Norte, then the gateway to the San Juan district, and ninety miles from the railroad. With his assay outfit packed on burrows he proceeded through Stony Pass, Silverton, Red Mountain to Imogene Basin in the Sneffels district, where, in partnership with George Barber, an Englishman, he staked six claims. In order to provide the necessities of life for the winter, he sold his mule and saddle and bridle. For four years he and his partner lived in their cabin, eleven thousand

and two hundred feet above sea level, and did their own cooking, mining, blacksmithing, ore testing and assaying. Meanwhile he wrote regularly for the Engineering and Mining Journal of New York, and for years was its special correspondent in the west. In order to get his letters to the postoffice at Ouray during the long winter months he made his way on snow shoes over deep drifts that hid from sight the mountain trail, and in the midst of heavy snow storms that rendered travel dangerous.

Gov. Frederick W. Pitkin, in February, 1881, appointed Mr. Weston state commissioner of mines. But he did not take the office, as there was no salary connected with it, and he was at that time manager of three mining companies. During the same year a New York company purchased Mr. Weston's group of claims, paying him $50,000. With this amount as his capital he turned his attention to the development of Ouray. He was the largest subscriber to the building of the Beaumont Hotel, and with two others put in an electric light plant to light the town. Through his sale, in London, of the Guston mine, which brought its owners splendid returns, he was instrumental in bringing an immense amount of British capital into the Red Mountain district. In 1882 he wrote a pamphlet concerning the San Juan mines, which was extensively copied and quoted, and did much to advance the interests of this mining region.

At St. Mark's Church, St. Helier's, Island of Jersey, England, Mr. Weston was, in April, 1883, united in marriage with Emily Eliza Stirling, youngest daughter of Thomas Stirling Begbie, Esq., shipbuilder and ship owner, of London. Coming to Colorado with his wife, Mr. Weston resided in Ouray until 1888, when he removed to Denver in order that he might be more centrally located for his work as a mining engineer. From Denver, in 1894, he came to Colorado Springs, where he now resides. Notwithstanding the multiplicity of business duties, he has found time to gratify his tastes as a sportsman, and is a good shot, a fine horseman and expert fly fisherman. Commencing April 10, 1875, he wrote a long series of articles in the English Field, over the nom de plume, "Will of the West," his subject being "Field Sports of Kansas and Colorado." The articles treated of grouse and quail shooting, buffalo hunting, antelope hunting on horseback with greyhounds, coursing, etc. In December, 1877, he wrote for the same paper "Silver San Juan," an article bearing upon duck shooting and fly fishing. These letters brought hundreds of British sportsmen to Colorado.

In everything except birth Mr. Weston is an American. In manner, disposition, characteristics and interests he is a typical westerner, fond of outdoor life, companionable with people of every class, rich or poor, genial in disposition, and with the open-hearted hospitality that renders frontier life a delightful memory with all who have experienced it. In fact he is a typical frontiersman.

In 1894 Mr. Weston came to Colorado Springs, establishing his headquarters in this city. For a year he was ore-buyer at Cripple Creek for D. H. Moffat's cyanide mill at Florence, known as the Metallic Extraction Company, and now treating four hundred tons a day. Since then he has been busily engaged as consulting engineer and making reports for capitalists, both in the United States and in London, where he is the best known engineer practicing in the United States. He confines his work chiefly to Cripple Creek, where he has had five years' experience, and is said by the Colorado press to have made no mistakes and more successes than any other engineer in that phenomenal camp. He is a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers of New York, the Institute of Mining and Metallurgy in London, the Colorado Scientific Society in Denver, the Constitutional Club on Northumberland avenue in London, and the El Paso Club in Colorado Springs.

On the occasion of the visit of the American Bankers' Association to Victor, Colo., August 26, 1898, the members were presented by Mr. Weston with a neatly-bound pamphlet, describing the Cripple Creek gold district, and explaining how it was formed (in plain English, as the author said, in order that it might be understood by those unfamiliar with technical and scientific expressions). In this pamphlet the statement is made (and it will be found elsewhere in this work) that the production from the mines in 1897 was more than twelve millions of dollars, and it was anticipated that in 1898 the output would reach fifteen millions, while the total production to date had been forty millions.

From the Colorado Springs *Gazette*, January 29, 1899, we quote the following:

THINKS WELL OF BULL HILL.

Ever since Mr. Weston paid attention to the Cripple

Creek district his prophesies concerning this and that property have proved remarkably accurate. In 1895 he reported on the Legal Tender group for the Denver owners, and though there was not a pound of ore in sight, he told Mr. Moffat in so many words that in six months the Golden Cycle Company would have one of the greatest bonanzas in Cripple Creek. This has since been amply fulfilled, as the company has already paid $150,000 in dividends. It was in this year, also, he took charge of the Mary McKinney properties and the leases on it, and in one year made a big mine out of it.

It was in 1895, also, that he reported on the Gold Coin and advised the purchase of the treasury stock at from five to ten cents per share, and it was subscribed for four times over. The mine is now producing one hundred and twenty tons per day and the stock is selling at $1.50.

His connection with the Good Will tunnel is well known. The bore is 9x9 in the clear, and he pushed it in at the rate of eleven feet per day.

In years past he advised the purchase of both the Vindicator and Elkton, but his advise was not heeded. Last fall he reported on the Pinnacle Company's property, resulting in large blocks of the stock being purchased at low figures, which have since been sold out for ten cents. His last report on the Damon resulted in the purchase of three or four hundred thousand shares at from two to five cents, with the result that is already known. He predicted that the ore would run in shipping lots fifty dollars per ton, and the returns show that he missed it only by eighty cents per ton. He has made a vast number of other reports, some thirty in all, in Cripple Creek alone, and the success of them is due not to luck, but to a close application and constant study of his profession.

CHARLES C. REED. In 1880 Mr. Reed bought three hundred and twenty acres on section 14, township 17, range 65, near the postoffice of Buttes, El Paso County. Afterward he added to the property until it now embraces four hundred and eighty acres, and upon this he has made various improvements that increase its value and its desirability as a homestead. With all the details of farming, which has been his life occupation, he is thoroughly posted, and is justly regarded as one of the most enterprising and capable farmers of his county.

A son of Samuel and Eliza (Cummings) Reed, natives of Massachusetts and New York, respectively, the subject of this sketch was born in Sheboygan County, Wis., August 11, 1854. His boyhood years were spent in the schoolroom and upon the home farm, where he was early trained to a knowledge of agriculture. When he was twenty-two years of age, his health being poor, he left his home and started west, hoping to find a climate that would prove more healthful. After spending about a year in Kansas he came to Colorado in 1878. Here he soon secured employment as a ranch laborer, working for wages for five years. His earnings were carefully saved, until he was finally able to invest in property, and he then bought the farm where he has since lived.

July 16, 1883, Mr. Reed married Miss Ella Wheeler, their union being solemnized in Sheboygan County, Wis., where she was born, a daughter of Henry and Helen (Gardner) Wheeler. Three sons bless their union, Henry, William and Chester, all of whom were born on the home farm in El Paso County. Having given his attention closely to the management of his farm, Mr. Reed has had no time to engage actively in political and public affairs. He cast his first presidential ballot for R. B. Hayes and has since uniformly supported Republican candidates, but has not sought office for himself, nor taken an active part in local matters.

The father of Mrs. Reed was born in Cayuga County, N. Y., and spent his boyhood days in that locality. He was married to Miss Gardner in Jefferson County, N. Y., of which she was a native. Soon after his marriage he removed to Wisconsin and settled in Sheboygan County. He still makes his home in Plymouth, that county, where he is highly esteemed by his large circle of acquaintances. His wife died there in 1884. Mrs. Reed was given the advantages of a public-school education and was carefully trained in girlhood for the responsibilities of life. She is a lady of amiable disposition, and with her husband shares the esteem of friends and acquaintances.

ISAIAH DENNESS, a retired merchant and ranchman of Rocky Ford and one of the pioneers of what is now Otero County, was born in Oxford, Ohio, January 25, 1819. When fourteen years of age he accompanied his parents to Schuyler County, Ill., and settled on a farm, where he continued to reside until 1850. Then, going to McDonough County, Ill., he purchased a raw tract of prairie land, which he improved and cultivated. For years he continued to reside there, meantime meeting with fair success as an agriculturist.

In 1875 Mr. Denness came to Colorado and took up a soldier's homestead near Rocky Ford. Two years later he opened a general store, and this he carried on for three years, during which time he rented his land. He also engaged to some extent in building, and is now the owner of seven dwelling houses that he rents. While he

has not become the possessor of a large fortune, he has honestly and honorably gained a competency, and is recognized as one of the well-to-do and prosperous citizens of Rocky Ford. Now, having retired from active business, he devotes himself to the oversight of his interests and the investment of his capital, which leaves him sufficient leisure for the enjoyment of his home and intercourse with friends.

The marriage of Mr. Denness united him with Miss Esther Bruner, of Illinois, whose death in 1896 was a heavy loss to her husband. She left a daughter and son. The former, Adaline, is the wife of John Hushaw, of Rocky Ford. The latter, Charles, is superintending his father's farm in McDonough County, Ill.

Politically Mr. Denness is a Republican. For about ten years he served as a justice of the peace, and he has also been school director. In 1861 he enlisted in Company H, Twenty-eighth Illinois Infantry, and served until the fall of 1864. Among the engagements in which he took part were the following: Shiloh (where he was wounded in the left thigh), siege of Corinth, Hatchie River (where he received a flesh wound in the left arm), sieges of Vicksburg, Kenesaw Mountain and Atlanta. For one year he served in the quartermaster's department, for one year in the engineer's department and in the provost-marshal's office in the tenth district of Illinois until the close of the war. This, with his first service of eighteen months in the infantry, brought his term of service up to four and one-half years. He is now a member of Wadsworth Post No. 93, G. A. R., of Rocky Ford.

JOSEPH W. BOOTH. About three miles from Pueblo lies a well-improved farm upon which fruit and general farm products, as well as stock, are raised. Here, since 1867, Mr. Booth has lived and labored, making all the valuable improvements now noticeable on the place, including the substantial two-story brick residence, the barn and extensive orchards. During the long period of his residence on this property he has seen the many wonderful improvements made in this section of the state, has witnessed the growth of Pueblo from an insignificant village to a populous city, and has aided in developing the agricultural resources of Pueblo County.

In Columbus, Ohio, near the site of the Columbus Buggy Company shops, Mr. Booth was born November 7, 1825, shortly after the death of his father, Joseph Booth. The family is descended from Sir Richard Booth of England, who came to America and remained here until his death. A man of great wealth, a portion of his fortune belongs to the branch with which our subject is identified, but the genealogical record not being complete, the money could not be secured. Joseph Booth was born in Connecticut and removed to Columbus, Ohio, where he had the contract for the erection of the first Methodist Episcopal Church, as well as contracts for other early buildings there. He followed the carpenter's trade until he died. His wife was Abigail Patterson, who was born in the western part of Berkshire County, Mass., the daughter of a farmer and a descendant of English and Scotch ancestors. In her family there were three sons, of whom Ezra is deceased, and Joseph W. and Henry are living. The latter, a resident of Columbus, Ohio, was for years a prominent carriage manufacturer there, in partnership with his brother Ezra, but he is now living retired.

When a boy our subject accompanied his mother and step-father, Mr. Hubbard, to Pickaway County, Ohio, where he attended the public schools. When seventeen years of age he returned to Columbus, and there learned the carriage-maker's trade under his brothers, E. and H. F. Booth. Immediately after learning of the discovery of gold in California in 1849, he went to the Pacific coast, and for four years engaged in mining. Returning to Columbus in 1853, he was married on the 7th of November, the same year, to Laura Denman, a native of Erie County, Ohio. One year later he removed to Iowa and settled in Franklin County, where he engaged in farming until 1860. The discovery of gold in Colorado led him to remove to this state. In 1860 he arrived in Denver, and from there proceeded to Golden, where he engaged in gardening and agricultural pursuits, at the same time devoting considerable attention to mining.

When the Indians became troublesome in Colorado, Mr. Booth enlisted, in 1864, as a member of the Third Colorado Cavalry, Company K, under Captain Shock and Colonel Shoup, and fought the redmen on the frontier. Among the engagements in which he took part was the battle of Sand Creek, and there he was in the midst of the fight, but escaped uninjured, althought the bridle was shot off his horse. In 1866 he came to Pueblo County and after spending one year on

Turkey Creek he settled on the ranch where he has since made his home. For years he has been an official member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he favors Republican principles.

Mrs. Booth was a daughter of John Denman, a native of Kent County, England, and an early settler of York state. In an early day he walked the entire distance from New York to Ohio, carrying a sack of apple seed on his back. He settled upon a farm in Erie County, and engaged in agricultural pursuits, sheep-raising and fruit-growing, and was a pioneer in the latter industry in that state. He built the first house (a log structure) in the town and also set out the first fruit trees there. He was a man of good judgment and was well-to-do, for those days. His wife was Miranda Black, from near Buffalo, whose father was a captain in the war of 1812 and who witnessed the burning of Buffalo. Mrs. Booth received excellent advantages in girlhood and for several years was a student in Oberlin College, where she graduated. By her marriage one son and three daughters were born. The son, William Tell Booth, who is a prominent furniture dealer in Cripple Creek, at one time served in the state legislature, and has been president of the board of trade in his town. The daughters are: Mrs. George Myers, of Arizona; Mrs. Della Rossbach, of Cripple Creek; and Carrie May Booth, who is cashier and bookkeeper for the Booth Furniture Company of Cripple Creek. There are ten grandchildren, of whom the grandparents are justly proud and to whose welfare they are devoted.

Among the farmers of Pueblo County Mr. Booth is one of the most successful. His success is largely due to industry and sound common sense, coupled with determination. In the possession of these sterling qualities, the problem of success is easily solved, and through them he has gained prosperity and a competence.

AUSTIN HUTCHINSON, senior member of the firm of Hutchinson & Sawin, of Manitou, and a resident of Colorado since 1869, is a member of a family whose first representative in this country came from England to Massachusetts. His father, Timothy, the son of Samuel Hutchinson, a farmer at Norwich, Vt., was born and reared there, and engaged in farm pursuits throughout his entire life, dying at Norwich when eighty-four years of age. He married Cynthia Burton, member of an old family of Massachusetts, but a native of Norwich, Vt., where she died. In their family were six children: William, who was a member of a Vermont regiment during the Civil war; Alonzo, captain of Company B, Sixth Vermont Infantry, who was honorably discharged after having been severely wounded, and died in Iowa in 1869; Mrs. Luella Cobb, of New Hampshire; Franklin, of Manitou, Colo.; Frederick, whose home is in California; and Austin, the youngest of the family, who was born in Norwich August 9, 1842.

After having received a fair education in the public schools and Thetford Academy in Vermont, the subject of this sketch went to Iowa in 1864 and engaged in farming in Jefferson County, where he entered and improved a raw tract of land. From there in 1869 he removed to Colorado, making the journey by team overland, and settling in Fountain, El Paso County. In 1872 he removed to Manitou and formed a partnership with Walter D. Sawin, with whom he has since engaged in the livery business. He bought the first horse for the Pike's Peak business and also bought the first lot sold in Manitou, and on this he erected a barn. He began in business with six ponies, and the head of one of these ("Jim") he now has, mounted, in his barn. So rapidly did the business grow that it soon became necessary to secure more adequate accommodations. The firm then built a barn, 100x100 feet, three stories, with stalls for one hundred and twenty-four horses. As they had the entire trade for the Pike's Peak road they were obliged to work more than two hundred horses, but since the completion of the cog-wheel railroad the horse line has of course been discontinued. For some years the firm owned the El Paso stables in North Cascade avenue, Colorado Springs, but sold out that business in 1893. The Manitou business was for some years known as the Manitou stables, operated by the El Paso Livery Company, but they are now known as the El Paso stables, and are situated on Manitou avenue, where vehicles of every description are kept for the accommodation of the public.

Politically Mr. Hutchinson is a Republican, and for two terms he served as an alderman in Manitou. Fraternally he is connected with the Odd Fellows. His marriage, which took place in Colorado Springs, united him with Miss Juniata Haycock, who was born in Keokuk County,

Iowa. They are the parents of three daughters: Mrs. Clara Seigfried, of Manitou; Josephine, a student at Wolfe Hall, Denver, and Eva.

JOHN C. HINCH is engaged in farming and stock-raising on the Sweetland farm, situated one and one-half miles north of Fountain, El Paso County, where he leases over one thousand acres of land. He was born in Grundy County, Ill., January 11, 1865, a son of J. W. and Agnes (Fulton) Hinch, who are still living in Grundy County. His father was a native of England and his mother of Scotland, the latter being a distant relative of Robert Fulton, the inventor of the steamboat. They came to America when young, he when ten and she at twenty years, and at the time of their marriage were living in Illinois.

Besides the advantages such as were afforded by the common schools, our subject attended the normal school at Morris, the county-seat of Grundy. For a short time he engaged in teaching school. In 1886 he came to Colorado, joining a brother who had come three years before and who was working at Colorado Springs. His first work was the carrying of freight, in which he engaged for two years, afterward turning his attention to the carpenter's trade, which he had learned in Illinois. September 10, 1892, he married Miss Lillie Sweetland, daughter of William and Emma (Dawson) Sweetland, who were pioneers of Colorado. Mr. Sweetland was born in East Wallingford, Vt., and there grew to manhood. For five years he made his home in Boston. In 1859, at the time of the excitement caused by the discovery of gold in Colorado, he crossed the plains to the mountain regions of the west. A few years later Miss Dawson, who was born and reared near Indianapolis, Ind., came to Colorado, and they became acquainted here and were married in May, 1866. Buying a claim he homesteaded it and in time became the owner of about eighteen hundred acres of land. In 1895 he and his wife moved to Morgan Hill, Cal., where he owns property. Of their children Mrs. Hinch is the eldest. The older son, Walter I., resides in Oregon, while the three youngest children, Edith, Ralph and Helen, are with their parents in California.

In 1892 Mr. Hinch homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres in Saguache County, where he still owns a well-improved ranch. In 1895 he moved from there to the place where he now resides. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising and has between fifty and one hundred head of cattle. In religion he and his wife are active workers in the Methodist Episcopal Church at Fountain, which he serves as trustee. They are the parents of three daughters, Hazel, Helen and Sarah, who were born on the present homestead of the family. While he was reared in the Republican faith, Mr. Hinch has never been active in politics, nor mingled with politicians in local affairs; but he is a public-spirited citizen and takes an interest in measures for the benefit of the community and the advancement of its interests.

WILLIAM H. SANDERS. With the progress of Pueblo County, and more especially with the development of its agricultural resources, the subject of this sketch is intimately identified. His occupation is that of farming, and for several years he has operated a tract of land near Nyburg, on the Arkansas River. Through industry and perseverance he is meeting with success and is becoming prosperous. His entire attention is given to its cultivation, and he is making improvements that will materially increase its value.

The birth of Mr. Sanders occurred near Marion, Williamson County, Ill., in 1864. He was a son of Silas Sanders, who spent his entire life as a farmer in that locality and died at about the age of seventy-five. The wife and mother also died when comparatively young, and our subject, who was then a small child, was cared for by an older sister until seven years of age. He was one of a family comprising three sons and two daughters, the others being: J. W., a farmer in Illinois; H. Louis (a twin of our subject), who is a paperhanger and painter in Pueblo; Cynthia, wife of James Leach, a farmer in Illinois; and Letitia, deceased.

At the age of eleven years our subject was taken to Missouri, where he attended the public schools for a short time. When seventeen years of age he came to Colorado and for four years was employed on a ranch, making his home with J. H. Krenshaw, of Pueblo County, who had reared him from the time he was seven years of age. From the age of twenty-one until twenty-four he worked with his brother in the paint business in Pueblo, and has resided on his present ranch since 1896. Politically he is a Republican. In 1895 he married Rosa, daughter of William

Taylor Johnson, and they have one son, Ralph. His success in life is due entirely to his own efforts, for he was left an orphan without money at an early age, and without aid from anyone has gained a place among the enterprising farmers of his county.

J. M. DUTCHER, a well-known citizen of Pueblo County, residing near Beulah, on the Pueblo and Beulah road, is recognized as one of the most energetic men and skillful farmers of the community, who, in connection with the raising of grain, has also given considerable attention to stock breeding. He is pursuing the even tenor of his way as an honest man and good citizen, furthering the interests of his community as he has opportunity and enjoying the respect of his neighbors.

The early home of Mr. Dutcher was near Lake Champlain, in Fort Ann, Washington County, N. Y., where his birth occurred in 1833. His parents, Dillis and Hannah (Cline) Dutcher, were also natives of the Empire state. The father, who was a farmer by occupation, came with our subject to Colorado and died here. One of his sons, Edwin, was a member of an Ohio regiment in the Civil war.

J. M. Dutcher was only three years old when the family removed to Erie County, N. Y., where he was reared and educated, and at the age of nineteen he went to Ohio, spending the following eight years in that state. His next home was near Iowa City, Iowa, and in 1872 he came to Pueblo, Colo., where he worked for Steven Wally for seven years. He resided in South Pueblo for twelve years, and at the end of that time located on a ranch near the mountains, where he lived for seven years. Nine years ago he purchased his present place, to the cultivation and improvement of which he has since devoted his energies. Here he owned three hundred and sixty acres of valuable land, and after having given one hundred and sixty acres to his daughter, he has a quarter-section left. All of the improvements upon the place are the work of his own hands, and stand as monuments to his thrift and enterprise. The place is also well stocked with a good grade of horses and cattle. While a resident of Pueblo he built the seventh house on the mesa.

In 1857 Mr. Dutcher married Miss Olive Clemings, a native of West Virginia, who died thirteen years ago, leaving five children, namely: James Karl, at home; Frank, who lives with Dr. Walters; May, wife of Robert Baty, of Manzalona; Nora Gertrude, wife of Charles Croggs, who lives near our subject; and Adelaide, at home.

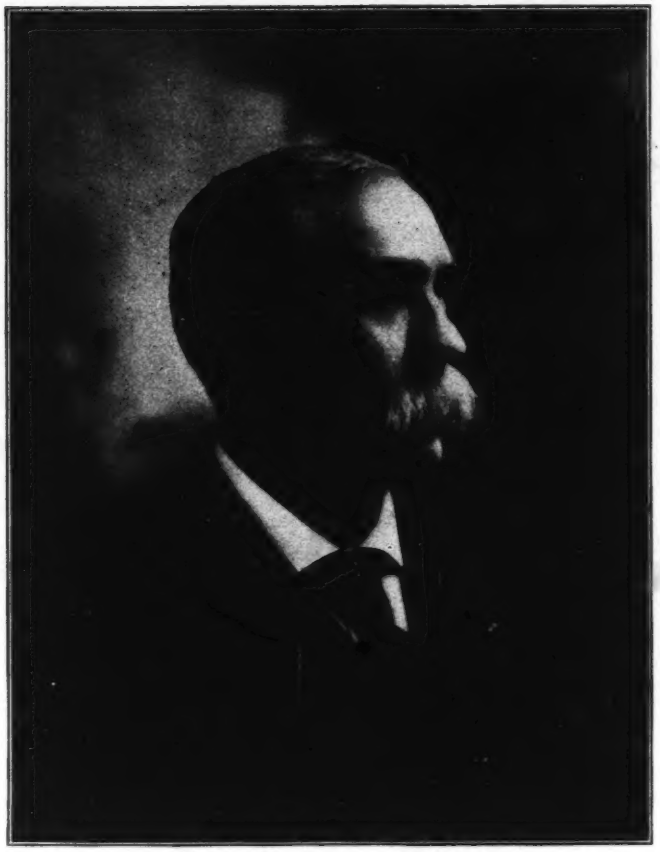
In early life Mr. Dutcher was a supporter of the Republican party, but for the past few years have voted the Democratic ticket. He has well performed his part in upholding the intellectual, social and moral status of the community, and has gained the respect and confidence of all who know him.

M. S. SUTHERLAND. Prominent among the representative citizens and respected men of Pueblo County is the subject of this biographical notice, who is engaged in farming and stock-raising on Fountain Creek, about ten miles from Pueblo. This is well improved and highly cultivated, and shows conclusively that the owner has not mistaken his calling in adopting agriculture.

Mr. Sutherland was born in Chicago, Ill., in 1843, and spent his boyhood and youth in that city, being educated in the common schools. He accompanied his parents on their removal to Wisconsin, and when the Civil war broke out he enlisted, in 1862, in the Twenty-eighth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He was at Helena, Ark., and was engaged in a battle at that place at the time of the fall of Vicksburg. He participated in the battle of Pine Bluff, and in all of the engagements in which his regiment took part. They assisted in the bombardment of Spanish Fort, opposite the city of Mobile. They remained in Texas and the south most of the time, and took an active part in all of the important battles of that section. At the close of the war they were in the grand review at Washington, D. C., and were then honorably discharged.

After being mustered out Mr. Sutherland came to Pueblo County, Colo., and located upon his present place, where he has since made his home. This property he has transformed into a fine ranch, improved with a good two-story residence, substantial outbuildings and fences, a good orchard and ornamental trees, which add beauty to the place.

In 1875 Mr. Sutherland was united in marriage with Miss Amelia E. Talbott, of Marengo, Ill., and to them were born three children: Lanie, who died in infancy; Jesse H. and Charles J. B., both at home. In his political views Mr. Sutherland is a free silver Republican. For the past ten



Irving W. Stanton

years his wife has served as postmistress of Dawkins, the office being in their residence. Fraternally he is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. The success that he has achieved in life is due to his own unaided efforts, and his life has ever been such as to gain for him the confidence of all who know him.

COL. IRVING W. STANTON. Few citizens of Pueblo have won the unqualified esteem and warm friendship of their fellow-townsmen to so great a degree as has Colonel Stanton. Coupled with his acknowledged ability as a professional man and exceptional qualifications as a citizen, are qualities of manhood that endear him to many, and render a sketch of his career interesting to all. He is a descendant of a pioneer family of Connecticut and a grandson of Col. Asa Stanton, who removed from that state to Wayne County, Pa., in 1790, having previously served as a privateer in the Revolutionary war and endured all the hardships of imprisonment in an old prison hulk, while afterward, during the second war with England, he held the rank of colonel. Love of country and patriotic devotion to its interests belongs to the present generation, by every law of inheritance.

Near Waymart, Wayne County, Pa., the subject of this review was born January 6, 1835. At the age of sixteen he secured employment on the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company's Gravity Railroad, and a year later was made conductor of a train, continuing in that capacity until he was twenty, when he went to Kansas. Those were early days in the building up of the great west. Settlements, aside from military posts, were very few. Already, however, Kansas was beginning to draw settlers to it, as the agitation regarding slavery became more fierce within its boundaries. He went to Pawnee City near Fort Riley, and engaged in wood cutting and building. He assisted in building a structure in which met the first legislature of Kansas. While in Fort Riley he was taken seriously ill with fever and for weeks his life was in danger. His restoration to health was almost entirely due to the skill and devoted attention of his physician, Dr. William A. Hammond, then surgeon of the military post of Fort Riley (now of Washington, D. C.), and in this way was formed a friendship that has continued through all the intervening years. Afterward, and during the war, Dr. Hammond was made surgeon-general of the United States army, but through wrong-doing of his subordinates he was displaced from his position and rank. Later on it was Colonel Stanton's opportunity to be of service to him through his friends in congress, and the secretary of war, McCrary, under an act of congress, reviewed his case and restored his rank.

On recovering his health, our subject went to Chicago and clerked for his uncle, George H. Wentz, who was engaged in contracting and building on the Rock Island Railroad in Illinois and Iowa. In the spring of 1857 he became clerk in a hotel in Washington, Iowa, and later purchased a half-interest in the business. In the spring of 1860 he outfitted at Council Bluffs, and with a horse team proceeded up the Platte River via Fort Kearney and the South Fork, reaching Denver after a journey of some five weeks. The following months found him prospecting and mining in different camps. First, he was on the Empire Fork of Clear Creek. In July he accompanied John H. Gregory to Lost Canon Gulch at the head of Cache Creek, but finding it all claimed, returned to California Gulch, thence to Fairplay, and with two others prospected what was called Australia Gulch at the head of Beaver Creek, a branch of the Platte. At a miners' meeting he was elected president of that district. Australia Gulch, like many others of that day, did not prove a success, and after being thoroughly prospected would not pay and was abandoned. In the summer of 1861 he was for a time deputy postmaster of Denver under S. S. Curtis, president Lincoln's appointee, and in the fall of 1861 and the winter that followed he was clerk for D. H. Moffat in the book store of Woolworth & Moffat. In the spring of 1862 he went to Buckskin Joe, Park County, and purchased the stock of books and stationery and the newspaper agency of J. Leroy Lewis.

October 8, 1862, he enlisted with Lieut. George F. Crocker in the Third Regiment, Colorado Infantry, the first battalion of which was mustered into the service in January, 1863, with himself as second lieutenant of Company C. In March of that year he left Denver with this battalion of his regiment (five companies) under the command of Lieut.-Col. S. S. Curtis, and marched to Leavenworth, Kan., thence took the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad to Hannibal, Mo., and there embarked on steamer for St. Louis. From St. Louis the command was ordered by Major-General Rosecrans (who had succeeded Maj.-Gen. Sam-

uel R. Curtis in the command of the department of the Missouri) to Sulphur Springs, twenty miles below St. Louis, where it went into camp and remained three or four weeks engaged in drilling. It was then ordered to Pilot Knob, Mo., where it did garrison duty, and assisted in building Fort Davidson, our subject, however, being assigned to duty as provost-marshal at Potosi, Mo. In the fall of 1863 the command was ordered to Rolla, Mo., where it remained on duty for a short time, going from there to St. Louis, where, in December of that year, the second and third regiments of Colorado Infantry were consolidated, and formed the Second Colorado Cavalry, which in January, 1864, was ordered to northwestern Missouri to fight bushwhackers. In the fall of that year occurred the famous Price raid, in which our subject with his regiment took part, and as second lieutenant he commanded a company in the engagements at Little Blue, Big Blue, Westport, Mine Creek and Newtonia. When Price started from his rendezvous at Waverly, Mo., he had about twenty-eight thousand men; in front of him was General Curtis, with less than four thousand volunteers and two batteries of artillery. At Newtonia there were only about fifteen hundred Federals, but they attacked and fought with great bravery the entire fighting force of Price's army from two o'clock in the afternoon until sundown, when Gen. John B. Sanborn's brigade of General Pleasanton's command came to their relief and the battle was soon won. The wounded were cared for, the dead buried, and early on the second morning they renewed the chase after Price, driving him out of Missouri and across the Arkansas River. Lieutenant Stanton commanded the advance the day the river was reached and he with General Curtis and staff, Colonel Ford and Major Pritchard watered their horses in the river immediately after Price's retreating force had crossed. While in camp on that November night the soldiers were drenched by a terrible rain storm. In the morning they started for Fort Gibson, where our subject, who was acting regimental quartermaster and commissary, expected to obtain supplies of food and clothing, but on reaching there he found the only food obtainable was beans and bean bread. He at once dispatched couriers to Fort Scott for two ambulances of hard tack, which met the command the second morning after leaving Fort Gibson, and the hard tack was distributed to the men, who received it with great rejoicing. The command went on to Fort Scott, where it was abundantly supplied with food and clothing, thence to Leavenworth, where it arrived with about three hundred and fifty men out of the twelve hundred comprising the regiment at the commencement of this campaign. General Curtis, in a speech to the regiment on its return to Leavenworth said: "The Second Colorado Cavalry has done as much as, aye more, to drive Price out of Missouri and keep him out of Kansas, than any other regiment engaged." From Leavenworth the regiment, in the winter of 1864–65 was ordered to Fort Riley and stationed along the Arkansas route to guard against the Indians, who were then becoming troublesome. After the Price raid our subject was promoted to be first lieutenant and assigned to Company L, which company he commanded until July, 1865, when he was assigned to duty on the staff of Gen. John B. Sanborn, commanding the district of the Upper Arkansas, as provost-marshal, with headquarters at Fort Riley, in which position he continued until September of that year, when the regiment was mustered out of service at Leavenworth, Kan.

On being honorably discharged from the service Colonel Stanton went to his old home in Pennsylvania, where he enjoyed a deserved rest after his three years' service, much of it fighting bushwhackers and guerillas. In the spring of 1866 he went to Washington, D. C., intending to return to Colorado as soon as the bill for the admission of the state became a law, but when President Johnson vetoed the bill he changed his plans and accepted temporarily a clerkship in the department of the interior. In February, 1868, he was appointed register of the United States land office established at Central City under the mining act known as the Chaffee mineral land law, which passed congress in 1866. Accepting this position, he returned to Colorado and took up his residence in Central City.

The position of register in a district where all transfers were of mining property, involving many technicalities, was one of the greatest importance and responsibility. The change from old customs (to which miners clung with obstinate persistency) to newer and more satisfactory systems, was not easily accomplished, for there had been considerable protest against congressional interference in the matter. In spite of many obstacles, Colonel Stanton filled the position in such a manner as to win the friendship of all, and there was general regret when, in

1871, President Grant transferred him to the newly-established land office at Pueblo. He succeeded Mr. Wheeler, who had served as register here for a few months only. This position was quite different from the one he had previously held, but it was perhaps no less difficult and responsible, for upon him fell the establishing of titles and the deciding of problems connected with the old Mexican grants.

Desiring to enter upon the practice of law, which he had previously studied, Colonel Stanton resigned as register in 1874 and the following year was admitted to the bar. He formed a partnership with George Q. Richmond, which lasted until May, 1881, and was marked by a steadily increasing practice. Under the administration of General Garfield he was the postmaster of Pueblo, and at the expiration of his term of service returned to his law practice and real-estate business. As a member of the school board he was a prime factor in the erection of the first brick school building in the city (the Centennial school), which has been remodeled and enlarged and is one of the finest school buildings in the state. From 1881 to 1886 he was president of the Pueblo Gas Company, which was organized through his efforts. In 1888 he was elected president of the Pueblo Board of Trade, and through his instrumentality it was reorganized and the Merchants' Exchange consolidated with it, a plan that had been repeatedly tried in former years. When the Missouri Pacific Railroad was about to extend its lines from the western part of Kansas to some point in Colorado the board of trade sent Colonel Stanton to interview Jay Gould in New York. The building of that line of railroad to Pueblo was due largely to his efforts. When Mr. Gould visited Pueblo a few months preceding his death, he said to Colonel Stanton: "I have never regretted building my road to Pueblo. I have been out driving over your town to-day. It must become a great city."

When David H. Moffat was elected president of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company, Colonel Stanton induced the board of directors and officers of the company to visit Pueblo, and in a speech delivered at that time before the Pueblo Club, George Coppell, president of the board of directors, promised that Pueblo should have a union depot in the near future. The present beautiful and commodious structure is the result of that promise.

In 1883 Governor Pitkin appointed Colonel Stanton to represent Colorado at the celebration of the anniversary of the battle of Yorktown, and the memorable surrender of the British army under Lord Cornwallis to General Washington. In July, 1898, he was appointed clerk of the district court of the tenth judicial district by Judge N. Walter Dixon, and this office he now holds.

Active in Masonry, Colonel Stanton is a past presiding officer in Lodge No. 17, A. F. & A. M., and Chapter No. 3, R. A. M. He organized Pueblo Commandery No. 3, K. T., of which he was eminent commander for six years. He is past grand high priest of the grand chapter of Colorado, and past grand commander of the grand commandery of Colorado, also a member of El Jebel Temple, N. M. S. In the Colorado Commandery of the Loyal Legion he is past junior vice-commander and a permanent member of the national encampment of Loyal Legion. In Central City, in 1869, he established the first Grand Army Post in Colorado, and he was the first commander of McPherson Post, as it was known. He held the rank of assistant inspector-general on the staff of Gen. John A. Logan in 1868, when Logan was commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. Politically he is a prominent and influential member of the Republican party of Colorado, and in 1890 his name was brought forward for governor by his friends in the southern part of the state. In every position which he has held, the wisdom of his selection has been vindicated by his broad erudition, equable temperament, sense of justice and energy of character.

An important part of Colonel Stanton's life-record would be omitted were no mention made of his wife, to whose courage amid all the vicissitudes of frontier experiences, to whose devotion to his welfare, and to whose sweet, gentle spirit, casting its benign influence over his impetuous temperament, he owes a debt of which few are aware. Mary A. Singer was born in Pennsylvania, April 19, 1847, and passed the days of early childhood near Harrisburg. When eight years of age she was taken to Missouri, where her father was a contractor on the Iron Mountain Railroad. She was given excellent educational advantages and graduated from Bonham's Female Seminary of St. Louis. In Potosi, Mo., on New Year's Day of 1867, she became the wife of Colonel Stanton. The following year she accompanied him to Central City and from there to Pueblo in 1871. One child came to bless their union, Mary Helen

Stanton, who was educated at Mrs. Somers' school in Washington, D. C. She is now the wife of Maj. Harlan J. Smith, of Pueblo, and has one son, Irving Stanton Smith.

The death of Mrs. Stanton was a heavy loss to her husband, whose devoted helpmate she had been during all the years of their married life. She passed away October 19, 1894, in the glorious hope of the resurrection which her Christian faith had always tenderly cherished. She was not only an active worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church, but also in the Ladies' Benevolent Union, and in works of charity her heart was never weary. While she was active in philanthropic and religious work, her home was her first sanctuary, and there she delighted to love, live and worship; there her happiest hours were spent in ministering to the comfort of her husband and child. She has entered into rest, but her memory is fresh and green in the hearts of her family and the many to whom her charity came, quietly, at the needed moment, and those whom she favored with her rare friendship.

THOMAS A. BARNARD, deceased, was for many years actively connected with the agricultural interests of Pueblo County, and was numbered among the progressive and practical farmers whose labors did much to advance the general prosperity and welfare of the community. A native of Virginia, he was born in Patrick County, near the Blue Ridge Mountains, and only ten miles from the North Carolina line. His birth occurred in 1833, and his boyhood days were spent on his father's farm, where he early became familiar with the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. When the Civil war broke out, however, he remained true to the principles with which he had always been familiar, and entered the service of his loved southland. He remained with the Confederate army until the close of hostilities, and three of his brothers also wore the gray. Mr. Barnard was taken prisoner and incarcerated at Camp Chase for more than a year. He participated in many of the hotly contested battles of the war, including the engagements of Seven Pines and Gettysburg, and at the last-named his brother Charles was killed.

When the war was over Mr. Barnard removed with his family to West Virginia, and in 1866 went to Arkansas, where they remained about five years. In 1879 they came to Colorado, traveling across the plains with wagons. In October of that year they located upon the farm which is now the home of Mrs. Barnard, and there our subject carried on agricultural pursuits until his death. The land had been entered prior to the time it came into his possession, but with the exception of a little adobe house there were no improvements upon it. With characteristic energy Mr. Barnard began its development, and soon transformed the raw tract into rich and fertile fields. He also made many substantial improvements in the way of buildings, erected a good residence, built fences and planted a fine orchard. Thus in useful toil his days were spent, and he developed one of the finest farms in the county. During the "boom" he was offered $15,000 for the place. When he first arrived in the county all farm products were very high, and he engaged in the dairy business with excellent success, selling butter at fifty cents per pound and eggs at fifty cents per dozen.

August 24, 1854, Mr. Barnard married Miss Caroline Thompson, who was born in Floyd County, Va., and is a representative of one of the old families of that state. Her grandfather went to Bunker Hill with his father to help bury the dead after that first important battle of the Revolutionary war. She had one brother who served in the Confederate army during the Civil war. To Mr. and Mrs. Barnard were born nine children, but two of them are deceased: Inez, the wife of Frank Dawdy, an engineer, residing in Pueblo, died January 25, 1895; Elitha P., the wife of Robert Lemon, a ranchman of Pueblo County, died October 26, 1886. The others are: W. J., who is married and lives near his mother's home; T. J., who is married and resides near Fowler, Colo.; I. M., who operates the home farm; Ellen, wife of W. A. Campbell, near Rocky Ford, Colo.; Alice, wife of T. J. Steel, of Fountain, Colo.; Nannie N., wife of F. H. Cunningham, a resident of Pueblo County; and Emma O., at home.

In politics Mr. Barnard was a stanch Democrat, but was never an aspirant for office. He won the proud American title of self-made man, for his prosperity was the direct result of his own well-directed efforts, his enterprise and energy. He left to his family a comfortable property, but more than that, he left to them the priceless heritage of an untarnished name. He died June 24, 1891, at the age of fifty-nine years, respected by all who knew him. His widow, a cultured and

E. M. DeLaVergne.

refined lady, still occupies the old homestead, where she lives with her daughter Emma and her grandchild, Lucille Dawdy.

EDWARD MORTON DE LA VERGNE, president of the Raven Gold Mining Company, was the first mining man to enter the Cripple Creek district and has since been one of the most prominent mine operators, as well as an influential citizen, of Colorado Springs. He was born near Marietta, Washington County, Ohio, May 14, 1846, a son of George Washington and Mary (Yates) De La Vergne. His paternal grandfather, who was born in New York, July 6, 1779, operated a line of Hudson River boats, but afterward transferred his business to the Ohio River and ran one of the first lines on that river. His last years were spent upon a farm near Pomona, Cumberland County, Tenn., where he died at a very advanced age. He married Rhoda Collins, who was born December 10, 1778, member of an old family of New York. Of their children four attained maturity. James, who lived in Durango, Colo., died January 30, 1899; Catharine is the widow of W. H. Dodge, of Clinton, Mo.; Edward Morton spent his entire life at his native place on the Hudson and there died.

The eldest of the family was our subject's father. He was born near Fishkill, on the Hudson, in Dutchess County, N. Y., October 18, 1800. By trade a miller, he built and operated a mill on the Hudson, between Fishkill and Poughkeepsie. March 17, 1824, he married Mary Yates, who was born February, 25, 1798. On selling his mill he removed to Ohio and for some years engaged in farming there. In 1848 he moved to Cumberland County, Tenn., where he built and conducted a mill, operating it in addition to superintending his farm. During the Civil war he took his family to the valley for protection. From Tennessee they removed to Clinton, Henry County, Mo., where our subject carried on a real-estate business for ten years, but in 1878 he brought the family to Colorado Springs, where his father died January 15, 1893. Politically he was a Whig until the disintegration of the party, after which he adhered to Republican principles. He was a descendant of French-Huguenot ancestors who were early settlers on the Hudson. His wife, who was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., was a member of a Revolutionary family and the daughter of a successful manufacturer. She, like her husband, adhered to the Presbyterian faith. When she was more than ninety years of age (though in full possession of her faculties until her last illness) she died at her son's home in Colorado Springs in 1889.

In the family of G. W. and Mary De La Vergne there were the following-named children: Mrs. Anna Doss, of Kansas City, Mo.; William, who is engaged in the drug business at Brownington, Mo.; Mary E., who died in Tennessee; Alexander, who was a member of a New York regiment during the Civil war and is now a practicing physician in Hoisington, Kan.; Catherine, who resides with her brother, E. M.; Gertrude Yates; Mrs. E. W. Snyder, who died in Clinton, Mo.; Isaac, who died in boyhood; George, who was lieutenant-colonel of the Eighth Tennessee Mounted Federal troops, received injuries from a shell explosion at Chickamauga, and afterward served as judge of court-martial at Cleveland until the close of the war; Rhoda Collins; Mrs. W. B. Brown, of Sedalia, Mo.; and Edward Morton, the youngest of the family. Col. George De La Vergne came to Colorado Springs in 1877, and was numbered among the prominent business men of the city. He laid out the village of Lihue, named for one of the Sandwich Islands, where his wife was born. This place, which is now owned and occupied by our subject, consists of seventeen acres, immediately outside of the corporate limits of Colorado Springs, and containing, among other attractions, the finest spring in the country and a little brook formed from it, in which are fine trout. Upon leaving Colorado Springs Colonel De La Vergne went to Honolulu, where he has since made his home.

During the war, when his brothers were in the army, the care of the family fell upon the subject of this sketch. In 1868 he removed, with the others, to Clinton, the county-seat of Henry County, Mo., where he remained for ten years. On coming to Colorado in 1878, he began to learn mining, studying every department from the lowest up, and also gaining a thorough knowledge of mining machinery. At the time of the Gunnison excitement he was one of the first on the Ute Reservation, and located claims there, but the district did not prove a profitable one. He engaged in mining in Silver City, N. M., and Arizona, for four years, after which he was manager of the Orient mine at Lawson, on Clear Creek, for one year, returning from there to the Springs.

It was about this time that Mr. De La Vergne secured a specimen of ore from a Mr. Johnson.

On assaying it he found it ran $240 in gold. He inquired and found Mr. Johnson had obtained the ore from Robert Womack, and the latter said it was from their old ranch near Mount Pisgah. Looking up the records, he located the place. On the strength of the assay, in December, 1890, he outfitted a wagon, and with a partner, F. F. Frisbee, drove to Cripple Creek. The weather was intensely cold and the roads blocked by snow, which made progress slow. At last, after considerable circuitous riding, and after sleeping for many nights in the wagon, he reached the desired spot and located the El Dorado claim, which is the first claim filed from the Cripple Creek district. The first implements brought there for mining were purchased from Barnes & Son, and the bill bears date of March 16, 1891, the goods being shipped on that date via the Colorado Midland Railroad.

From the time of locating the claim, Mr. De La Vergne engaged in prospecting and assaying, and when he found a satisfactory assay he located not only the El Dorado, but other claims, among them the Raven, on the hill named for it. The Raven Gold Mining Company was organized with himself as president and manager, and the mine has proved to be a good producer. With Messrs. Colburn, Frisbee and Seldomridge, he organized the El Dorado Gold Mining Company, of which he was manager and vice-president, and theirs was the first claim filed naming the district. He is now a director of the Virginia M. Gold Mining Company, and is owner of the Lofty and one of the principal owners of the Alhambra. Formerly he acted as manager of the Requa Gold Mining Company, but has sold his interest in this mine. He is a member of the Cripple Creek Club and the Chamber of Commerce in Colorado Springs. Politically he is a Republican, always voting the straight presidential party ticket. In religion he is a Presbyterian.

The marriage of Mr. De La Vergne took place in Colorado Springs and united him with Miss Alice M. Hook, who was born at Davenport, England, and is a daughter of William E. Hook, now of Colorado Springs. In 1895 Mr. De La Vergne made a tour of Europe, spending the summer in visiting points of interest on the continent and in England.

All enterprises having for their object the good of his country receive the sympathy of Mr. De La Vergne and find in him an advocate and friend, ready to give substantial aid, and that, too, without any thought or hope of reaping personal advantage. Fortunate in his undertakings, judicious in all of his actions, prompt and energetic as a business man, and intensely patriotic in devotion to his country, few men are more respected than he.

HENRY W. BROWN. A lifetime of activity in business and in agricultural pursuits, coupled with strict integrity, honesty of purpose and energy, has tended to place Mr. Brown among the honored residents of Kit Carson County, where he resides. Since he came to Colorado in 1888 he has engaged in the stock business, having a ranch near Flagler. Shortly after he came here he opened a feed and livery stable in Flagler. In 1892 he formed a partnership with George L. Cornwell in the hardware business, and five years later became his partner in the stock business, which he has since conducted with success.

Mr. Brown was born in McLean County, Ill., in 1853, a son of Henry and Lemirah (Smalley) Brown, natives of Ohio. His father, who was born in 1818, devoted his active years to farming and stock-raising, but is now living retired from active business cares, though he still maintains the supervision of his property. In religion he is identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church. In his family there were six sons and three daughters, namely: Henry W.; George, a farmer in Nebraska; Frank, who is engaged in the fruit business in California; Charles and John, farmers in Illinois; and Louis, also a farmer, who resides in Washington state; Rebecca J., wife of D. B. Rogers, of Illinois; Arabella Ann, a widow; and Amanda, who married Merritt Downey, of Illinois.

In the district schools of his native county our subject received his primary education. The information there obtained he supplemented by a course of study in Lewiston College. At the age of twenty he commenced to study medicine, but, the profession not being congenial, he discontinued study in that line. For five years afterward he engaged in farming in Illinois, and then removed to Missouri, where he remained for four years. Later he spent brief periods in Nebraska and Kansas, and in 1888 came to Colorado, settling in Kit Carson County, where he has since made his home. His life has not been marked by any startling incidents, but he has been quietly and earnestly devoted to business pursuits, and has

been characterized by perseverance, industry and steadfastness of purpose. He has not been active in local affairs; however, he is a decided Democrat and always votes his party ticket. In church connections he is a Congregationalist. By his marriage, which took place in 1880 and united him with Sarah Alice Demmitt, a native of Illinois, he has two children, Earl and Nora May.

JOHN GILL, one of the successful stockmen and farmers of Pueblo County, is the owner of a ranch of several hundred acres, where he has a large number of cattle and horses, and also engages in the raising of fruit. He came to the United States from Bavaria, Germany, where he was born in the little town of Neistadt, April 8, 1831, a son of John and M. Catherine Gill, owners of a farm in that section. He was the youngest of a family of two sons and three daughters, all of whom remain in Germany excepting himself. One of his step-brothers, Tobias, came to America and settled in Michigan in 1847; his own brother, Anton, has engaged in farming in Bavaria.

When seven years of age our subject was put out to work, and afterward he was self-supporting. During the summer months he was employed on a farm, and in winter engaged in sawing wood. For the entire year's work he received $7 and his board. His mother died when he was thirteen, and the old home was then broken up. At twenty-two years of age he crossed the ocean, joining his step-brother in Michigan, and securing employment in a sawmill above Detroit, at Marine City, St. Clair County, on the St. Clair River. When not engaged in the mill he worked at chopping cord wood. Soon he went to Chicago, and from there to St. Joseph, Mo., later to St. Louis and New Orleans, and for one year was employed on a steamboat, after which he went to Leavenworth, Kan. In the spring of 1858 he crossed the plains with an ox-team to Salt Lake City, where he arrived in the summer, and remained during the winter that followed. In 1859 he reached the mining camp at Denver, then the headquarters for miners, but containing only a few houses. Food was so scarce that flour sold for seventy-five cents a pound; and, as his purse was almost empty, he could get little to eat. He went back to Leavenworth, St. Louis and New Orleans and again engaged in the steamboat business.

In the spring of 1860 Mr. Gill went to Arkansas, where he hired to the government as a teamster and drove six mules from Sumter to Fort Arbuckle. When the troops were sent after the Kiowa Indians, he accompanied the expedition, which was composed of three hundred and twenty wagons and a large number of soldiers. He traveled as far as the old Santa Fe crossing on the Arkansas River, from which point, in the fall of the same year, he came to Pueblo County, securing employment with "Hickey" Rogers, owner of the ranch which Mr. Gill afterward bought. In 1864 he went to Montana, where he remained for four years. In 1869 he returned to the place and has since engaged in its cultivation. Wishing to stock it with cattle, he went to Texas and bought a large number of head, which he drove to Colorado, this forming the nucleus of his present extensive business. Politically he votes the Democratic ticket. He was reared in the Catholic faith. His wife, who was born in Kentucky, accompanied her father to Colorado in 1863 and has since made her home in Pueblo County, where she has a host of warm personal friends.

JOHN J. THOMAS, proprietor of the Thomas market gardens of Pueblo, and one of the early settlers of this city, was born in Columbus, Ohio, in 1837. He was seven years of age when he accompanied the other members of the family to Illinois, settling in Pike County in 1844. His father, Elijah, who was a native of Ohio, followed agricultural pursuits, both in Ohio and Illinois, and was known as an industrious, persevering and upright man. At the opening of the war the three sons took up arms in defense of the Union, Elijah and Jeremiah, who were members of Illinois regiments, and John J., who enlisted from Colorado.

From early boyhood our subject was familiar with scenes of pioneer life. He had the advantages of a good common-school education. In 1857, with a desire to see something of the west, he went from Atchison County, Mo., where he had been living for a time, to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., from which place he accompanied two regiments and two batteries of the United States troops to Salt Lake, Utah, making the trip across the plains, driving one of the mule-teams. Returning to Fort Leavenworth, he was there for a time, then outfitted a train and as wagon master returned to Colorado and the west with supplies for the overland mail line. His trip to the mountain regions had inspired him with a desire to try life in the west, and in 1859 he again came

to Colorado, arriving in Denver, then a small hamlet. He spent the winter of 1860-61 in the mines of Summit County, at Breckenridge.

Shortly after the opening of the Civil war, in October, 1861, Mr. Thomas enlisted as a member of the First Colorado Cavalry, and remained in the service until the close of the war, being during most of the time on the frontier, engaged in Indian fighting. He took part in a number of engagements with the red men, and won recognition for his meritorious service in the army. When he had been honorably discharged he went to Pueblo, then a small trading hamlet, with a few buildings. He opened a hotel, where he entertained people who were crossing the plains. After a time he turned his attention to the cattle business, in which he engaged successfully for ten years, and at the same time was also interested in a grocery business. In the summer of 1888 he went to the Gunnison country to engage in mining. While there he was appointed register of the land office, which had just been established. He served for two years under President Arthur and a similar period under President Cleveland.

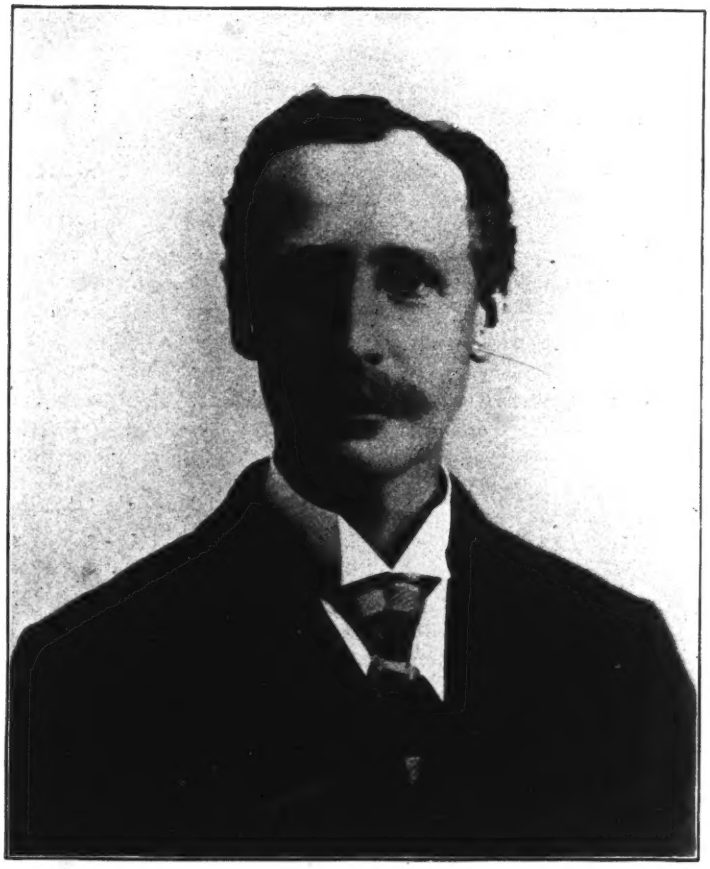
On returning to Pueblo, Mr. Thomas turned his attention to the management of his real-estate interests. After three years he formed a company, of which he was general manager for two years, and the object of which was to build an artificial ice plant. Owing to unforeseen circumstances the enterprise was a failure, and entailed upon him a heavy financial loss. His next venture, which has proved very profitable, was the establishment of the Thomas market gardens, and of these he has since been the manager. In spite of frequent reverses and many obstacles he has finally won a large degree of success. He has made his own way in the world since fourteen, when he left home, and although he had no capital with which to begin, he has with determination pursued his way until he attained prosperity.

In 1871 Mr. Thomas married Amelia D. Edwards, of Pennsylvania. They have three children: Samuel E., who is a lieutenant in the First Colorado Regiment and is now serving in Manila; Mary C.; and Sophia C., who is assistant librarian in the Pueblo public library. For more than forty years Mr. Thomas has affiliated with the Republican party. In 1867 he was elected county treasurer, afterward served as a member of the city council, was elected to the legislature in 1879, and in 1891 was chosen a member of the board of county commissioners, of which he became chairman. He is a Mason of the highest degree, and a member of Upton Post, G. A. R.

W J. G. HARDY EPPERSON, proprietor of the South Park hotel and the owner of extensive ranching interests at Howbert, Park County, was born in Knox County, Ill., January 27, 1850, a son of William and Susannah (Richardson) Epperson. He was one of twelve children, of whom he and two brothers alone survive. One of the brothers, H. P., resides in Los Angeles; the other, Albert T., lives at Woodland Park, Colo. The father was born in Tennessee in 1806 and at twelve years of age removed with his father (his mother having died while he was quite young) to Fountain County, Ind., settling on the Wabash River, where he took up a tract of raw land. Upon the farm that he cleared and improved he made his home for thirty years. Afterward, for eighteen years, he was one of the leading farmers of Knox County, Ill. In 1868 he removed to Missouri and settled in Henry County. From there, five years later, he came to Colorado. His closing years of life were spent in the home of our subject, with whom he remained until his death, in 1885.

Two months after he attained the age of twenty-one years Mr. Epperson married Miss Josephine Spurlock, their marriage being solemnized April 20, 1871. He then settled down to farming on the home place. In 1873 he loaded his goods in a wagon, and, with his family, started for the west, his wagon being one of a train of fifty wagons, of which twenty-seven were the outfits of neighbors. Leaving Montrose April 2 they reached Alma, Colo., six weeks later. During their journey they had many exciting buffalo hunts and also found other game in abundance. They frequently met Indians, but with the exception of having their horses stampeded at night, at different times, they were not molested.

On his arrival in Alma Mr. Epperson began as a teamster. In the fall he went to Rocky (also in Park County), where he spent the winter, and in the spring returned to Alma. After a few months, in the fall of 1874 he came to Hartsel and took up what is now known as the Railey ranch, three miles west of town. He was one of the first men to lay a pole in the county and one of the first to take out a ditch. In 1877 he sold



JAMES A. HOPKINS.

his ranch and homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres of what is known as the James ranch, three miles northwest of Hartsel. There he remained until 1884, during which time he increased his landed possessions to six hundred and eighty acres. His next location was ten miles southwest of Littleton, near the Platte canon, where he was successfully engaged in the cattle business for five years. That property in 1889 he traded for a ranch at Howbert, Park County, where he has since engaged in haying and the cattle business and also established the South Park hotel.

During 1892 Mr. Epperson went to Colorado City, where he became interested in numerous tracts of city real estate. After a short time he removed to Cripple Creek and established the Cripple Creek dairy, which for six years he conducted with success, in partnership with his son. While in that place he acquired considerable city property, which he still owns, and he also owns property in Colorado City, where he usually spends the winter months. In April, 1897, he moved back to Howbert to look after his ranch, leaving his son in charge of the dairy at Cripple Creek, and in August, 1898, he sold his interest in the dairy, since which time he has given his attention largely to the management of his properties. Of his seven children only three are living: William Albert, Artemecia and Harry A., all of whom are with their parents. Mr. Epperson has many friends in various parts of Colorado and is highly esteemed for his sterling qualities of heart and mind.

JAMES A. HOPKINS, superintendent of water works in Colorado Springs, was born in Altoona, Blair County, Pa., March 11, 1857. His father, Lewis Hopkins, who was of Welsh descent, married Anna C. Domer, a descendant of German ancestry, and after carrying on a lumber business in Altoona for some years, in the fall of 1858 he removed with his family to Farmington, St. Francois County, Mo., settling upon a farm of one hundred and eighty-three acres. This property he purchased from Henderson Murphy, whose father was the first settler in that part of the country, having secured six hundred acres there (a Spanish grant). Indians at the time were plentiful and not at all friendly. The old log house, which was a huge affair, was erected in 1800 by the settlers, and was used as a fort when the Indians got on the war path. In 1880 this house was removed and a commodious frame residence erected. The farm, by constant improvement, became one of the finest estates in southeastern Missouri. Upon it Lewis Hopkins and his wife continued to reside until they died, he on the 22d of December, 1890, at the age of seventy-five years, nine months and two days, and she March 7, 1897, at the age of seventy-seven years, five months and four days.

The family of five daughters and six sons is yet unbroken by death. The eldest son, Ely D. Hopkins, when eighteen years of age enlisted in a Missouri regiment during the Civil war and served for more than three years, meantime taking part in about forty battles; at the close of the war he was mustered out at New Orleans. Eda K., the second son, served the Union for eighteen months as a member of a Missouri regiment. These two sons are living on adjoining farms within sight of the old homestead. Jeremiah, the third son, is living on the old home farm; Michael K., the fourth son, went to southern Kansas in 1878, but after two years there removed to White Pine, Gunnison County, Colo., where he engaged in mining for six years; later he was for a few years foreman on a ranch near Colorado Springs. Resuming his work in connection with mines he went to the Cripple Creek district, where he spent five years, and is still the owner of valuable property there, but is now engaged in farming near Provo, Utah. The youngest son, George B., completed a course in telegraphy at a school in St. Louis, and for two years he engaged in that occupation in southeastern Missouri, after which he spent two years in Colorado, and then removed to Provo, Utah, where he has a position as ticket agent and operator, and there he has built a home and settled down. Four of the daughters live in the vicinity of the old home: Mrs. Mary A. Powell, Mrs. Annie C. Griffin and Mrs. Sarah C. Cunningham, all of whom are comfortably situated and live on farms; and Mrs. Emma Doughty, wife of M. L. Doughty, a well-to-do citizen and now postmaster at Farmington. The youngest daughter, Alice C. M. Govreau, came with her husband to Colorado Springs in 1892, he being engaged as meat cutter with a grocery and meat firm for a year or more, after which he carried on a grocery and meat business of his own, but in 1897 sold out and went to Rocky Ford, Colo., where he is now a prosperous grocer and butcher.

The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm

in Missouri. For four years he was a student in Carlton Institute at Farmington, Mo., but his studies proved too confining and he was obliged to leave school before the completion of his course. He graduated in bookkeeping and penmanship from C. H. Pierce's Business College at Keokuk, Iowa. In the spring of 1882 he came to Colorado. After a short stay near Trinidad he went into the Gunnison country, where he engaged in prospecting and mining for five years. In the early part of 1887 he was united in marriage with Miss Fannie B. Chadbourne, of Bonne Terre, St. Francois County, Mo. He then came to Colorado Springs, where he has made his home ever since. For almost a year he was employed in connection with the city water works, after which he was for nine years with E. S. Bumstead & Co., plumbers and gas-fitters, of Colorado Springs. During the last two years of his connection with the firm the title was St. John Bros., plumbing and heating. April 20, 1897, he was appointed superintendent of water works for the city of Colorado Springs, which position he now holds. He owns mining property in the Cripple Creek district, being interested in the Ramona lode claim on Bull Hill, which is considered good property. He also has mining claims in Woodland Park district to the amount of twenty-five acres, which property will no doubt in time be a good paying proposition. He and his wife are the parents of three children: Alva E., Hubert V. and Robert S. Politically he is a Republican. He is a member of the Woodmen of the World; the Junior Order United American Mechanics, of which he has served as financial secretary; is now protector of the American League of Liberty; also a member of the American Water Works Association, and was for about seven years connected with the Plumbers' Association, in which he filled all of the chairs.

B S. HALL was born near Meadville, Pa., June 27, 1829, a son of John and Keturah (Sulton) Hall, natives respectively of Crawford County, Pa., and New Jersey. His paternal grandfather, John Hall, Sr., was born in Holland, and on emigrating to America settled in New Jersey, but later removed to Crawford County, Pa. The occupation of the family has been that of farming.

When our subject was three years of age his father died, and he was left, the seventh, in a family of ten children. The widowed mother had nothing with which to sustain her large family except a farm of one hundred and sixty acres of land, encumbered with a mortgage. With the help of her older children she succeeded in clearing off the debt and kept the family together. The children, however, had very meagre opportunities for obtaining an education, as the help of all was necessary in the work of the farm. Our subject attended subscription school for a short time and spent one winter in a public school. With this limited amount of schooling he has, by self-culture and observation, gained a good education and is now a well-informed man. At seventeen years of age he began to work by the month, receiving $10 per month, and at the expiration of four years was receiving $35. During all of that time he saved one-third of his wages. Until he was twenty-three he continued to work out, having only two employers during the entire time. For one of these, a Mr. Elder, he worked five years.

With the money he had saved Mr. Hall bought out the heirs in the old homestead, of which he assumed charge at twenty-three years. In 1861 he came to Colorado, via railroad to Chicago, coach to Council Bluffs and in the latter city bought a mule team, which he drove across the plains in twenty-four days. From Denver he proceeded to the Blue River and engaged in mining, also bought an interest in a sawmill, but neither venture proved profitable. When he came he had brought with him $1,800 and before Christmas he was ready to leave, with only $37.

Within four miles of the present site of Fountain Mr. Hall bought a claim of one hundred and sixty acres, for which he agreed to pay $175 in installments. After two years he was joined by his family. During his first year on the ranch he raised over sixteen hundred bushels of corn. For the first five hundred bushels he received five cents a bushel, but for the balance he was paid ten cents per bushel. He also raised over four hundred bushels of wheat, for which he was paid seven cents a pound. When his family came west in 1863 he met them at St. Joe, and from there drove through in twenty-one days, which was the quickest trip ever made by a mule-team. For thirty-one years he continued on the same ranch, to which, from time to time, he added land, until his possessions aggregated fourteen hundred acres. He also introduced a system of irrigation. The property is known as Hall's

ranch and is the best for many miles around. In 1893 he removed to a small place near Colorado Springs.

Politically Mr. Hall is a stanch Democrat. He is a member of El Paso Lodge No. 13, A. F. & A. M. Of his seven children, three died in infancy. The oldest of the family, William, was born in Pennsylvania and died in Denver; his children had died previously and his wife passed away soon afterward. David, the second son, lives on the Hall ranch, is married and has four children. Frank, who is married and has three children, makes his home on a ranch on Rock Creek in this county.

M S. HERRING, proprietor of a shoe store in Colorado Springs, also secretary of the Nugget Mining and Milling Company, has been a resident of this city since 1891. Purchasing an interest in the New York Cash Store in 1892, he became the senior proprietor of the business, remaining as such until August, 1898, when he sold his interest and the partnership was dissolved. Since that time he has conducted Herring's Shoe Store, at No. 107 South Tejon street. Besides his mercantile interests he owns one-fourth of the stock of the Nugget Mining and Milling Company in Cripple Creek, which he assisted in organizing, and which owns the Charles B. on Grouse Mountain, and the Elizabeth Cooper, adjoining Jackpot and the Doctor mines. He is also interested in other companies and claims.

Mr. Herring represents the sixth generation in descent from the founder of the family in America, a Prussian, who settled in Maryland and whose children removed to Virginia. The grandfather of our subject, George Herring, was born in Virginia and removed to Trumbull County, Ohio, where he cultivated a farm near Girard until his death at an advanced age. The father, Rev. George Herring, was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, and engaged in farming there. In 1863 he removed to Blairstown, Benton County, Iowa, where he improved a farm, and afterward, by purchase, became the owner of two sections of land. He was ordained a minister in the Evangelical Association in Iowa and preached in his vicinity for years. He died in August, 1877, when fifty-four years of age.

The mother of our subject was Susanna Keck, who was born in Mahoning County, Ohio, and is now living in Iowa, at the age of seventy-two. Her father, who was a member of an old Pennsylvania family, of German descent, was a farmer in Mahoning County and a prominent worker in the Evangelical Association. Our subject was the oldest child and only son of four children. He was born in Girard, Trumbull County, Ohio, June 12, 1852, and at the age of about eleven years accompanied his parents to Blairstown, Iowa, where he was a student in the Academy. In 1876 he embarked in the general mercantile business at Watkins, Iowa. When his father died, the following year he closed out his business and gave his attention to the settlement of the estate. In 1881 he removed to Kansas, and after a time became proprietor of the Gove County Bank at Gove City, which he conducted until his removal to Colorado Springs. At the time of his removal he was serving as mayor of Gove City, which position he had held for two terms. Politically he is a Republican. He is connected with the First Methodist Episcopal Church, which he serves as steward.

During his residence in Iowa Mr. Herring was united in marriage with Miss Mary C. May, who was born in Paulding, Ohio. They became the parents of three children, one of whom, Jay, died at five years of age. Myrtle Laurella, the older daughter, graduated from the high school of this city in 1898 and is now a student in Colorado College; Flossie May, the younger daughter, is a member of the high school class of 1901.

THOMAS TRIBE, who resides in Colorado Springs, and gives his attention to the oversight of his important mining interests, is a member of an old family of England. His father, William, and grandfather, Thomas, were born in Uxbridge, and descended from a noble family, of whose large estates they were among the heirs. William, who was a sign painter by trade, did much of the painting in Windsor Castle. In 1850 he came to the United States and settled in Hillsdale, Mich., where he was engaged in sign and fancy painting. Possessing literary tastes and ability, he made frequent contributions to local papers, and in all of his writings advocated the interests of the people. For some time he was a member of the board of supervisors. About 1873 he came to Colorado and here continued to reside until his death. His wife, Elizabeth H. Jefferay, was a daughter of a farmer, Thomas Jefferay, and was born in Wendover, England. Her death occurred in Colorado.

The only child of his parents, our subject was born in London, England, September 3, 1848. He attended the high school and college at Hillsdale, Mich., after which he carried on a mercantile business in that city for a few years. In 1873 he came to Colorado and for three months worked for others there, after which he engaged in the book and stationery business as a member of the firm of Tribe & Jefferay. In 1878 the firm started a branch store in Leadville, and he was made manager of the store there. In 1891 he formed a company and opened the Fanny Rawlings mine, which he named in honor of his wife, and which is proving to be valuable property. He also invented and patented Tribes curtain wires, which is manufactured by George Frost & Co. Other inventions have also been patented by him. He is largely interested in the Homestake Gold Mining and Milling Company, and is general manager of their mine. In addition he is secretary of the Monte Carlo Gold and Silver Mining Company, in whose mine at Creede both gold and silver have been found. Since 1881 he has not been connected with the book business, but has given his attention entirely to mines and patents.

Politically Mr. Tribe is a stanch advocate of the silver cause, and gives his allegiance to the men and measures pledged to its support, believing that the highest good of the people cannot be conserved until silver is placed upon its proper basis. He was married in London, England, to Miss Fanny M. Rawlings, who was born in that city and is a member of the Church of England. They have two daughters, Edith and Ida.

SAMUEL B. FAULKNER, county clerk of Prowers County, and a resident of Lamar, is an influential member of the Democratic party in southeastern Colorado. Although not what might be termed a partisan, he is as undeviating in his devotion to his party as the needle to the pole. The political questions of the age have received from him the serious consideration which they demand, and he has firm convictions upon all subjects of importance. He gives support to all measures having for their object the promotion of Lamar's progress and the people's welfare. He was elected to his present office in the fall of 1895, and has filled the position with fidelity and characteristic efficiency.

The parents of our subject, James and Nancy (Goin) Faulkner, were born in Claiborne County, Tenn., but removed from there to Mercer County, Mo., in 1859, and about 1888 settled in Kansas. In their several places of residence they have made their home upon farming land. While they were living in Mercer County, Mo., the subject of this sketch was born, May 30, 1860. He received a fair education, and for five years engaged in teaching school in his native county. Afterward he learned telegraphy at Redding, Ringgold County, Iowa, and this occupation he followed for eight years, being in Iowa during part of the time. In 1891 he came to Colorado, and, after a few months spent in Granada, settled in Lamar. For some years before he was elected county clerk he engaged in the mercantile business in this city. Fraternally he is connected with Lamar Lodge No. 84, I. O. O. F.

In Granada, in 1891, Mr. Faulkner married Miss Estella Bridges. His second marriage was solemnized in 1894 and united him with Gertrude Biby, who was born in Wayne County, Iowa, and removed to Lamar in girlhood. She is an estimable lady and shares with Mr. Faulkner the esteem of all associates.

JOHN W. FREEMAN, sheriff of Lincoln County, is the owner of a ranch eighteen miles from Hugo and a blacksmith's business in the village. The latter enterprise he conducted personally for two and one-half years, but now rents the shop. In the office of sheriff he has proved to be fearless, just and impartial, and under his supervision law and order have been preserved to a degree not often found even in long established communities.

Mr. Freeman was born near Lomax, Henderson County, Ill., in 1862. He is a son of John Freeman, a native of Sweden, who came to America in early life and settled in Henderson County, Ill., engaging in railroading and in bridge-building. He is still living, but is practically retired from business cares, and resides on a farm in Nebraska. In politics he is a Democrat, and in religion a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. During his residence in Illinois he married Mary Johnson, a native of that state, and who died in Henderson County when our subject was seven years of age. Besides him she had two sons and one daughter, namely: Andrew, a farmer at Ashgrove, Franklin County, Neb.; Gus, who is foreman of a paper mill in Oregon City, Ore.; and Anna, who died at twenty-eight years of age.

WALTER N. HOUSER.

When sixteen years of age the subject of this sketch went to Cass County, Neb., where for two years he engaged in railroading. Afterward for ten years he conducted a farm in Harlan County, about ten miles west of Ashgrove. From there he came to Lincoln County, Colo., and settled at Bovina, where he made his home for seven years, meantime following various occupations. In January, 1896, he removed to Hugo, and after two years of service as under-sheriff, in the fall of 1897 he was elected sheriff, which position he fills with the greatest efficiency. He was elected to the position on the Democratic ticket, he being a stanch adherent of that party.

In 1884 Mr. Freeman married Miss Esther Jackson, who was born in Fayette County, Ill., and in 1872 accompanied her father, Robert Jackson, to Nebraska, settling at Ashgrove. Mr. and Mrs. Freeman are the parents of five children, three sons and two daughters, namely: Roy, who is a bright lad of twelve years; Cora, Ralph, Edna and Andrew.

WALTER N. HOUSER, county surveyor of Huerfano County and one of its most extensive stock-raisers, was born in Wisconsin in 1860. He is of Swiss parentage. His father, John S. Houser, a native of Switzerland, came to the United States in 1848 and settled in Galena, Ill., where he and General Grant became well acquainted. In his early manhood he went to Wisconsin and engaged in the grain business at Bangor, where for twenty years he served as postmaster. An active worker in the Republican party, he held a number of county offices and was one of the well-known men of La Crosse County. He died in 1869, when thirty-eight years of age. By his marriage to Miss Caroline Mann, a native of Vermont, six children were born, but our subject alone survives. The wife and mother died in Colorado in 1880, aged fifty-two years.

The subject of this article was born in Bangor, LaCrosse County, Wis., February 5, 1860. When about ten years old he entered his uncle's store in Cambria, Wis., as cellar boy, and continued in various departments in that establishment until sixteen years old. His health requiring a change, he came to Colorado, hoping that he might be benefited by the climate of the west. At first he could do but little. After a time he became a guide for pleasure parties in the mountains, and this occupation he followed for three years. Later he had charge of the business affairs of S. W. Madge, near Castle Rock, and the owner of a large stone quarry. He remained in Castle Rock until 1885, meantime taking contracts for the building of ditches and earthworks. In 1882 he built the city water works for the city of Longmont, Colo.

Coming to Walsenburg in 1885, Mr. Houser located on a ranch near Gardner, in the northwestern part of Huerfano County, and there he remained until 1894, since which time he has made his home in town. In connection with the Merino Live Stock Company of Elizabeth, Elbert County, he had gained an accurate idea of the sheep business, and on settling here he engaged in the stock business, handling cattle and sheep. He owns numerous ranches in this county, besides which he is interested in mining. Fraternally he is connected with the Wahatoya Tribe of Red Men. In politics, as a Republican, he has been active in county affairs and has worked faithfully in the interests of his party. In 1894 he was elected county surveyor for one year to fill a vacancy. His administration of the office was so satisfactory that he was re-elected in 1895 for a term of two years, and again in 1897 for two years. In 1881 he married Miss Josie Hammar, of Castle Rock, and they have three children: Della, Percy and Walter.

FRANCIS M. TAGUE, postmaster at Las Animas, Bent County, was born in Switzerland County, Ind., April 16, 1835, a son of Joseph and Sarah (Johnson) Tague. His paternal grandfather, John Tague, came from England to this country, in company with his brother, Robert, during the Revolution and served in General Marion's command from that time until the close of the war. Joseph Tague, who was born at Culpeper C. H., Va., accompanied his parents to Kentucky at fourteen years of age and from there he afterward crossed the river, settling in Switzerland County, Ind., while the Indians were still numerous in that locality. From the primeval wilderness he cleared and improved a farm, and there spent the remainder of his life.

In the common schools and a local seminary the subject of this sketch acquired an excellent education. He taught one term of school, but not finding the work congenial, turned his attention to other employment. He became a cook on the river and afterward was promoted to be a pilot. For fourteen years he continued on Ohio

and Mississippi River steamboats. He was married in Vevay, Switzerland County, in 1853 to Miss Mary Rogers, of that city, who was a native of Cincinnati, Ohio. At the opening of the Civil war, in 1861, he offered his services to the government, and he became a private in Company C, Third Indiana Cavalry, in which he served for three years and four months. From the ranks he was promoted to be sergeant, orderly and second lieutentant successively. Among the important engagements in which he took part were those at Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, in which latter engagement the major was killed and he was recommended for the vacancy, but never received his commission. At Fredericksburg, Va., the end of his middle finger was shot off, his clothing and hat were penetrated by bullets, and his horse was shot from under him, while he received a saber thrust in his right hand. His injuries, however, were not sufficient to render it necessary for him to be absent from his command; the only time when he was in a hospital was at Fredericksburg, where he lay ill for a long time with typhoid fever.

Upon retiring from the Union service Mr. Tague resumed his work on the river, but in two years he opened a mercantile store at Greenwood, near Indianapolis, Ind., where he was successful. After a time he removed to Indianapolis and embarked in the manufacture of collars, cuffs, shirts, overalls, etc., putting in expensive machinery and operating his plant successfully for some time. However, after taking a partner into the business and adding sewing machines to his stock he met with less success, and in six years closed out the business, leaving no indebtedness, but taking all of his capital to settle his debts. In 1880 he came to Colorado and settled in Pueblo, where he engaged in the manufacture of shirts until 1887. On selling out he invested in real estate on the town site of Caddoa, in Bent County, where he sunk all that he had, as well as all of his wife's money, the investment proving a most disastrous one to him. In 1893 his wife died at Caddoa; their only child had died in Indianapolis, Ind., when in her twentieth year. He was again married, his second union being solemnized in Nodaway County, Mo., September 30, 1896, and uniting him with Miss Nannie Kessler.

Politically Mr. Tague has always been a stanch Republican, following, in this respect, the example of his father, who was a Republican after the disintegration of the Whig party. In 1892 he was elected commissioner of Bent County, and for five years he was postmaster at Caddoa under Benjamin Harrison and Grover Cleveland. In January, 1896, he removed to Las Animas, where he was employed as deputy county clerk until the death of the clerk. In November, 1897, he was appointed postmaster. He has filled all the chairs in the Masonic and Odd Fellows' lodges, and in the former fraternity has taken the various orders up to and including the commandery.

WILLIAM A. MERRILL. The local United States land office of the Bent land district, which comprises the counties of Bent, Kiowa, Baca and Prowers, is located at Lamar, and the present register is Mr. Merrill, a well-known attorney and newspaper man. Since entering upon his duties, in April, 1898, he has given his attention to their successful discharge, and at the same time is serving acceptably as deputy district attorney for Prowers County.

In Lawrence County, Ky., February 17, 1857, the subject of this sketch was born to the union of Joseph C. and Louisa (Buchanan) Merrill. His father, who was from Massachusetts, served for three years in the Union army from West Virginia. For some time he was a merchant and manufacturer of furniture at Catlettsburg, Boyd County, Ky., and now, at the age of seventy-one, is still an active merchant at Granada, Prowers County, Colo. His wife, four years his junior, was born and reared in Kentucky, and is related to the Buchanans and Hamptons of that state. George B. Merrill, a younger brother of the subject of this sketch, publishes that stalwart Republican paper, the Lamar *Register*. A sister, Miss Louise A. Merrill, is a teacher in the West Denver school district. A married sister, Mrs. Rufus B. Switzer, is the wife of a prominent lawyer of Huntington, W. Va. The family are Universalists in religious belief. They state with pride, that none of them "is afflicted with the peculiar political heresies that have made Colorado conspicuous for the past few years."

In the private and normal schools of Boyd County, our subject received his education, graduating from the normal school in 1873, when sixteen years of age. Two years after leaving school he began to study law and for some time he studied privately, in conjunction with other work, but he afterward entered the law school in Louisville,

Ky., and took the regular course of lectures, graduating in 1879, in the class of which John D. Fleming, of Denver, was a member.

Opening an office at Ashland, Ky., Mr. Merrill began in the practice of his profession. After a few years he removed to Wayne County, W. Va., and there practiced for a time, but in 1885 became the publisher of the Charleston *Tribune*, a prominent Republican paper of Charleston, W. Va. In 1886 he came to Colorado and took up a pre-emption near Granada, Prowers County. At the same time he was proprietor of the Coolidge *Citizen* at Coolidge, Kan. For more than three years he held the office of postmaster at Granada and also served as deputy county assessor. Since his appointment as register of the United States land office he has made his home in Lamar. June 30, 1897, in this city, he married Miss Zoa B. Lee, an accomplished lady, formerly of Edina, Mo., who had been a successful teacher in the public schools of Central City and Pueblo in Colorado, and in Boise City, Idaho.

The first presidential vote cast by Mr. Merrill was in support of General Garfield in 1880. He has always been a stanch friend of Republican principles, and has uniformly voted for men and measures pledged to the party. He has been a delegate to state conventions in Kentucky, West Virginia and Colorado. While in Coolidge, Kan., he became a member of Coolidge Lodge No. 299, I. O. O. F., and after removing to Granada he assisted in the organization of Granada Lodge No. 78, in which he has filled the chairs and which he represented in the grand lodge in 1892 at Aspen, Colo.

WILLIAM E. CULVER, a well-known dealer in drugs and stationery at Las Animas, was the first mayor of this city, and held that office for two terms. He was also twice elected a member of the city council and twice served for five years as postmaster, the first time under President Garfield, and again under President Harrison. Politically he is an ardent Republican. He cast his ballot for General Grant in 1868, and from that time to the present has never missed an opportunity to vote for a Republican candidate. When Bent County was cut off from Pueblo in 1872 he was elected the first assessor, and filled the office one term.

David Culver, father of our subject, was born in Vermont, and in early life went west to Michigan. There he met and married Rosetta Elwood, who was born in Springwater Valley, N. Y. After their marriage they continued for a short time to live in Hillsdale, Mich., where their son, William E., was born August 13, 1843. From there they removed to a farm in Calhoun County, Mich. Our subject attended the district schools of the latter county, after which he spent three years in high school, one year being at Battle Creek and the other at Burlington. In 1861, before the first call had been made for volunteers, he offered his services as a private in Company C, Second Michigan Infantry. His first enlistment was for three months, but before he left the state he had re-enlisted for three years. He took part in both the battles of Bull Run, serving in the army of the Potomac until after the battle of Fredericksburg, when he was assigned with the ninth corps to duty in Kentucky, later was at Vicksburg, then in Knoxville, Tenn., at the time of the siege. Returning to the army of the Potomac, he was under General Grant at Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, and other battles.

After three years of service Mr. Culver returned home, but he soon re-enlisted as first lieutenant in a corps of topographical engineers, and assisted in laying out the line of works around Nashville. During his long period of service, covering almost four years, he was in many exciting battles and frequently in peril of life, sometimes having balls pass through his clothing, while at one time a ball passed between two buttons; but in spite of many narrow escapes he left the service without having been wounded. In 1869 he turned his attention to farming. During that year he came to Colorado, taking the Kansas Pacific road to Sheridan, and traveling from there by stage to Bent County, where he began stock-raising. After six years he opened a drug store in Las Animas, starting with a stock valued at $600, which he has since increased to its present size and value. He was fitted for this occupation by the fact that he had studied medicine for two years in Michigan and had become familiar with pharmacy at the same time.

In 1866 Mr. Culver married Miss Mary A. Smith, of Elyria, Ohio, who was born near that city and attended school at Oberlin. She died in July, 1884, leaving one child, Minnie, who was born in Michigan, and married Hurbert Reynolds. Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds have three children: Burrell, Nelson and Burton. They reside in Greeley, Colo., where Mr. Culver and Mr.

Reynolds have a large drug store. In Earlville, Ill., Mr. Culver married Miss Hattie F. Foley, who was born in New York.

During the fall of 1873 the Cheyennes became very troublesome, and for three days our subject was corralled in his stone house, which stood two miles below Prowers Station. However, the Indians at last left without taking any lives. Fraternally a Mason, Mr. Culver served as junior warden, senior warden and master of King Solomon Lodge No. 30, A. F. & A. M., and is also a member of the chapter and commandery at Pueblo. He was the prime factor in the organization of Richardson Post, G. A. R., of which he was the first commander. He also organized a lodge of the Ancient Order United Workmen, of which he was the first master workman.

OSCAR P. SMITH, county clerk of Bent County, was born in Trenton, Butler County, Ohio, May 31, 1861, a son of Conrad Theodore and Gertrude (Lander) Smith. His father, who was a native of France, graduated from Heidelberg College and was a man of scholarly attainments. Settling in Ohio on his arrival in America, he afterward married and became the father of four children. At the first call for volunteers in the Civil war he offered his services and was made a recruiting officer, with the rank of captain. At the expiration of three years he was honorably discharged from the service. For more than forty years he followed the occupation of teaching, but is now retired and, at seventy-six years of age, makes his home in Trenton, Ohio.

When only eleven years of age our subject was so proficient in the German language that he was able to teach it. He won a scholarship in the normal school at Lebanon, Ohio, but did not use it. At fourteen years he became an employe in a drug store at Hamilton, it being his intention to learn the trade of a druggist, but after two years he turned his attention to other lines of work. He attended the commercial college in Hamilton, and in the fall of 1878 came west to Colorado, settling in Bent County, where he had an uncle engaged in the cattle business. For a year he worked on the range as a cowboy. Afterward he was employed as a clerk in Las Animas until 1885. From that time until 1891 he engaged in the stock business, but the enterprise proving very unprofitable, he abandoned it.

February 22, 1886, Mr. Smith married Miss Fannie Pusey, daughter of Willis B. and Frances (Todd) Pusey, of Las Animas. They are the parents of four children, Gertrude, Charles Willis, Ione Lerene and Oscar P., Jr.

Reared in the faith of the Democratic party, Mr. Smith voted for Grover Cleveland in 1884. In 1896 he was elected mayor of his home town, Las Animas. During the same year he was chosen county clerk, to fill a vacancy in that office, and in the fall of 1897 was elected by a majority of nearly two to one, in a Republican county. He was made a Mason in King Solomon Lodge No. 30, A. F. & A. M., in Las Animas. In Elder Lodge No. 11, I. O. O. F., in this city, he has filled all the chairs, and was elected to represent the lodge in the grand lodge.

Mr. Smith is one of the prominent men of Bent County. The people have signified their appreciation of his worth by repeatedly electing him to local offices of trust, a fact which attests his popularity and qualifications. He is a genial gentleman, of recognized integrity, and has won a reputation for fairness and honesty that speaks volumes for his high character.

FRANCIS M. WEILAND is the owner of four hundred and eighty acres of valuable land lying one mile south of Fowler, Otero County. A resident of Colorado since 1872, he was born in Rayesville, Ind., September 29, 1849. When he was seven years of age he accompanied his parents in their removal to Iowa Falls, Iowa, and there the years of his youth were spent. After having assisted during the summer months in the cultivation of land, at the age of sixteen he became a clerk in a general store at Iowa Falls, and there remained until he came to Colorado.

Continuing in the employ of the same merchant he had been with in Iowa, Mr. Weiland was employed for three years in Pueblo. In 1875 he went to California, and for one year carried on a milk business, but the prospects offered by that country did not equal his expectations, and he returned to Colorado. After some years as a clerk in Pueblo he was able to engage in business independently. He invested his savings in a stock of goods and opened a store at Nepesta, a small village in Pueblo County. From there, in 1891, he came to Otero County, settling in the western part, at Fowler, on the Santa Fe Railroad, where he opened a store. Trouble with his lungs, which was aggravated by the confinement of the store, forced him in a short time to seek outdoor occupation. Taking up a homestead,

he added to it by the purchase of a half-section adjoining, and has since made his home here. Six acres of the land he has planted to fruit trees.

In the spring of 1889 Mr. Weiland was one of the promoters of the Oxford Farmers' ditch, which is thirteen miles long, and he has served as secretary of the company that owns the ditch. Fraternally he is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In political views he is a silver Republican and has taken an active interest in local affairs. In 1896 he was elected county commissioner to serve for a term of three years, and for five terms he has been a member of the board of school directors, besides which he has held a number of minor offices. His marriage united him with Miss Louisa Carlton, of Iowa City, Iowa, daughter of John A. Carlton, one of the first settlers of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Weiland have four children: Adelbert A., a student in the State Normal School at Greeley; Edward F., who is attending school in Chillicothe, Mo.; Jay O. and Pearl, who are at home.

JOHN R. SITLINGTON. No man in El Paso County takes a warmer interest in its progress than does Mr. Sitlington, and certainly no citizen is more popular than he. He owns a one-half interest in the Hall and Sitlington ranch, situated four miles south of Fountain, and comprising about eighteen hundred acres. At the time of forming a partnership with David C. Hall, they took twelve hundred head of cattle to the White River, but their losses were heavy and they concluded to remove to a more favorable location. In 1890 they bought the Hall ranch, and here they have since engaged successfully in stock-raising.

At the headwaters of the Potomac, in Highland County, Va., the subject of this sketch was born February 28, 1842, a son of Andrew and Mary (Hodge) Sitlington. He was reared on a farm, and walked four miles each morning, during the winter, to the log building where school was held. The house was built after a primitive plan, and its furnishings were equally crude, the seats being of puncheon and destitute of backs or desks. After a time he entered the academy at South Windham, Conn., where he attended school for three years. In 1858 he went to Pettis County, Mo. At that time there was only one building, and that a country school house, on the site of the present city of Sedalia. His father, who had previously visited the county, bought land ten miles northwest of where Sedalia now stands, and in 1860 the family joined him there.

In 1863 our subject entered the service of the Confederates, and for two years was a faithful soldier in their army. On the expiration of his term he was honorably discharged and returned to Pettis County, where he continued to reside until 1870. In 1869 he married Miss Bettie Boulware, of Saline County, Mo. Three children have been born of their union, namely: Ola, who married Oscar Cell, of El Paso County, and has one child; Elizabeth Lucille and Ila Esma at home.

In 1870 Mr. Sitlington removed to Colorado, bringing with him a herd of cattle, and driving with his family in a wagon drawn by horses. Three months were spent on the road. He first pitched his tent in Chico Basin, where he remained one winter. During that time his wife was taken ill and he sent her back to their old Missouri home. In the spring of the next year he sold his cattle, and returning to Missouri, bought another herd, which he drove to Colorado, spending three months on the way. This time he settled on Turkey Creek in El Paso County, and for three years made his home there. He then sold out and bought some steers, which he drove to Missouri to feed, but while at Cottonwood Falls, Kan., the Texas fever spread among the cattle and he lost all of them. This unfortunate loss left him with but $5 in the world. Turning back to Colorado, he bought a bunch of cattle, for which he agreed to pay on time. He began to raise cattle and engage in the dairy business. Locating on the Red Canon in Pueblo, he remained there for ten years, until 1885. By that time he had a good start and was in a prosperous condition. During that year he formed his present partnership, and since then, with Mr. Hall, has carried on a large stock business. His first wife died in 1886 and in 1890 he married Miss Olivia Jackson, of Troy, Mo. Politically he is a Democrat. In 1892 he was his party's nominee for county treasurer, and in spite of the fact that he made no effort to secure the office, he was defeated by only fifteen votes. He is a man who has made his way in the world unaided, in the face, too, of reverses that would have daunted a man of less force of character. He was early thrown upon his own resources, and his large

property represents the results of years of arduous toil. He is a man of great energy; in fact, his industry and enterprise are of such a character that death alone will terminate his activities.

FRANK KREYBILL, clerk of the district court of Bent County and a resident of Las Animas, was born in Lancaster County, Pa., May 11, 1852, being a son of Jacob E. and Fannie (Van Cannon) Kreybill. His boyhood days were spent on the home farm in his native county, where his father engaged in agricultural pursuits and also operated a mill. After having completed the country school studies he spent three years in Fremont Seminary, at Norristown, Pa. In May, 1870, he accompanied his parents to Leavenworth, Kan., and soon afterward secured a clerkship in the First National Bank of Leavenworth. For two years he continued in that position. Afterward he accepted a position as bookkeeper in a wholesale grocery establishment, where he remained until March, 1879. He then came to Las Animas, Colo., and was bookkeeper for John W. Prowers until the latter's death in 1884, after which he remained with the successor of Mr. Prowers until 1890.

In Hays City, Kan., September 16, 1880, Mr. Kreybill married Miss Maria L. Patterson, who was born in Pottsville, Pa., and with whom he had become acquainted in Pennsylvania. Afterward, when he was living in Kansas and was unaware that she, too, lived in that state, he met her again when he was taking his vacation, near Hays City. They have two children living, namely: Frank Bird, who is nine years of age; and Alice Irene, two years, both born in Las Animas.

In 1890 Mr. Kreybill accepted a position as superintendent of the Arkansas River Land, Reservoir and Canal Company, with whom he remained, and with their successors, the Fort Lyon Canal Company, being secretary and a director of the latter organization. He has always been identified with the Republican party and has taken a warm interest in its progress. For two terms he served as a member of the city council. In 1889 he was the Republican nominee for county treasurer. He was appointed clerk of the district court by Jesse G. Northcutt, judge of the third judicial district of the state of Colorado, and is filling the position with characteristic efficiency.

Mr. Kreybill owns a ranch of four hundred and sixty-four acres, upon which he engages in the sheep business. The property is irrigated by the canal and is fairly well improved. Besides the ranch, he is the owner of property in the village. In religion he was reared a Presbyterian, but afterward became connected with the Episcopal Church. He is a charter member of Las Animas Lodge No. 35, A. O. U. W., in which he has filled all of the chairs. He is also a charter member of the United Moderns and of Maple Leaf Camp No. 11, Woodmen of the World, in which he has filled all of the chairs.

CHRISTIAN MARLMAN, who resides in Bent County, is an energetic and persevering man, and has given his attention closely to the cultivation of his home farm, on section 6, township 23, range 53 west, near the village of Fredonia. When he and his wife first came to Colorado, in 1891, it was for the purpose of making a visit only, but he was so pleased with the prospects here, that he bought three hundred and twenty acres on section 29, which he still owns. In 1894 he returned and purchased two hundred and eighty acres, to which he added an eighty-acre tract in 1898.

The son of William and Charlotte Marlman, our subject was born in the province of Hanover, Germany, November 3, 1833. He received a fair education in the schools of his native land and afterward was employed as clerk for a judge about two years. When he was twenty-four years of age he took passage on a sailing vessel, which spent four weeks on the ocean. After landing in New York he proceeded to Cincinnati, and from there went to Indiana, where he was employed as a farm hand for a period of five years. When he was about thirty years of age he was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Kleine, who was born in Indiana. At that time he owned a farm of forty acres, but he soon sold it and bought one hundred and twenty acres in Ohio County, Ind., to which he added until he became the owner of five hundred acres. From Ohio County he moved to his present home in Colorado.

Mr. and Mrs. Marlman became the parents of seven children. Their oldest son, William, who was born in Ohio County, Ind., and lives in Bent County, married Kate Cleeter, and has three children. The second son, John, who is unmarried, is a farmer in Bent County. Henry, who occupied the old homestead in Indiana, is married and has one child. Emma is the wife of

Charles Vinup and lives in Switzerland County, Ind. Louis, Minnie and Mary reside with their parents.

In politics Mr. Marlman favors Republican men and measures. He was elected on the ticket of this party a commissioner of Bent County and was continued in that capacity for three terms. He and his wife were both reared in the Lutheran faith, and for more than twenty-five years he served as secretary and treasurer of the church, and at the time of the building of the new house of worship he was generous in aiding with his time and money.

WILLIAM H. GAZIN, proprietor of the Model Paint and Paper Store in Colorado Springs, has made this city his home since 1889. He opened a store at No. 32 North Tejon street, but after a time removed to No. 7 Pike's Peak, and from there in January, 1898, moved to his present location, No. 111 North Tejon, where he has a building 24x100 feet in dimensions, stocked with a complete assortment of wall paper, glass, oils, paints and artists' materials. Through his energy and reliability he has built up a large trade, and has become known as one of the successful business men of the city.

Mr. Gazin is the son of Francis Gazin, who emigrated from France to the United States in early manhood and settled in New York City, there learning the confectioner's trade. On removing to Michigan he continued at his trade. About 1843 he became a pioneer of Fond du Lac County, Wis., where he cleared a farm from the primeval woods. After twenty years in that locality, in August, 1863, he settled upon an unimproved farm in McLeod County, Minn., and from a raw tract of land developed a valuable estate. On retiring from agricultural operations he established his home in Glencoe, the same county. In 1893 he came to Colorado Springs, where he died three years later at eighty-five.

The mother of our subject was Mary Violet, a native of France. She was brought to the United States by her father, Francis Violet, who was a machinist by trade, but improved a farm in York state and later bought farming property in Minnesota. He died in Glencoe, when eighty-five, and his wife was eighty-four at the time of her death. Their daughter, Mrs. Gazin, is still living and is seventy-four years of age. In religion she is a member of the Roman Catholic Church. Of her eight children five are now living, our subject being the youngest of these. He was born in Fond du Lac County, Wis., February 12, 1859. In 1863 he was taken by his parents to Minnesota and for some years remained on a farm in McLeod County. From fourteen until nineteen years of age he studied in the public schools of Glencoe. The summer of 1878 he spent at Castleton, N. Dak., and from there went east, where he attended the business college at Paterson, N. J., and afterward was employed in New Jersey for one year. On his return to the west he worked at the carpenter's trade with his brother in Clay Center, Kan., for four years, when he accidentally injured his left thumb to such an extent that it was necessary for him to seek another occupation. He took painting and learned every department of the business. He engaged in contract painting in Clay Center until he came to Colorado Springs. While in Minnesota he married Miss Mary Boyce, who was born in Illinois. They have four children: Nellie, a student in Nazareth Academy; Arnold, Henry and Charlotta.

JOSEPH G. ALLARD, deputy internal revenue collector for southern Colorado, with headquarters in Pueblo, is a descendant of a French family that settled in Montreal in an early day. His grandfather, Joseph Allard, who was a son of the original emigrant from France, was born in Canada and engaged in farming in that country. Next in line of descent was M. A. Allard, a native of Canada, and in 1859 a settler in the Green Bay section of Wisconsin, where he cleared and cultivated a farm. After ten years he removed to South Dakota across the line from Iowa and settled on a farm, where he continued to reside until his death. He married Olive Boisvort, who was born in Canada, of French lineage, and died in South Dakota. All of their family, consisting of four sons and seven daughters, reside in South Dakota, with the exception of the subject of this sketch. He was the eldest of the family and was born in Montreal, Canada, September 10, 1850. When nine years of age he accompanied his parents to Wisconsin, where he received a public-school and academic education. In 1869 he went with the family to South Dakota, but remained there for a short time only.

Beginning active business as a commercial salesman, Mr. Allard traveled for a large lumber company of Chicago and Menominee and after a time settled in Juneau, Dodge County, Wis., where he

conducted a general mercantile store. For eight years he served as commissioner of Dodge County. During the administration of President Cleveland, in 1886, he was appointed special agent of the department of the interior, and in 1887-89 traveled through the west, visiting Colorado, among other states. At the expiration of his time as agent he disposed of his interests in the east and settled in Trinidad, Colo., where he carried on a commission business, until he became deputy internal revenue collector in 1893. Four years later he was again appointed to the office. In the district with which he is connected and which is the largest in the state, there are twenty-one counties, and the various officials connected with the revenue department are busily engaged in the oversight of their large territory.

While in Juneau, Wis., Mr. Allard was made a Mason, and he is now connected with Silver State Lodge No. 95, of Pueblo. He is also a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Pueblo Club. His marriage took place in Chicago, and united him with Miss Marguerite Moreau, who was born in Plattsburg, N. Y. They are the parents of three children: Henry D., Leola and Lucile.

MARCUS Z. FARWELL, cashier of the La Junta State Bank, was born in Monticello, Iowa, and is a son of Maj. Sewall and Melinda (Nesbitt) Farwell, natives of Ohio. His father removed to Iowa in early life and has since been prominently identified with the banking, political and public interests of the state. With few advantages in youth he nevertheless with zeal and courage won his way in life. To the schooling obtained in youth he has added in later years by careful reading and by habits of close observation, until now he is one of the best-informed men in his community. During the Civil war he organized the only company of volunteers raised in Jones County, Iowa. Of this he was chosen captain. The company was incorporated in the Thirty-first Iowa Infantry, and in it he served for three years, receiving promotion to the major's rank before the war closed.

The same spirit which prompted Major Farwell to go forth and do battle for the Union still actuates him to remain true to the federal government he helped to save, and believing the Republican party best calculated to promote national interests and the welfare of the people, he has always supported its principles. Honoring it by his devotion he has in turn been honored by it in his election to represent the second district of Iowa as a member of congress, in which position he rendered distinguished service at the capital of our country. He is president of the Monticello State Bank and is recognized as one of the leading financiers of his state. A man of Christian character, he is an earnest member of the Baptist Church of Monticello, and has also been active in philanthropic and charitable work. His wife, who was also a consistent member of the Baptist Church, passed away in 1891, at fifty-seven years of age. They became the parents of five children. Mary, the eldest, is the wife of H. M. Carpenter, cashier of the Monticello State Bank; Luna is the wife of I. E. Templeton, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Zelma married Capt. W. S. A. Smith and lives in Sioux City, Iowa; Sewall, the youngest of the family, is a resident of Sioux City, Iowa.

The third among the children of the family, our subject was born February 17, 1867. He attended school in his home town until fifteen years of age and then went to Washington, D. C., where he took a course in the Spencerian Business College. After his graduation he entered the Iowa Agricultural College at Ames, Iowa, where for four years he studied civil engineering and also took a general scientific course. In 1886 he graduated with the degree of B. S. In the spring of 1887 he entered the law department of the Iowa State University at Iowa City, where he remained until graduating the next year, with the degree of LL. B. Meantime he had engaged in teaching school in order to assist in the defraying of his college expenses.

Upon completing his law studies in 1888, Mr. Farwell went to Tres Piedras, N. M., to look after the landed interests of his father, who owned one hundred and eighty-six thousand acres of timber land there. This property in 1891 was deeded to our subject. While there he was engaged in a general mercantile business at Tres Piedras, and established a branch store at Creede, Colo. In conjunction with others, in January, 1893, he organized the La Junta State Bank, which has paid six per cent. dividends to stockholders and has proved a sound financial institution. Of this he has been cashier since its organization.

September 2, 1890, Mr. Farwell married Miss Elizabeth P. Coldren, of Iowa City, Iowa, by

JOSEPH HOFFMAN AND SON.

whom he has two sons, Sewall C. and Marcus Morton. Politically a Republican, Mr. Farwell has been active in local affairs, and since 1896 has been city treasurer of La Junta. He is a member of La Junta Lodge No. 28, K. P., and Euclid Lodge No. 64, A. F. & A. M. In September, 1895, he was elected grand master of exchequer of the grand lodge of Knights of Pythias of Colorado, and has been re-elected each succeeding year.

JOSEPH HOFFMAN, who is engaged in ranching in Costilla County, was born and reared in south Germany, but after the revolution of 1849 left his native land and went to Switzerland, thence emigrated to the United States in 1852. His first employment was secured in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was connected with a tobacco business until the spring of 1855. He was very economical and frugal and saved almost all of his earnings, but the bank in which he placed his deposits failed, leaving him almost penniless. He then went to Indianapolis, Ind., and engaged in cigar manufacturing, but there he had considerable difficulty in collecting money due him. While in that city, in August, 1855, he enlisted in the regular army, and was sent to the Carlisle barracks in Pennsylvania, where the Tenth United States Rifles were organized. During his first year of service he was in Nebraska, Wyoming and Colorado. However, this was not his first experience in the west, as in 1852 he had accompanied an expedition from Ohio to survey the town of Herman, Kan. In September, 1855, he had an experience in Indian fighting, meeting the Sioux in an important engagement. Afterward the regiment went into winter quarters at Platte Bridge. In the spring of 1856 he was ordered north to Yellowstone Park, and later went down the Missouri, thence to Minnesota, where he joined the army at Fort Richley in June. At that post he was detailed as hospital steward until 1857. Meanwhile he accompanied an exploring expedition some distance. In 1857 he went down the Mississippi to St. Louis, from there up the Missouri to Fort Leavenworth, and August 18 left that point for Salt Lake City, to take charge of and subdue the Mormons, in company with a large body of troops. However, the soldiers were compelled to stop when within one hundred and thirty miles of Salt Lake Valley, their provision trains having been destroyed by the Mormons. The regulars were in charge of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston. Through the loss of the provisions, food became very scarce and high. Flour sold for $1 per pound, while bacon was sold at $1 for twelve ounces, and the only salt to be had was what was stolen from Mormon hunting parties.

In the spring of 1858 the troops proceeded to Salt Lake Valley, and in August started back to Fort Bridges, Utah, where they spent the winter. Afterward Colonel Canby came to Utah and assumed command of that division. In the spring of 1860 General Canby was at Camp Floyd. While Mr. Hoffman still lacked six months of having served his time, the men were ordered east and the colonel proposed to give him his discharge at once, provided he would take the colonel's family from Fort Bridges to Camp Floyd and thence to Fort Garland. He accepted the proposition and with six men as escort for the family conveyed them to Fort Garland. He was discharged April 30, 1860, which severed his connection with the army.

During the San Juan gold excitement, in the fall of 1860, Mr. Hoffman invested all of his money in wheat, with which he started for the gold district. Meanwhile, however, the "bubble had burst" and he was glad to sell to Ferd Meyer for $2 and $2.25 a barrel flour for which he had paid $6.25. He then turned his attention to farming, but after one year entered the government employ, in which he continued until 1865, and then resumed farming. He put in a large crop of oats, but it was destroyed by the grasshoppers. In the fall of 1865 he established a still at San Luis, and this he conducted for two years, but in 1867 the laws became so rigid that it was impossible to conduct the business satisfactorily and he abandoned it in the spring of 1867. Buying a hay ranch, he sold hay to the government, and continued successfully for ten years. In 1878 he was elected to the second state assembly for the counties of Costilla and Conejos. The same year he bought a large contract to be shipped to Leadville, but the parties to whom he sold having failed, he was obliged to transfer the hay by team from Canon City. Times were prosperous in Leadville then and hay was worth $140 a ton. He acquired some property in Leadville and conducted the Garland corral from the spring of 1879 until 1880, when hay became so scarce that it was impossible to secure it in any quantities. When the strike came, he, in common with every one there, was ruined in the hay and grain trade. He bor-

rowed money enough to bring his family back to Fort Garland, and left Leadville with a debt of about $10,000, on which he paid eighteen per cent interest. For years afterward he struggled against the adverse tide of fortune. In 1889, his only son, then within a few days of twenty years, was murdered, which inflicted a heavy loss upon him, leaving him alone and with no one to help him. He was unable to keep his property and it was foreclosed, nothing being left but a steam hay press and two steam threshing outfits. To add to his troubles, he lost his eyesight from cataract. In 1892 some friends loaned him money to have an operation performed and he went to Denver, where he was successful in gaining restored vision. Returning with a debt of $400, he engaged in stock-raising and farming, and has since been uniformly prosperous.

A stanch Republican, he was the only one in Costilla precinct in 1861 who voted that ticket. He has held numerous local offices, which he has filled efficiently. In 1876 he was unanimously elected county commissioner. Fraternally he is connected with Huerfano Lodge No. 27, A. F. & A. M. March 6, 1866, he married Mary Mc Sorley, by whom he had an only son, Rudolph, deceased.

EDWARD H. DAY, one of the leading underwriters of Trinidad, also secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of this city, was born in England in 1856, a son of Edward H. and Georgina Sarah (Mant) Day. His father, who was well known in scientific and educational circles, was a man of great literary ability and broad knowledge. In 1861 he outlined a chart for a tunnel proposed to be constructed under the English Channel. Coming to the United States, he accepted a position as professor of natural sciences in the New York Normal College, and was also, at one time, librarian of the Columbia College School of Mines. He was a valued contributor to Johnson's Encyclopedia and to other works of educational value. Finally, failing health induced him to go to Algiers, in the hope that the change might prove of benefit, but the hope was futile, and he died there when sixty-two years of age. His brother, Sir John C. Day, of London, was one of the three judges before whom Charles Stewart Parnell was tried. Another brother, W. Henry Day, went to Australia in an early day, and is now a large sheep owner there, and is also justice of a court.

The mother of our subject died in New York City in 1885. In her family there had been nine children, and five of these are now living, namely: Georgina, wife of W. W. Green, a merchant of Bristol, England; Edward H.; Emily C., who is connected with the University Extension course in London; Thomas F., of New York City, editor of the *Rudder*, and author of a volume of poems entitled "Songs of the Sea;" and W. H., a stockman, residing in Trinidad.

The education of our subject was obtained in Prior Park College, England. After coming to the United States he was employed as clerk in a broker's office in New York City for six years. Later, for two years, he clerked in the Fifth National Bank of New York. Coming to Trinidad in 1880, he took up government land in the Stonewall country, and for five years he followed farm pursuits and stock-raising. In 1885 he came to the city as clerk for H. B. McKinney. In 1889 he received an appointment from the postmaster, John H. Fox, as the first mail deliverer in Trinidad, in which capacity he was retained for six years. In the spring of 1895 he bought out the Roberts and Lindsey agencies, and since then has engaged in a general fire and plate glass insurance business, also in dealing in real estate. He represents several of the best foreign and American insurance companies. In addition to his business interests, for three years he has been secretary of the Chamber of Commerce.

At the annual meeting of the Local Insurance Agency Association of Colorado, of which he is a member, in October, 1897, he read a paper on the subject, "Is Underwriting a Profession?" This article was published in many of the leading insurance papers of the United States and England. He is identified with the National Underwriters' Association of America, and at its annual meeting, held in Detroit, July 15, 1898, he read a paper entitled, "How can Underwriting be made a Profession?" This has been copied into many leading insurance journals. He has also written a number of short stories for leading sporting magazines in America and Europe.

Fraternally Mr. Day is a member of Las Animas Lodge No. 28, A. F. & A. M., and is connected with the Eastern Star, of which he is past worthy patron. He has passed the chairs in the Ancient Order of United Workmen and of the Degree of Honor. The Fraternal Union also numbers him among its members. After the opening of the Spanish-American war he became the prime

mover in the organization of the Trinidad Patriotic League, in which he holds the office of secretary and which has done much to arouse the latent patriotism of the people. Politically he is a Democrat.

In every enterprise with which Mr. Day is identified he has had the sympathetic co-operation of his wife, who is a lady of culture and refinement, as well as recognized ability. Prior to her marriage in 1881, she was Miss Alys M. Sawyer. She was born Georgetown, Mass., and descends, through her grandmother, whose maiden name was Ann Little, from George Little, a Pilgrim on the "Mayflower." Her parents are Edward J. and Sarah (Thurlow) Sawyer; the former for many years a wholesale merchant of New York City, is now postmaster of Stamford, Colo., where he also owns a ranch. The three children of Mr. and Mrs. Day are: Edward H., Jr., Cecil T. and Alys G.

COLIN C. SUTHERLAND, the owner of a large cattle ranch in Lincoln County, was born in Sterling, Ontario, Canada, in 1856, and is of Scotch lineage. His father, who bore the name of George Sutherland and was a native of Scotland, emigrated to Canada at nineteen years of age, and for some time engaged in business as a distiller there. In 1862 he removed to Saginaw, Mich., where he became a prominent business man, but in 1870 disposed of his Canadian interest and settled in Osceola, Iowa, there carrying on a commission business until his death in 1875. He was a consistent and devout member of the Presbyterian Church. Fraternally he was connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His wife was Isabella McDuffy, daughter of a farmer in Scotland, where she was born. Her death occurred in Osceola six years after the demise of her husband.

The family of which our subject is a member originally comprised four sons and two daughters, but the latter, Diana C. and Margaret, died (married) at the respective ages of thirty-two and twenty-six years. Donald is an engineer on the Missouri Pacific Railroad; John has been connected with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad ever since it was organized, and is now an engineer on its line out of Burlington; and David is an engineer on the Toledo, Peoria & Wabash Railroad out of Peoria, Ill.

When a boy our subject lived in Michigan and Iowa. He took a business course in Davenport, Iowa, and at the age of sixteen became a clerk in a bank at Osceola, where he remained for seven years. Through his instrumentality five new banks were started, and for three years he had charge of one of these, at Marysville, Kan. Afterward he was employed as traveling salesman for a year, and then became interested in railroading. For four years he was engaged as fireman on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, after which he was with the Rock Island road in Kansas and Colorado. In 1889 he first came to Colorado, and for two years afterward continued with the Rock Island Railroad Company. On leaving the road he settled upon a ranch in Lincoln County and began in the cattle business, which he has since conducted, on an increasing scale. All of the improvements on the place represent his own work and prove him to be an industrious, persevering and capable man. Especially is his success commendable when it is remembered that he has worked his way, wholly unaided, and has had many obstacles to overcome since he started out for himself. In 1897 he organized the Lincoln County Cattle Growers' Association (since which time he has been the president of the same), which practically embodies all the cattle growers of the county in its membership. While he was connected with railroading he was a prominent worker and one of the grand officers of the Brotherhood of Firemen.

WILLIAM DOW, M. D., who is a successful physician of La Junta, was born in Barnett, Ontario, Canada, December 10, 1859. He spent his boyhood days on the home farm and in attendance upon the public schools of the neighborhood. He took the regular course of study in the high school at Fergus, from which he graduated with a high standing for excellence of work. Later, turning his attention to educational matters as an instructor, he spent three years as a public-school teacher in Ontario. However, it was not his intention to make this occupation his life calling.

After spending three months in St. Catharine's Collegiate Institute as a student of Latin, he entered the Toronto Medical School and took the four years' course, but by diligent application he completed the course in three years, and graduated with honors. He then entered the New York Polyclinic, where he took a post-graduate course, wishing to gain a more thorough knowl-

edge of certain departments of the profession. By reason of lung trouble he was induced to select Colorado as his location for professional work.

In the fall of 1886 he settled in Denver, but after a short time there removed to Las Animas, and for three years engaged in practice there and through the adjoining country. From Las Animas he came to La Junta in 1890 and has since engaged in continuous practice here. He is a man of considerable natural ability, to which he has added the knowledge acquired by study in first-class schools. In political faith he is a Democrat and has taken an interest in politics in his home town. Fraternally he is identified with La Junta Lodge No. 28, K. P.

HEMAN R. BULL, M. D., holds a position of prominence as a physician and surgeon in Grand Junction, where he is actively engaged in the practice of his profession, and where, also, he has taken an intimate part in matters for the upbuilding of local interests. Especially has he been active in his efforts to improve the sanitary conditions of the city, upon which, to a degree scarcely realized, depends the health of the people. In other lines of local activity he has also been influential. He assisted in the organization of the Mesa County Building and Loan Association, also in the erection of the Canon block in Grand Junction, and has for some years been a director of the Mesa County State Bank of this city.

Dr. Bull was born near Warwick, N. Y., October 26, 1862, a son of Sidney and Ruth (Cooley) Bull, natives respectively of New York and New Jersey. His father, who has devoted his active life to farm pursuits, is now living retired in Cameron, Mo., and had previously resided near Amity, Mo., where he settled in 1868. The family is composed of six children, of whom the doctor was the oldest. The others are: Harrison W., a resident of Colorado; Lena S., a teacher in the Grand Junction public schools; Edmund, a resident of Delta, Colo., where he is engaged in the cattle business with his brother H. W.; Albert, who resides on the old homestead in Missouri, and Raymond, who is with his parents.

When the subject of this sketch was six years of age he was taken to Missouri by his parents, and afterward attended the public schools of Amity. When sixteen years of age he entered the preparatory department of Washburn College, at Topeka, Kan., where he completed the preparatory course in 1880, and entering college, took the scientific course, graduating with the class of 1884, as valedictorian. He then entered Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, from which he was given the degree of M. D. in 1887. During the same year he came to Colorado and opened an office in Grand Junction, where he has since built up an extensive practice. In 1891 he returned east for a short time, and took a post-graduate course in the Polyclinic College of New York. In his practice he has met with marked success. He has made a specialty of surgery, in which his skill is recognized not only at home, but in adjoining towns. Since 1893 he has been a member of the state board of health, and his experience and intelligence have been most helpful in the deliberations of the board. He is identified with the Colorado State Medical Society (of which he was vice-president in 1896-97) and the American Medical Association. Since 1889 he has filled the position of physician and surgeon to the Teller Institute (United States Indian school) at Grand Junction, and for the same period he has acted as physician and surgeon at this point for the Denver & Rio Grande and the Rio Grande Western Railroads.

In Denver, September 4, 1889, Dr. Bull married Maude W. Price, daughter of George B. Price, of Carrollton, Ill. Mr. Price was the founder of the Carrollton *Gazette* and had a wide acquaintance among the newspaper men of Illinois. His ability in the field of journalism was so pronounced that he attained a high rank as an editor. When somewhat advanced in life he retired from active business cares, and afterward passed his time in a merited leisure and surrounded by every comfort. He died when eighty-five years of age, in February, 1895. Dr. and Mrs. Bull have two sons, Sidney Price and Leland R.

CHARLES H. WALLIS, sheriff of Mesa County, has made his home in Colorado since 1874. His first place of settlement was near Trinidad, in Las Animas County, and there he continued for fourteen years, herding cattle for Lonny Horn. Of this time, he was for five years on the Cimarron River and for nine years in the Grand Valley. Meanwhile he formed many acquaintances, not only among the cowboys on the frontier, but also the business men of towns and cities. After he had been engaged in herding for a time he began to start a herd of his own, and by degrees became the owner of a bunch

JOHN J. MITCHELL.

of cattle. He is thoroughly familiar with the cattle industry, his long experience having given him a breadth of practical knowledge that proves most helpful to him.

In Platte County, near Kansas City, Mo., Mr. Wallis was born January 9, 1859, a son of John and Anna (Brown) Wallis. When he was two years of age his parents removed to Texas, where, soon afterward his mother died. When the war broke out his father entered the Confederate service and was given the rank of captain, in which office he continued to serve until the close of the war, and afterward the family returned to Platte County. When almost sixteen years of age our subject left home and came to Colorado, where he has since been identified with the cattle business. In 1897 he was elected on the People's party ticket to the office of sheriff, which he has since efficiently filled, his long life upon the frontier especially qualifying him for the office. He and his wife, who was formerly Miss Mamie Fletcher, and whom he married May 4, 1891, make their home in Grand Junction, where they have many friends. Fraternally he is connected with the Woodmen of the World, and is also a member of the Odd Fellows' Lodge at Grand Junction.

JOHN J. MITCHELL, foreman of the Geyser Mining and Milling Company at Silver Cliff, Custer County, was born in Nova Scotia in 1843. He was one of six children, whose father settled in Nova Scotia at eighteen years of age and engaged in farm pursuits. After having completed the studies of the common schools he began to learn the carpenter's trade, and this occupation he followed in his native land for a few years. In 1863 he came to the United States, settling in Boston, and continuing to work at his trade in Massachusetts until he came to Colorado in 1874.

Since making his home in this state Mr. Mitchell has engaged in mining. At first he prospected for himself, covering the territory from New Mexico to the Big Horn River. In every detail connected with mining he has had experience, and his success has been such that he has gained a reputation as a practical miner second to none. He has been connected with many of the large mines. He laid the first track in the Homestake mine in the Black Hills. When the Silver Cliff Mining Company was organized he came to this village and accepted a position in their employ. When that company was changed to the Geyser Mining and Milling Company in 1886 and the new concern commenced to sink the shaft now in operation, he continued in various capacities until 1895, and since then has been foreman of the mine. This responsible position he has filled to the entire satisfaction of the company. Of the character of the mine and its operation a description appears in the biography of Caleb H. Johnson, on another page.

During the years that Mr. Mitchell has been foreman there has been but one fatal accident, which, considering that the depth of the shaft is more than twenty-five hundred feet, is a remarkably good record. In all of his dealings with men he has a reputation for fairness and justice, and this has won for him the respect of the men under him, as well as the regard of his employers. He gives his attention so closely to the mine that he has little opportunity to participate in public affairs. However, he keeps posted regarding national problems and votes the Republican ticket. For several terms he has served as a member of the town council. He is a member of Silver Cliff Lodge No. 38, A. F. & A. M., and Silver Cliff Lodge No. 34, I. O. O. F.

PAUL AUGUST H. MENZEL, one of the original members of the colony that settled in what is now Custer County in 1870, is engaged in business as a dealer in hardware and agricultural implements and as a blacksmith and wagon-maker in Westcliffe. A native of Germany, he was born in Holstein January 17, 1846, and is a son of Nicholas and Greta Menzel. In his home land he learned the blacksmith's trade. When twenty-one years of age he came to the United States, joining some friends in Chicago, but the climate did not agree with him, and after following his trade there for two years he came to Colorado in 1870.

Settling in the Wet Mountain Valley, August Menzel took up one hundred and sixty acres which he still holds. On his ranch he opened a shop and there carried on a good trade, besides managing his land. When the village of Silver Cliff was started he opened a shop there, and at the same time handled implements as well. While he still owns the ranch, for the past fourteen years it has been cultivated by tenants, although for some few years his family has been spending the summers on the farm and the winters in town. When Westcliffe was started, in

1885, he moved his shop to this village and built his present store building, 20x60, which he used for farm implements. In 1889 he bought out the hardware stock of Mr. Tomkins, and utilized his store building for that stock, putting up a warehouse for the implements. Since then he has conducted these varied lines of business with success.

When the creamery was started, in the spring of 1897, Mr. Menzel was one of the incorporators of the company and is now its treasurer. He owns about thirty head of milch cows and raises cattle, as well as gives considerable attention to the raising of grain. He is one of the most influential Germans in the county and has many friends among the people of his neighborhood. Fraternally he is identified with the Westcliffe Camp No. 309, Woodmen of the World. Since the organization of the village he has served as a member of the town board, and in that position, as well as in the capacity of a private citizen, he has endeavored to promote plans for the general welfare. His political views bring him into affiliation with the Republican party. In religious matters he adheres to the Lutheran faith.

The first marriage of Mr. Menzel, in 1876, united him with Lizzie Ogreste, who died, leaving a daughter, Mary, now the wife of Christ Hansen, of Westcliffe. In 1879 Mr. Menzel married Lena Stirnar. Of this union nine children were born, but two of these are deceased. The living are: Staley, Armour, Charles, Gustave, Henry, Luella and Clara.

WALTER SCOTT, an attorney of Colorado Springs, is a descendant of a Scotch family that removed to the north of Ireland at the time of the religious persecutions in Scotland. After the siege of Derry, in 1689, they emigrated to Pennsylvania and settled in Adams County, whence subsequent generations drifted to various parts of the country. During the war of 1812 John Scott, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, served as a major-general, and afterward as a member of the twenty-first congress.

His son, John Scott, father of Walter Scott, was born at Alexandria, Huntingdon County, Pa., in 1823. In November, 1842, he went to Chambersburg, and became a student of law in the office of Alexander Thomson. Admitted to the bar in 1846, he opened an office at Huntingdon, Pa.; in 1857 he was appointed counsel of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for Cambria, Blair and Huntingdon Counties.

In 1861 Mr. Scott was elected to the Pennsylvania legislature. In 1869 he was chosen United States senator to succeed Charles R. Buckalew, and served for six years with the greatest efficiency. In his "Twenty Years in Congress" James G. Blaine alludes to him as follows: "John Scott, whose father had been a representative in congress, succeeded Mr. Buckalew as senator from Pennsylvania. Mr. Scott had taken but little part in politics and had been altogether devoted to his profession as a lawyer, but his services in the senate were distinguished by intelligence and fidelity." While filling this office, President Grant offered him the secretaryship of the Interior, but he declined the honor. At the close of his senatorial term, in 1875, he removed from Huntingdon to Pittsburgh and took charge of the legal business, pertaining to the lines west of Pittsburgh, for the Pennsylvania Company. Upon the resignation of William J. Howard in November, 1877, he was chosen to succeed him in the management of the legal department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in Philadelphia and became general solicitor for the company and its allied lines. As a lawyer he stood in the very front rank of the profession and was considered by his confreres as one of the most learned, able and accomplished members of the fraternity.

While in Philadelphia he was active in church work, and served as a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, and a director and trustee of the Princeton Theological Seminary. He retired from the position of general solicitor of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Febraury, 1895, and died November 29, 1896. By his marriage to Annie Eyster, a native of Chambersburg, Pa., and now a resident of Philadelphia, he had ten children, all of whom are still living. The subject of this sketch and his sister, Mrs. D. V. Donaldson, are the only members of the family who reside in this state, and both make Colorado Springs their home. The former was born in Huntingdon, Pa., and attended private schools in Philadelphia when a boy. In 1885 he entered the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1889, with honors and the degree of A. B. In 1889 he went to Pittsburgh, where he was cashier of the Pennsylvania Lead Company. While there he studied law under his brother, William Scott, a member of the firm of Dalzell, Scott & Gordon, and in 1893 was admitted to the bar, after which he engaged in practice in the same city. In October, 1897, he came to Colorado Springs and

opened an office for the practice of law, besides which, since January, 1898, he has been secretary of the Colorado Electric Power Company, whose plant is at Canon City. His political connections are with the Republican party, while in religion he is identified with the Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM W. CANTRIL, a pioneer of Westcliffe, Custer County, was born in Ohio June 15, 1821. He is of Scotch lineage. His grandfather, John Cantril, emigrated from Scotland to America and engaged in the lumber business in Virginia, from which state he removed to Kentucky and later went to Ohio. He married a Miss Williams, and of their children John, our subject's father, was the eldest. He was born in Kentucky and accompanied his parents to Ohio, where he engaged in the lumber business. Later removing to Iowa he operated a sawmill on the Des Moines River. The last twenty years of his life were passed in Union County, Iowa. Interested in military affairs, he was one of the officials in the musters of the day and was promoted from captain to colonel. Until the disintegration of the party he was a Whig, after which he affiliated with the Republicans. In religion he was a Methodist. By his marriage to Mary Williams he had eight sons and one daughter, but the latter died when fourteen years of age. Of the family only two survive, our subject, who was the oldest, and Thomas, the youngest, now engaged in the sawmill business in Iowa.

In the schools of Logan County our subject received a fair education. Early in life he engaged with his father in the milling and mercantile business. When twenty-one years of age he accompanied his parents to Iowa, where they took up land and conducted farm pursuits and a sawmill. He started a store in Warren County and was also extensively engaged in the cattle business. Prosperity attended him until the outbreak of the Civil war, when his unfortunate location, on the line between Iowa and Missouri, caused him to lose all he had. In 1861 he collected as many head of his stock as he could find and with them started for Colorado. Afterward he engaged in freighting, making seven round trips. In 1864 he took up a ranch on Cherry Creek, twenty-five miles south of Denver, and there he built up a valuable homestead, becoming extensively engaged in the cattle business. In 1870 he bought a sawmill about four miles from his ranch and added milling to his other lines of business. In 1873 he built a large store on his ranch and put in a stock of general merchandise. Unfortunately, the destruction of his mill by fire and the loss of his store in a storm in 1877 and 1878 entailed such heavy losses on him that he was deprived of almost the entire accumulation of his years of effort. He then built two large mills on the divide, about half-way between Denver and Pueblo, and there did a large business, running the mill night and day.

In the spring of 1879 Mr. Cantril moved both mills to the Wet Mountain Valley and started in business here, where he has since engaged; up to 1884 he had his lumber yard in Silver Cliff, but in that year he moved to Westcliffe, where he has since made his home. He was almost the first settler in Westcliffe. He put up a hotel when there was but one house in the town. The building is a commodious one, two stories high, with a frontage of one hundred and twenty-five feet, and containing forty-two rooms. He has eight or ten other houses here, some of which he moved from Silver Cliff, while others he erected here. His property holdings are extensive and valuable; his hotel covers five lots and the sawmill nine lots, while he owns considerable additional real estate in the village. He was one of the original stockholders in the creamery and has borne his share in the development of this industry, as well as other local enterprises. Since building the hotel he has carried it on constantly, with the exception of two years, during which time he rented it.

In early days Mr. Cantril was a Whig and later became a Republican. While in Douglas County he held the office of county commissioner and was also elected county judge, but resigned that office. Since coming to Westcliffe he has served for two terms as county commissioner. His business activity and his connection with public affairs have been materially lessened since July 5, 1893, when he suffered a stroke of paralysis, from which he has never fully recovered.

The first marriage of Mr. Cantril took place in 1842, his wife being Jane Worrall. They became the parents of eight children, one of whom died in infancy. The others are named as follows: John R., who lives on Plum Creek road near Denver; Mary, deceased; Eliza; Nelson, whose home is near Elizabeth, Elbert County; Rosabel and Isabel (twins), the former deceased, the latter married and living in Butte City, Mont.; and Adam Eugene, who lives near Salida. After the

death of Mrs. Jane Cantril, in 1881, Mr. Cantril married Mrs. R. C. Hendricks, whose son, Almer W. Hendricks, is now interested with his stepfather in the hotel and lumber business. Mr. Cantril's life has been full of experiences, some fortunate, but many the reverse. However, under adverse fortune he has shown himself to be a man of perseverance and determination, who has the energy and ability to rise above his misfortunes and finally attain a commendable degree of success.

JOHN CHETELAT started in business for himself with limited means, but has worked his way to a front rank among the business men of Custer County, and his success is made still more emphatic by the constant interest he shows in all that concerns local prosperity. He is especially devoted to the welfare of Westcliffe, his home town, a village of perhaps six hundred people, and situated at an altitude of seven thousand feet. While the population is comparatively small, the improvements are many, including water works and electric lights, which go to show that the people are an enterprising and progressive class.

Mr. Chetelat was born in Baltimore, Md., September 23, 1857, a son of George C. and Christain (Hein) Chetelat, natives respectively of Switzerland and Germany. His father emigrated to America in 1848 and settled in Baltimore, where he married Miss Hein and followed his trade of a shoemaker. Of his five sons and four daughters, two are deceased, the survivors being as follows: John; Elizabeth, wife of H. J. Hackenreider, of Fort Wayne, Ind.; Anna Mary, wife of Ira L. Arnold, of Medford, Ore.; Henry W., who is with our subject; Frank M. and George C., who are also engaged in business here; and Joseph Edward, who is with Chetelat Brothers.

When our subject was seven years of age his parents removed to Illinois, and his education was received in the common schools of Metamora. In 1867 his father settled on a farm and afterward he assisted in the cultivation of the land until 1874, when he came to Colorado. Locating at once in Wet Mountain Valley, he secured employment on a farm, where he remained until March, 1883, and then began to work in the mines at Rosita. In September, 1886, he removed to Westcliffe and embarked in the livery business, but in May, 1887, turned his attention to another line, buying out the dry-goods stock of Mrs. Vorreitter. One year later he formed a partnership with M. Goldstein, in the general mercantile business, and the two remained together until January 20, 1890, when Mr. Chetelat bought his partner's interest in the business, and since then he has continued alone. While he started on a very small scale, he has gradually built up an excellent trade and has increased his stock of goods to supply the enlarged demand. His store room, 25x80, is stocked with a complete assortment of dry-goods and general merchandise, and another room, 25x50, is also used. Besides his general mercantile business he buys and ships baled hay.

As a Democrat Mr. Chetelat has been quite active in local affairs. In 1889 he was elected sheriff of Custer County and served, by re-election, until 1894, filling the position with marked efficiency. With the exception of one year he has been a member of the town board constantly since the spring of 1888. In fraternal connections he is a member of Silver Cliff Lodge No. 34, I. O. O. F.; Rosita Lodge No. 25, A. O. U. W.; and Custer Lodge No. 14, O. D. H. S. His marriage, which was solemnized February 3, 1878, united him with Jane H. Sanders, a native of Devonshire, England.

WILLIAM ADDISON BRONAUGH. This well-known stockman of Saguache County, is a descendant of French ancestry. His grandfather, a native of France, settled in Virginia and became owner of a plantation there; at the outbreak of the Revolutionary war he enlisted in the army and served until the end of the conflict. Of his five children, Addison, our subject's father, was born in Virginia, and although he had few advantages in youth, became a scholarly and intellectual man. For some years he conducted a boarding-school is Missouri, but later bought a section of land in Henry County and engaged in farming. At the opening of the Civil war, while he was not in favor of secession, yet his sympathies were with the south and he joined the Confederate army, serving until the close of the war, and holding the rank of captain and quartermaster. Returning home he remained on his farm until he died in 1869. By his marriage to Susan F. Peyton, who was a member of an old English family, he had six children, of whom only two attained mature years, William Addison and Fannie, Mrs. Duncan Marshall, of Saguache County.

When a boy our subject attended subscription schools. His tastes, however, did not run in the line of study. He was of an active, vigorous temperament and preferred outdoor work to the confinement of the schoolroom. For this reason he did not attend school regularly; but, through his application in later years he acquired a broad knowledge of history and men. Upon the death of his father he returned home from the farm where he had been employed and afterward took charge of the homestead. In the fall of 1871 his mother and sister returned to Virginia and he attended a commercial college. In the spring of 1872 he came to Colorado, arriving in Denver in March. He engaged with a stockman near Pueblo and later worked on the railroad. Going to the Pecos Valley in 1874 he bought a herd of cattle, which he drove to Pueblo County, and there started in as a stock-raiser. In 1876 he came to Saguache, and for a time was employed as a clerk in a store, after which he freighted, buying goods in Saguache and selling them in Lake City, which was then in its palmiest days. His next enterprise was the taking up of eighty acres of land on the Saguache Creek, where he engaged in ranching, and at the same time carried on a meat market in Saguache. During the four years that he served as sheriff (1879–83), he leased his ranch, and at the expiration of his term of office again took up the management of the place. Since then he has engaged in raising cattle and growing hay. from time to time he has added to his ranch until he now has two hundred and forty acres of fine hay land, lying on the creek. On one tract of one hundred and twenty acres he raised such a large crop of hay the first year that he was enabled to pay for the land with the money it brought, the hay being sold for $25 a ton. On his ranch he has had as many as five hundred head of cattle. He has always been fond of a good horse, and has had some good stock of that class. In 1893 he went to Salt Lake City to race some of his horses, in which he was quite successful.

In political matters Mr. Bronaugh has always affiliated with the Democratic party. Formerly he took an active part in political affairs, being in fact the leader of his party here for years. When he was elected sheriff it was the first time that a Democrat had been elected to office in this county. He filled the position so satisfactorily that he was re-elected for the next term, but, though often urged to take the position again, he always refused to accept. The four years that he held the office were trying ones, as he had many reckless men to deal with, but in all the time he never killed a man, although he was shot at himself and still carries a bullet as a memento of his service as sheriff. For two years he served as county superintendent of roads, and he also held the office of town trustee, but as a rule he declined official positions. Of late years he has not been active in politics, although he still keeps posted concerning the issues before the people. Fraternally he is a member of Olive Branch Lodge No. 32, A. F. & A. M., and of Saguache Camp No. 28, Woodmen of the World. In December, 1877, he married Ammorette Gibbs, a native of Benson, Vt. They became the parents of three children, but two died in infancy, and the only survivor is Walter, who is interested in business with his father.

JUDSON E. COLE, assessor of Chaffee County, was born in Streetsboro, Portage County, Ohio, December 11, 1838. From there, at a very early age, he was taken by his father to Milwaukee, Wis. When he was seven years of age his mother died and afterward he was homeless. He was taken to a farm, where he worked for his board, remaining there until thirteen, when he went to Indianapolis, Ind., and secured employment in a factory. One year later he became a trainboy on the Indianapolis & Cincinnati Railroad, and after a year began as brakeman, later being made baggageman, then fireman. He continued with the same road for eight years, after which he was fireman on the Illinois Central Railroad for a year. Then he was given an engine on the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, his run being in Wisconsin, but in the fall of 1863 he was in a serious wreck and decided to abandon railroading.

Enlisting in the army Mr. Cole became a private in Company B, First Wisconsin Heavy Artillery. In July, 1864, he was made a second lieutenant in the Twelfth United States Colored Heavy Artillery and served in the same until April 29, 1866. On retiring from the service he went to Burlington, Wis., and there engaged in the mercantile business. In 1869 he removed to Chillicothe, Mo., and for three years engaged in the manufacture of barrels, contracting, railroad ties, etc., being also business manager and editor of the Chillicothe *Tribune*, and at one time the candidate of the Republican party for the state senate.

On coming to Colorado, in January, 1873, Mr. Cole settled in Colorado Springs, where he carried on a grocery business for a few months. In the spring of 1874 he opened a small store at Helena, Chaffee County, and at the same time engaged in mining. In that early day Chaffee County had not been organized, the land being included in the limits of Lake County. Buena Vista had not been started, and the now flourishing city of Salida was unknown. Railroads had not yet came through the mountains, and, in fact, all the surroundings were those of primeval nature. He was postmaster at Helena, when miners came for mail from points as far distant as the Utah line.

During the Leadville excitement of 1877, Mr. Cole went to that camp, where he clerked in a store for H. A. W. Tabor for six months. In January, 1878, he became business manager of the Carbonet mine, which was sold in Philadelphia for $175,000, he being the representative of Hallock & Cooper, who owned the mine one year only. He was then employed by Stevens & Leiter as expert in the celebrated iron mountain suits. During 1879 he erected one of the first business houses in Buena Vista and opened a drug store here. In 1882, when the town was in its first "boom," he was elected mayor, serving for two years. When the county was organized in 1879, the governor appointed him one of the county commissioners. In 1882 he was deputized by the grand master of the grand lodge of Masonry to lay the corner stone of the court house in Buena Vista. In partnership with Mr. Hallock he built the toll road from Buena Vista to Jacko Cabin on East River, fifty miles long, at a cost of $30,000, and of this he had charge, but the enterprise proved a financial failure. In 1884-85 he was deputy county clerk of Chaffee County. During the two following years he worked for the Colorado Midland Railroad Company, buying fifty miles right of way from South Park to Leadville, and was their first local traveling man in the traffic department, but resigned after two years. Again appointed deputy county clerk, he served as such from 1888 to 1892. During 1892 and 1893 he engaged in mining. In the former year he became business manager of the Aspen *Daily Leader*, but after three months resigned. Since the fall of 1893 he has filled the office of county assessor.

November 12, 1859, Mr. Cole married Miss Catherine Duncan, who died April 11, 1887, leaving two children: Ida, wife of J. F. Gooding, of Buena Vista; and Orra W., also of this place. The second marriage of Mr. Cole united him with Mrs. Lottie E. Hartman, of Pueblo, Colo. In politics he has of late years transferred his allegiance from the Republican to the People's party. He was one of the first trustees of the academy at Salida. Fraternally he is a member of Mount Princeton Lodge No. 49, A. F. & A. M., of Buena Vista; Salida Chapter No. 17, R. A. M.; and Salida Commandery No. 17, K. T. He was master and high priest in Chillicothe, Mo., and the first master of Ionic Lodge No. 35, of Leadville, also representative in the grand lodge of the state for seventeen years. For seven years he has been master of his home lodge. He and his wife are not identified with the church, but they take an interest in religious work.

While Mr. Cole is not a wealthy man, he is well-to-do, and stands high among the residents of his town and county. The prosperity he has obtained merits especial commendation when we consider that he never attended school a day in his life, but was left motherless, without a home, to make his own way in the world from seven years of age.

THOMAS ROBINSON, superintendent of the United Oil Company at Florence, Fremont County, was born in New York in 1837 and is of Scotch descent. His grandfather's grandfather took part in the last Scottish rebellion, which, ending disastrously, caused the confiscation of his estates and his exile from his native land. Later, however, his civil rights were restored and he was able to return, but his property was never returned to him. John Robinson, our subject's grandfather, was born in Scotland, but emigrated to America prior to the Revolutionary war. He had a daughter and one son, Daniel. The latter was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., in 1790, and took part in the war of 1812 as a first sergeant. He was a graduate of Yale College and was one of the chief engineers, appointed by Governor Clinton, to take charge of the building of Erie Canal, upon which he worked until its completion. In 1844 he removed to Pennsylvania and settled in Erie County, where he cleared land that was covered with fine, but then valueless, timber. After having cleared the land he engaged in general farm pursuits. In 1852, when sixty-two years of age, he was killed by a falling tree.

Shortly after the close of the second war with England, Daniel Robinson was married in New York to Elizabeth Benedict. She descended from one of three brothers who came to America in 1660, two of the brothers settling in Connecticut and the third on Long Island. Her father and grandfather both took part in the Revolutionary war and participated in the battle of Bunker Hill, besides other engagements. Daniel and Elizabeth Robinson, who settled in Onondaga County, near Syracuse, N. Y., became the parents of four children, namely: James, deceased; Daniel, who resides on the old homestead in Erie County, Pa.; John, deceased; and Thomas.

The last-named was seven years of age when the family removed to Pennsylvania. When eighteen years of age he went to Ohio, and there taught school. With the money thus earned he continued his studies in Delaware College, and for some years afterward alternated attendance at school with teaching. In 1864 he commenced to work in the oil fields at Titusville, Pa., where the oil was first discovered in August, 1858. The work was practically new when he began. The production in 1864 did not exceed ten thousand barrels per day. Having a good education as a basis, he soon picked up the information necessary to make his services valuable in the refining of oil, and he continued experimenting and working until he had thoroughly mastered the business. He had made all arrangements to perfect a large company, but when about ready to organize, the Standard Oil Company made its appearance and he was induced to enter its service.

When the field at Florence, Colo., opened up and several of the smaller companies consolidated, they needed a man to handle the business who thoroughly understood it and was capable of conducting the work successfully. To accept this position Mr. Robinson came to Florence in February, 1888, and has since had charge and supervision of the works. From four small stills he has built a large business. Under his management were built the present works, with a capacity of one thousand barrels daily, in comparison with a capacity of one hundred and fifty when he started. He gives his entire time and the benefits of his long experience to his work, in which he has been successful. From one hundred to one hundred and twenty men are given employment. So great has been the care exercised that, during his ten or more years' connection with the works, not more than $1,000 has been lost by fire. The yards are protected by hose and hydrants, which are tested daily during the cold weather and every Saturday afternoon during warm weather. While he has been in the business for thirty-five years, he has the satisfaction of knowing that, in spite of the large quantities of oil handled, not a single man in his employ has ever been injured through carelessness on his part.

Politically Mr. Robinson is a Republican, but in 1896 he supported Bryan and the silver cause. He has twice served as mayor of Florence. To some extent he is interested in mining on Beacon Hill, in the Cripple Creek district, and is a stockholder and vice-president of the Cripple Creek, Tunnel, Transportation and Mining Company. March 28, 1861, he married Dorcas, daughter of George Purvis, of Cardington, Ohio. Four children were born of their union: Ida, deceased; Merritt B., who is connected with the oil company in Florence; Frank P., who is engaged in the oil business in California; and Harry, who acts as private secretary for his father. The family occupy a fine residence, built of pressed firebrick, in 1897.

WILLIAM KETTLE, who is engaged in farming and the stock business in Wet Mountain Valley, Custer County, was born in England, May 8, 1849, a son of Robert and Sarah (Madison) Kettle. His father, who was a landed proprietor in England, removed to Canada in 1873 and followed general farm pursuits in that country. His ten children are named as follows: Thomas, who is in Wyoming, Canada; John, of Custer County; Eliza, wife of J. W. Sampson, of Custer County; William; Samuel, a fruit-raiser in Uncompahgre Valley; James, who occupies a ranch adjoining that owned by his brother; Sarah A., Mrs. Charles Luton, whose home is in Wet Mountain Valley; Henry; Harriet, Mrs. Judge Artemus Walters, and Robert, all living in Custer County.

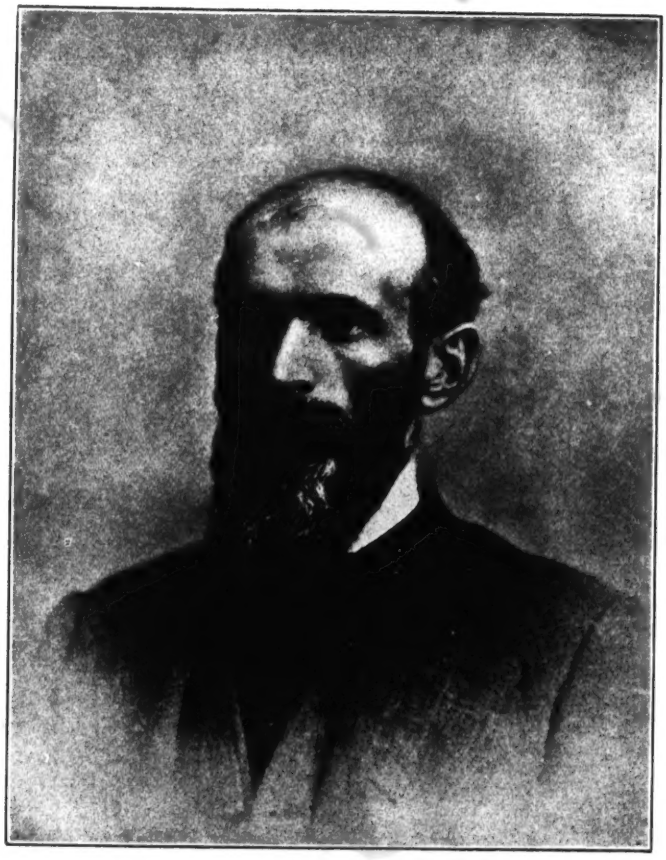
When twenty-three years of age our subject came to Colorado and took up a ranch of one hundred and sixty acres, which he commenced to improve. The land was wild, and much hard work was necessary in order to get it in its present excellent condition. He fenced the property and bought a few head of stock, to which he added from time to time until he now has a large herd. In addition to his own cattle, kept on his range, he also has been in the habit of buying a

number each fall to feed during the winter. From time to time he has increased his landed possessions until they now aggregate ten hundred and forty acres under fence, and besides this he has eight hundred acres of leased land. The home ranch lies about three miles northwest of Westcliffe. The land is under irrigation and very productive. The average yield of hay is five hundred tons per annum and grain thirty-five hundred bushels, the majority of which is used to feed the stock during the winter. He is one of the leading stock-raisers in the county and has met with success in the stock business.

An active participant in the political issues at stake, Mr. Kettle has given much of his time and counsel to the welfare of the silver Republican party. In 1888 he was nominated, without his knowledge, for the state legislature and was elected by a large majority. His service in that position was satisfactory to all. He is a member of the Episcopal Church and a contributor to religious enterprises. May 16, 1872, he married Isabel Beckett, a native of England, and an estimable lady, whose death, September 14, 1895, was a great loss to the family. Four children were born of the union: Sarah Isabella, Eliza Caroline, Frances Evelyn and William Charles. In 1884 Mr. Kettle took his family to England, where he spent several months with relatives and old friends. In 1894 he removed to Denver, where he maintained a home for four years, in order that he might give his children the educational advantages of that city. He has given much attention to educational matters in his home county and for many years has served on the school board, of which he is now the president. The various interests of his county have received his assistance. He is a stockholder in the Wet Mountain Creamery Company, of which he was the first treasurer. Other industries have received his encouragement and aid.

ALLEN M. LAMBRIGHT. Mr. Lambright is by profession an attorney and holds high rank among the lawyers of southeastern Colorado, where he has an extensive practice. His income from his law business has been invested in different business ventures, both personally and through the different companies in which he is interested. He owns his office building and residence in Las Animas. He also owns about four hundred acres of irrigated land and has one-half interest in a quarter-section additional, upon which he is engaged in raising cattle. He owns an interest in a herd of four thousand sheep and a herd of one thousand head of horses. His summer residence is on the old Boggsville ranch of three thousand acres, which he leased for seven years, with the privilege of buying. Upon that place he raises Hereford cattle and Shropshire sheep. He is a stockholder and director in the Bent County Milling and Commission Company, the Las Animas Consolidated Canal Company, Town Ditch Company, and Abbott Land and Live Stock Company, in Bent County, owners of about fifteen thousand head of sheep.

A son of Simeon and Sarah (Kaiser) Lambright, the subject of this sketch was born in Uhrichsville, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, October 31, 1859. In boyhood he attended the Newport public school and at eighteen years entered the preparatory department of Oberlin College, where he graduated in the classical course of 1885. After he had entered the college proper, he became an instructor in the preparatory department, and in this way assisted in defraying his expenses. He also taught country schools in Wood County. During his five years' course in Oberlin he spent $1,500 in tuition and board, one-half of which amount he earned while studying. After leaving college he spent a few months on the farm and then entered the law school at Cincinnati, where he graduated in the class of 1887, ranking fifth in a class of ninety. He was admitted to the bar in Ohio, and, wishing to select a suitable location, he visited the west, locating at Kansas City. But after a few months an attack of malaria caused him to come to Colorado. It was his intention to locate in Denver, but he stopped at Las Animas, as his funds were exhausted. Here he has since built up a good practice. His marriage, which took place in Chicago January 5, 1895, united him with Miss Fannie Moran, of that city, whose acquaintance he had formed during a visit she had made to this town. Politically a Democrat, he never displays a partisan spirit in his preferences, but is liberal-minded in his views, and concedes to others the same independence of thought he demands for himself. He was made a Mason in King Solomon Lodge No. 30, A. F. & A. M., and has filled all of the chairs. He is a man who has made his way, unaided, in the world. Early in life he formed habits of self-reliance, as shown by his manly way of helping himself in securing



M. H. MURRAY.

an education. The extensive property he has accumulated represents years of toil on his part. Energetic and progressive, he has made a success of life and has attained a competency and the respect of his fellow-citizens.

MALACHI H. MURRAY, whose home is in Las Animas, Bent County, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 2, 1842, a son of Thomas and Ann (Martin) Murray. As a boy he attended the schools of his native city and under the instruction of his father learned the carpet-weaver's trade. In this occupation he became experienced at an early age, being able to throw the shuttle when only twelve years old. His father taught him to do his work carefully and well. The family had come over to this country with others of their faith (the Quaker) and, like the others, they were very thorough in their chosen occupations, believing that what was worth doing at all was worth doing well.

At the age of twenty Mr. Murray enlisted in Company I, Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Colonel Rush commanding. He was taken prisoner at the second battle of Bull Run, and was held for eight days, under immediate supervision of General Lee. The Confederates at that time we in dire need of food, and their prisoners fared very badly, having nothing to eat except food that had been abandoned by Union forces. He was paroled and sent to Washington, D. C., where three months later he was exchanged. He took part in the battle of Gettysburg under General Patrick. Taken seriously ill with typhoid fever, he was placed in a hospital at Annapolis, Md., where he lay, apparently very near unto death, for four months. His recovery was very slow and tedious. He was honorably discharged from the service and as soon as his health was partly restored, in 1864 he came west. For a time he was at Santa Fe, later at Monterey, Mexico, where he engaged in buying and selling horses. During the two years spent there he was fairly successful. In 1872 he came to Colorado, bringing with him, to Bent County, a herd of Texas cattle, and since that time he has engaged in the cattle business, at times having as many as five thousand head. While he has met with reverses, yet in the main he has been successful, and his position is now that of an extensive and prosperous stock-raiser. His landed possessions aggregate four thousand acres.

At Pueblo, Colo., January 6, 1879, Mr. Murray married Miss Mary Nicholson, who was born in Cleveland, Ohio, and graduated from the high school of Cincinnati. She came to Colorado in 1875 with her parents, Samuel and Ann (Osborne) Nicholson, and her home has since been in Las Animas, where her seven children were born. Olive, the eldest, who is a graduate of the high school in Las Animas, is now a student in the State University at Boulder, Colo. Joseph was born March 3, 1881, and is at home. Alice, the second daughter, has been a student at St. Cecilia's Academy at Washington, D. C. May, Ida, Amelia and Irene complete the family circle.

In 1864 Mr. Murray voted for Abraham Lincoln. From that time to this he has voted the Republican ticket. For two years he served as mayor of Las Animas, and from 1889 to 1895 held office as mayor. He served upon the board of county commissioners at the time the present court house was built. In religion he and his family are connected with the Roman Catholic Church.

GEORGE M. CARTER, a resident of Colorado Springs since 1889, represents one of the pioneer families of America, the first of the name in this country having crossed the ocean in the "Mayflower." His grandfather, Thomas B. Carter, who was born in Vermont, became a millwright, following his trade in Vermont and New York, thence removing to Lena, Ill., where he was a money loaner and real-estate dealer. He was prominent in his locality and was elected to the legislature of Illinois. His death occurred in Lena when he was sixty-eight years of age.

Nelson Carter, our subject's father, was born in the Green Mountain region of Vermont, but was reared in New York, and for some years lived in Lena, Ill., where he was proprietor of the Lena Hotel. In 1857 he went to Johnson County, Mo., as general agent for Missouri of the old Manny reaper factory in Freeport. During the Civil war he was a member of a company of home guard that fought at Carthage, Pea Ridge and in other skirmishes. While in the service he was taken ill, in September, 1862, and died in November at Dunksburg, Mo. His wife, who was Eliza Reber, a native of Brushville, Pa., was a daughter of Jacob Reber, who was born, of German descent, in Pennsylvania, and became a prosperous farmer of Kent Township, Stephenson County, Ill., of which he was a

pioneer. After the death of Mr. Carter his widow returned to Freeport, Ill., where she now makes her home. Of her three children two are living, one son, S. J., being with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad in Freeport.

The subject of this sketch was born in Lena, Ill., April 30, 1855, and was reared in Freeport, attending the grammar and high schools there. At seventeen years he entered the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad Company as brakeman between Amboy and Dubuque, which position he filled for seven years. He was then made yard-master in Freeport and conductor of the bush engine at the same time, filling these places for four years. In 1883 he went to Missouri, and settled at Knobnoster, Johnson County, where he engaged in the real-estate and insurance business for six years, and then, hoping to find relief from asthma, he came to Colorado Springs. He soon secured employment as a brakeman on the Rock Island road between Colorado Springs and Denver, remaining as such until the 1st of January, 1893. Meantime he became interested in the Cripple Creek mine, and organized the Union Gold Mining Company, of which he was the first secretary and which patented four claims, Delmonico, Pike's Peak, Orpha No. 1 and Orpha No. 2. After having been manager and secretary for three years, in 1893 he sold his interest in the property. After leaving the road he turned his attention to mining. He organized the Gould Mining and Milling Company, of which he was a director until he sold his interest. In the organization of the Black Wonder Gold Mining Company he took an active part, became its first secretary and is still a stockholder. He was active in the organization of the Humboldt Gold and Silver Mining Company, of which he is vice-president and a director. He is also one of the largest stockholders in the Copper Mountain Gold Mining Company, the Montreal Gold Mining and Milling Company that owns the Flourine mine, and the Freeport and Cripple Creek Gold Mining Company, which owns four patented claims and of which he is vice-president and a director. One of the organizers of the Mariposa Mining and Tunnel Company, which owns nine claims in Cripple Creek district, he has since served as its president. He is also interested in other companies, all in Cripple Creek, and in addition is engaged in the brokerage and loan business, and is a stockholder in the Exchange National Bank.

In Missouri Mr. Carter married Miss Lou Alice Marshall, who was born in Johnson County, Mo., where her father, Richard Marshall, was a large farmer. Three children bless the union, namely: Mabel, a member of the high school class of 1899; Bessie, also a student in the high school; and Dorcas. The family are identified with the Christian Church. In politics Mr. Carter is a Republican. He is a member of the Colorado Springs Mining Stock Association. Fraternally he is connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, being a charter member of the lodge here; the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Woodmen of the World, Royal Arcanum and Elk's Club.

EDGAR E. WADE, general manager of the El Paso Electric Company, Colorado Springs, has been connected with this company from its organization. When he came to this city in November of 1886, the work of building the original plant had just been commenced, and he came as an electrical engineer to superintend and take charge of the plant. One year later he was made manager of the plant, which position he has since held, in addition to which he is a stockholder in the company. It is largely due to his practical knowledge of electrical engineering that the works have been so successful. At the inception of the enterprise the plant had a capacity of seven hundred lights of sixteen-candle power, but it was afterward ascertained that the system was not suitable for residence purposes. Seven months after the first building was completed another was begun, with a capacity of fifteen hundred incandescent and fifty arc lights, and this was completed in one year. Since then its capacity has been increased, until now there is a capacity of nine thousand nine hundred incandescent lights, and two hundred and fifty-five arc lights, with two hundred horse-power of generation for furnishing power. At present there are connected twenty-four thousand incandescent and two hundred and twenty arc lights. This is almost the only city in the United States that averages about one light for each inhabitant. The equipments are modern and the plant one of the best of its kind.

George Wade, father of our subject, was born in Vermont and became a mechanical engineer in Augusta, Me. In 1857 he removed to Chicago, where he established a machine shop and steam fitting works, and continued to conduct this business until he died in 1876. In the Chicago fire

of 1871 he was burned out and afterward rebuilt in a different location. Fraternally he was connected with the Knight Templar Masons. He married Carrie E. Gray, who was born in Vermont and resides in Chicago. Of their two sons, W.H. is a farmer near Lowell, Ind. The older son, our subject, was born in Augusta, Me., November 16, 1856, and attended the grammar and high schools of Chicago, graduating from the latter at nineteen years of age. After completing his education he entered his father's establishment, where he learned steam-fitting and engineering. After the works were burned down in 1875 he took a position with the John Davis Company, but after a year turned his attention to stationary engineering. Two years later he became shipping clerk in S. P. Rounds' type foundry, and within six months was placed in charge of the order department. When Mr. Rounds sold his business in Chicago and removed to Washington, D. C., in 1884, our subject accompanied him, and for two years was employed in the government printing office, after which he was placed in charge of the electrical plant. When there was a change in the administration he resigned. From that city he came to Colorado Springs, where his energy, ability and business judgment have been instrumental in securing the success of the El Paso Electric Company. He represents his company as delegate to the National Electric Light Association, in which he has served on important committees. Politically he is a Republican and has been identified with the county central committee. Fraternally he is connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He was married in Chicago to Miss Clara E. Eddy, who was born in Troy, N. Y., but resided in Chicago from the age of thirteen until her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Wade and their son, Bert E., reside on Knob Hill.

CHARLES ANKELE, sheriff of Chaffee County, was formerly a resident of Salida, but now makes his home in Buena Vista. He was born in Cleveland, Ohio, June 12, 1857, and spent his boyhood days in that city, receiving a fair education in public schools. At an early age he began to work in an architect's office, and continued there for four years, after which he had charge of a construction party engaged in work on the Mississippi River, and for three years he was located at Osceola, Ark., in the employ of the government.

Going to the Republican River in Nebraska in 1879, Mr. Ankele became a cowboy in that locality, and remained there for four years. In the spring of 1883 he removed further west and settled in Salida, Colo., where he secured employment as town marshal and police officer. Being naturally of a fearless, determined disposition, he was suited for the office which he held, and his name became a terror to law-breakers. In the fall of 1897 he was elected sheriff, assuming the duties of the office in January, 1898, and at the same time removing from Salida to Buena Vista. He is married, his wife having formerly been Miss Maggie O'Neil, of Leadville, Colo.

In matters relating to politics Mr. Ankele gives his allegiance to the silver Republican cause, and it was upon this ticket that he was elected sheriff. Fraternally he is connected with Salida Lodge No. 54, I. O. O. F.; Iron Mountain Lodge No. 19, K. P.; and Pinon Camp No. 17, Woodmen of the World, all of these organizations being in Salida.

JACOB ETZEL, president of the Wet Mountain Creamery Company, in which he is a large stockholder, is also an extensive farmer and stock-raiser and owns a ranch two miles south of Westcliffe, in Custer County. As his name indicates, he is of German nationality. He was born in Saxe-Weimar, Germany, January 19, 1843, a son of Anton and Margaret (Schuchert) Etzel. He was educated in Germany and in 1861 came to the United States, settling in Butler County, Pa. Six months later he enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry, in which he served until the expiration of his term, in 1863, when he was honorably discharged. The most important engagements in which he took part were those at Antietam, Chancellorsville and Fredericksburg.

Returning to Pennsylvania, Mr. Etzel worked in a store for about a year. In 1864 he went to California, where for the next five years he engaged in mining, and afterward returned to the occupation in which he had been reared, that of farming, which he carried on in Yolo and Saline Counties, Cal. He became the owner of a herd of cattle and gave considerable attention to dairying. In 1880 he decided to come to Colorado, hoping that the change would benefit his health, which had been poor for two years. Upon coming to this state he took up one hundred and sixty acres, and later bought the quarter-section where

he now resides. This land he devotes to the raising of grain and hay, also making a specialty of stock. His experience in farming has well fitted him for ranch life, and he has the reputation of being one of the most successful ranchmen in Wet Mountain Valley. It has been his custom to range his cattle in the summer and feed them during the winter. His hay and grain crop is a heavy one for the amount of land under cultivation. In 1898 he raised sixty tons of hay, four hundred and fifty bushels of wheat and twelve hundred and fifty bushels of oats, which latter crop would have been heavier had it not been for the disastrous hail storm in the spring.

Actively interested in local matters, Mr. Etzel votes the Democratic ticket and takes an interest in measures for the benefit of his people. He was reared in the Roman Catholic faith and has always adhered to that religion. In April, 1889, he married Mary Wise, of Butler County, Pa., daughter of Anthony and Anna (Schick) Wise, natives of Wurtemberg, Germany.

BENJAMIN F. MORLEY. Twenty-five miles from Buena Vista, Chaffee County, on the Saguache range, is the Mary Murphy mine, an important producer of both gold and silver, the former predominating. The mine was located in 1880, and for some years was operated with fair success, but in 1893 was closed down and remained so for two years. In January, 1895, Mr. Morley came to Chaffee County to take charge of it, and from the time he assumed its management the mine has been successfully operated. About one hundred tons of ore are produced per diem, and a mill, with a daily capacity of one hundred tons, is operated at the mine. The company owning the mine is composed of personal friends of Mr. Morley and residents of Chester, Pa. In 1897 they built a smelter in Buena Vista that has a capacity of one hundred and twenty tons a day, and here the metal is separated from extraneous substances. The entire management of the plant devolves upon Mr. Morley, who is a stockholder and director of the company, and the only member of the same in Colorado.

Mr. Morley was born at Strawberry Point, Clayton County, Iowa, December 3, 1855. When five years of age he was taken by his parents to a farm near Rockford, Ill., and there he spent the years of youth. For two years he attended a private school in Rockford, and afterward prepared for college at Windsor (N. Y.) Academy. He took the regular four years' course in engineering and chemistry at the Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Pa., from which he graduated. Continuing in the same institution, he remained there as an instructor and professor for ten years, and then for six years was vice-president and business manager of the same college. In January, 1895, he left Chester and came to Colorado. He is manager and a director of the Mount Blanca Gold Mining Company, of Costilla County, on the Sangre de Cristo range, and is assisting in developing the mine, which is very promising. In January, 1897, he purchased the electric light plant in Buena Vista, and when the smelter was put in it absorbed the same.

In 1882 Mr. Morley married Miss Sarah de Lannoy, daughter of a French professor in the Pennsylvania Military College, where Mr. Morley was pupil and teacher. They have five children: Sylvanus G., Constance de Lannoy, James Henry, Alice Evelyn and Eleanor Franklin. The family are connected with the Episcopal Church.

Until recently Mr. Morley was a Republican, but the money question becoming a national issue, he found himself in sympathy with the Democratic silver doctrines. In the spring of 1898 he was elected mayor of Buena Vista on the independent ticket and is the present incumbent of that office.

ABNER E. WRIGHT, JR., who is engaged in the mercantile business in Buena Vista and is also county commissioner of Chaffee County, was born at Steamboat Rock, Hardin County, Iowa. The sketch of his ancestry appears in the biography of his father, the well-known pioneer, Dr. Abner E. Wright, upon another page. His boyhood years were spent in attendance upon the schools of his home town. When about twenty-one years of age he embarked in the mercantile business in Buena Vista, and continued for five years. Upon selling out he engaged in the cattle business in Gunnison County, this state, for one year.

Returning to Buena Vista in 1892, Mr. Wright opened the general store of which he has since been the owner and proprietor. He carries a complete assortment of goods, such as are needed in this section of the country, and also has the staples, groceries, merchandise, etc., besides dealing in hay and grain. Having spent the greater part of his life in Colorado he naturally

feels a deep interest in matters pertaining to the advancement of the state. Local projects of a progressive nature receive his co-operation, and he has proved himself to be a public-spirited citizen.

In political connections Mr. Wright voted the Democratic ticket until 1885, when he allied himself with the People's party. In 1895 he acted as mayor pro tem. of Buena Vista and the following year was elected to the office, which he filled with efficiency. For three years he rendered good service as a member of the city council. In 1895 he was elected county commissioner, and for two years acted as chairman of the board. On the expiration of his t rm he was again elected to the position of commissioner.

Mr. Wright is a young man (born March 10, 1861), and has attained a degree of prosperity commendable, when it is considered that his years of active business life have not been many. Energetic and pushing, he is steadily working his way to a position of assured success. In fraternal relations he is a member of Mount Yale Camp No. 11, Woodmen of the World, and Buena Vista Lodge No. 88, K. P. His marriage united him with Clara E., daughter of J. C. Irving, of Chaffee County. The children born of their union are: A. Geraldine, Edward, Corinne and Dewey Sampson.

MAJ. LAYDEN, county assessor of El Paso County, came to Colorado in August, 1892, and engaged in prospecting in Cripple Creek, since which time he has been interested in mining. For two years he served as president of the Trade's Assembly of Cripple Creek and a very active member; for a similar period he served as president of the Free Coinage Miners' Union. He served as a delegate to the convention of the Western Federation of Miners, held in Denver. His sympathies have always been enlisted in favor of the greenback and silver movement. His first vote was cast for Gen. Ben Butler. In 1897 he was chosen secretary of the convention of the People's party of El Paso County, and in that meeting he was nominated for sheriff; however, when a fusion ticket was decided upon, he was transferred to the county assessorship, and he was elected in the fall of 1897. The official count gave him a plurality of thirty and he received a certificate of election from the county clerk, but the election was contested by J. M. Jackson, then incumbent of the assessor's office. The county court decided against Mr. Layden, but he took the matter to the supreme court of Colorado, where a decision was rendered in his favor, July 19, 1898, and he took the oath of office July 30 following.

Mr. Layden was born in Pocahontas County, Va., March 21, 1862, his birthplace being within sight of the old fort where Pocahontas was born. His father, John, who was of Irish parentage, settled in Pocahontas County and engaged in the dry-goods business until the war. He then entered the Twenty-second West Virginia Cavalry, under Colonel Ashby, in General Jackson's corps, and for three years he was captain of Company E. He was wounded three times in the second battle of Bull Run, and was obliged to remain away from his regiment for a time. During the last year of the war he was commissioned to buy supplies for the Confederate government. After the war ended he engaged in the stock business in the Great Kanawha Valley, W. Va., where he died at sixty years. He married Kate Loftus, who was born near Richmond, Va., of Scotch-Irish extraction. Her father, John Loftus, was a planter in Virginia, and the son of a Revolutionary hero, whose family were prominent in early days of Virginia. Mrs. Layden died in middle age. Of her three sons and two daughters, all except one attained mature years. John, who came to Colorado in March, 1892, was killed in Cripple Creek in July, 1892, while mining, falling from a shaft and being killed instantly.

In old Virginia our subject remained until fourteen years of age. He then went to West Virginia. For two years he was a student in Washington Lee University near Richmond. In 1880 he went to Texas, where he engaged in railroading and the stock business. He was also in Old Mexico for some time, being for three years employed on the Mexican National Railroad. On his return to Texas he became interested in ranching. From Texas he came to Colorado, and is now living in Colorado Springs. Fraternally he is a member of the Order of Red Men.

NATHAN WARD came to Saguache County in 1869 and took up a quarter-section of land, later homesteaded another one hundred and sixty acres. At that early day there was no one in the valley west of him; in fact, white settlers were very few in all parts of the valley, and his principal neighbors were Indians, but he was never molested by them. From its

primeval condition he developed the land into a well-improved ranch. Besides this place he has a timber claim of forty acres. Running water through the ranch adapts it for stock purposes and also for the raising of hay, which he raises in sufficient quantities to furnish feed for his stock during the winter.

In Norfolk County, England, our subject was born on the first day of the year 1837, a son of William and Susanna (Riches) Ward, natives of England. His father emigrated from the county of Norfolk to America in 1852 and settled in Iowa, where he devoted the remainder of his active life to farm pursuits. He is still living in that state and is now eighty-seven years of age. In politics he has adhered to Republican principles, while in religion he is a Methodist. Of his family, two daughters died in infancy. The seven sons are named as follows: Nathan; William, deceased; Robert, who owns a ranch in Oklahoma; James; Thomas, a farmer in Iowa; John, who resides at Delmar Junction, Iowa; and Henry, who lives in South Dakota.

Obliged to begin work when a very small boy, our subject had very few educational advantages. He was fifteen when the family settled in Iowa and afterward assisted in the clearing of the home farm. In the spring of 1861 he came to Colorado, being led in this step partly by ill-health and partly by the Pike's Peak excitement, which was drawing thousands of gold-seekers to the mountains. He engaged in mining near Breckenridge during the summer and in the fall decided to enlist in the Union service. September 2, his name was enrolled as a member of the First Colorado Regiment, under Col. Job Chivington. After a service of more than three years he was honorably discharged, November 7, 1864. During that time he was on frontier duty, mostly in Colorado, New Mexico and Wyoming, though for a time also in Kansas and Missouri. After retiring from the army he was employed for two years on the Union Pacific Railroad, and came to Saguache County in 1869. Here he has since engaged in ranching. For three years he was a member of the board of commissioners of Saguache County, and for ten years rendered efficient service on the school board. Politically he was for years a firm adherent of the Republican party, but of recent years he has been rather independent in his views, with a strong leaning toward the silver party.

June 11, 1875, Mr. Ward married, in Denver, Julia A. Collins, of Clinton County, Iowa. They became the parents of three sons and one daughter, namely: William L., who is a graduate of the Saguache high school, and assists his father on the home ranch; Robert Albion, who also works on the home ranch; Eva, who died at fifteen years of age; and Bertel N., who is a school student.

ALBERT W. JONES, master mechanic of the second and third divisions of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad at Salida, Chaffee County, is a native of Indiana, born at Wabash, December 5, 1849. He is of Welsh descent, his paternal great-grandfather having emigrated to America from Wales. His father, Simpson B. Jones, was born in Ohio and has engaged in farming and merchandising throughout much of his active life; he is now a resident of Emporia, Kan. His marriage united him with Keziah K. Wiles, who was born in Indiana, of Welsh extraction, and they became the parents of seven children, viz.: Albert W.; Arthur E., who is at the head of the Colorado Loan and Investment Company, of Denver; Alice, widow of Charles Doster; Clarkson Davis, of Kansas; Martha Louisa, of Emporia; Luther, living in Salida; and Willis, who died in infancy.

In the academy of Spiceland, Ind., our subject was educated. For a time he clerked in a mercantile store, after which he began to learn the jeweler's trade, but his health failing, in 1871 he began railroading. At first he was fireman on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, after which he was engineer. He arrived in Denver September 20, 1874, since which time he has been a resident of Colorado. In the fall of 1875 he was made the operator at Alma, this state, for the Western Union Telegraph Company. In 1876 he again took up work on the road. From 1877 to July 25, 1881, he was an engineer, but at the latter date he received an appointment as traveling engineer, and August 1 of the same year he was appointed master mechanic of the third division. He established his headquarters at Salida, then a small town, but, the railroad company having decided to establish their division headquarters here, the town grew rapidly. June 20, 1891, he was appointed master mechanic of the second division, in addition to the position he already held, and since that time he has filled both positions. Not only has his service been satisfactory to the company, but he has won and

retained the respect of all of the men, who have learned that in his every act he is guided by a sense of justice and honesty. He is so just that he has won the esteem of all the men under him.

Mr. Jones is the mainstay of the excellent band of Salida. He organized a band among the boys of the public school, but, as they did not remain in the city, there was a constant effort to fill vacant places; so he organized a band from the employes of the road. Being a lover of music himself, he successfully effected a band organization, and now has a band of thirty-three pieces that is greatly appreciated by the people of the place. He is interested in mining properties at Ouray and Cripple Creek, and has worked principally in gold and copper. Politically he is an ally of the silver wing of the Republican party. Until the past six or more years he took an active part in politics, but finding that it interfered with business duties, he withdrew from connection with public affairs. As a member of the town council and in other ways he promoted local enterprises. He was one of the organizers of the Salida Club. Fraternally he is connected with Salida Lodge No. 57, A. F. & A.M., of which he is a charter member.

On Christmas day of 1874 Mr. Jones married Alta Alice Willis, who was born in Illinois, but spent her girlhood years in Kansas. In 1886 he erected a two-story brick residence, one of the most comfortable in the city, and here he and his family have a delightful home. In his family there are four children: Flora Alma, wife of W. C. Bateman, who is a hardware merchant, of Salida; Frank W., who is learning the machinist's trade in Salida; Harry, who is fireman on the Florence & Cripple Creek Railroad; and Albert W., Jr. Besides his other interests, Mr. Jones has handled real estate extensively and has sold ninety per cent of the lots on the mesa addition.

SISTER SUPERIOR MARY AGNES, of the Sisters of Mary, of the St. Joseph Sanitarium and Hotel, at Glenwood Springs, was born in Ohio and was an only child. Her mother dying when she was an infant she was taken into the home of a quaker family, with whom she remained for six years. Meantime her father had moved to Missouri and purchased property. In 1863 he sent for her to join him. Not until then did she know that her foster parents were not her parents in reality. She was sent by her father to the Sister's school in the eastern part of Missouri, later was a student at Carrollton, that state, and finally graduated from the Sister's College at Ottumwa, Iowa.

Entering upon the work of a sister of mercy, she was from the age of fifteen years connected with different hospitals and charitable institutions and spent several years in Pennsylvania. While she was busy in the east her father had accumulated a fortune in Oregon, and when he died, in 1889, it was his dying request that his entire property should be used by her in the establishment of a charitable institution. After the funeral had been held and the estate settled she resumed her religious duties, keeping ever in mind the carrying out of her father's last wish. While en route east from Oregon in December, 1897, she stopped at Glenwood Springs, and was at once impressed with the fact that it offered the opening she desired. Further investigation confirmed this view.

Soon after her arrival in this city she purchased a fine property on the corner of Cooper and Eighth streets. An old building stood on the ground. This she remodeled and rebuilt, and when the place was completed and equipped she named it St. Joseph Sanitarium and Hotel. The building is a four-story brick structure, with a frontage of fifty feet and a depth of one hundred feet. On the first floor are the reading and reception rooms and parlors, also two dining rooms, kitchen, boiler room, barber shop and a laundry room. In the rear of the building are the boiler house and engine room, from which steam is supplied to the entire building. A fifty-gallon tank sends hot water to all parts of the house. An elevator runs from the basement to the top floor. Broad verandas on the south and east sides overlooking the lawn run the entire length of the building, increasing its exterior appearance and adding to the comfort of the guests. On the second floor are the private office, parlor, a number of private rooms and toilet rooms, while on the third floor are the surgical room, chemical department, laboratory, large chapel, physician's office and private rooms; and on the fourth floor are also private apartments. The building has been newly painted, and neat walks of Colorado stone lead from it to the street. The interior furnishings are elegant, and thousands of dollars have been expended to make the institution one of the most comfortable and homelike in western Colorado. The rooms facing the east afford a magnificent view of the Colorado Hotel sulphur springs, the

mountain and the river. Hither, for treatment, come people from all parts of the United States and even from foreign lands, and no one, rich or poor, is ever barred from the doors of the sanitarium, whose work of charity goes on constantly. The success of the enterprise is largely due to the judgment displayed by the Sister Superior in the selection of a location. Glenwood Springs is situated in the very heart of the mountains and is destined to become one of the greatest health resorts in the world, for it not only has the advantage of a climate that is cool in summer, yet never very cold in winter, but it possesses springs that are unexcelled as remedial agencies.

LEE FAIRBANKS, recorder of Saguache County, and clerk of the district court, has resided in this county since September, 1887. From that time until January 1, 1898, he engaged in the jewelry business here, and also insurance, real estate and abstracting, but at that date he sold out in order to give his attention to the positions he now holds. A believer in free silver, he votes with that branch of the Republican party, in the success of which he has taken an active and prominent part. He is now serving his second term as trustee of the town board, besides which he has acted as town clerk and deputy county treasurer; was appointed clerk of the district court in 1896, and in November, 1897, was chosen county clerk and recorder.

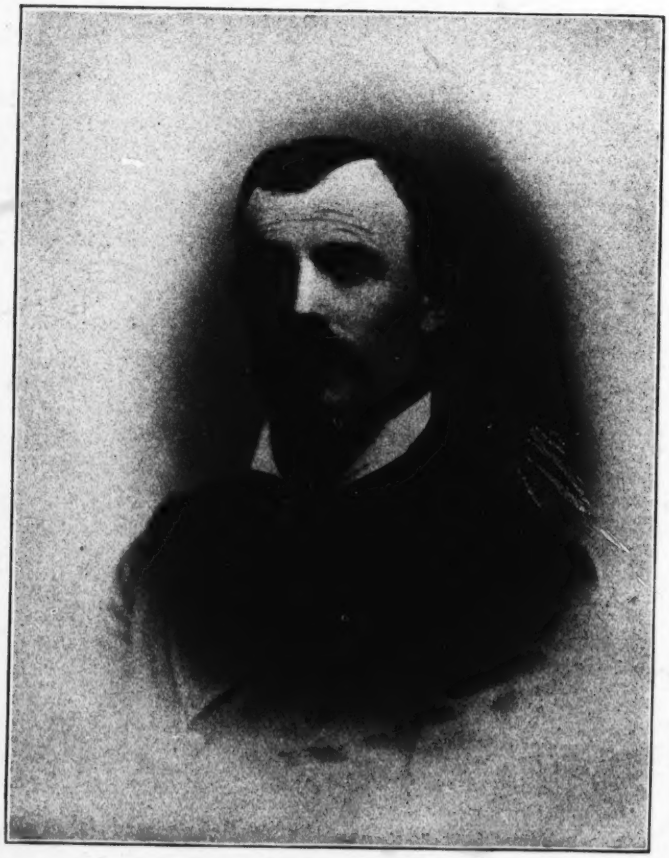
Mr. Fairbanks was born in Bradford County, Pa., April 24, 1860, a son of Charles and Hannah (Smith) Fairbanks. His father removed from Connecticut to New York state, thence to Pennsylvania, and settled upon a tract of woodland in Bradford County, clearing and improving a farm. Among the people of the county he was honored as a man of unflinching integrity and upright life. Of his four sons and eight daughters, six are now living, all of whom but Lee reside in Bradford County. When our subject was ten years of age his father died, and two years afterward his mother passed away, for which reason he did not have the opportunity he desired to attend school regularly, but was obliged to work most of the time, attending school only during the winter months. The education he acquired has been through his own efforts.

Going to Kansas in 1877, Mr. Fairbanks worked on a ranch for a few months, and in the winter started to learn the printer's trade, which he followed until 1886, returning to Bradford County in 1879. In 1886 he embarked in the jewelry business and the following year came to Colorado, where he has since resided. He has done much toward the development of the mining interests of Saguache County, and now has two propositions, one on Ford Creek (which is the deepest in the camp), and the other in the Iris district (which has the richest showing in the camp). His residence in Saguache is pleasantly located, and is one of the best in the city, its attractiveness being heightened by the presence of many shade and fruit trees. He also owns other property here.

Since 1895 Mr. Fairbanks has acted as secretary of Olive Branch Lodge No. 32, A. F. & A. M. He is serving his fourth term as noble grand of Centennial Lodge No. 23, I. O. O. F., and is consul of Saguache Camp No. 28, Woodmen of the World. In the Methodist Church he officiates as secretary and treasurer of the official board, and as a trustee and steward. His first marriage, in June, 1881, united him with Clara Rockwell, of Canton, Bradford County, Pa., who died in 1888; they had two daughters, Winifred, who died in December, 1888, and Hilda. In 1891 he was united in marriage with Mrs. Addie Wright, who was born in Bradford County, Pa.

PETER A. DELLER, junior member of the firm of Freeman & Deller, owners of a meat market at Pagosa Springs, Archuleta County, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1850, a son of Peter A. and Elizabeth Deller, also natives of that city. He was educated in common schools there. When a young man he went to St. Louis, and for four years was connected with the Grafton Medicine Company. In 1872 he came to Colorado, and for a short time was employed as clerk in the old Planters' Hotel in Denver, after which he went to the Caribou district and engaged in mining and prospecting. He spent some time in and around Leadville, thence went to Georgetown, N. M., where for two years he was in the mining camp.

At Pitkin, in the Gunnison country, in 1879, Mr. Deller became one of the locaters of the group of mines on Ohio Creek, but in the winter of 1879-80 he sold his interest in the mines to Kansas parties. However, he continued in the same district until 1887, and in addition to prospecting he carried on a hotel business, being the proprietor of the Commercial Hotel, which he built in 1880. Upon disposing of his interests in



DANIEL B. HARTSOE.

that neighborhood he spent two years in the Platora mine district. In 1890 he came to Pagosa Spring, where for a short time he was proprietor of the San Juan Hotel. Later he became associated with C. H. Freeman in the establishment of a meat market and the conduct of a stock business, both of which interests they have since managed. They are the owners of two ranches of about three hundred and twenty acres, and make a specialty of buying and selling cattle.

The silver cause has in Mr. Deller a firm supporter, and he favors that branch of the Republican party; however, he is not a politician in the usual acceptation of that term. For a number of years he has been a member of the town board. Movements for the benefit of his town and county receive his sympathy and support. Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Pitkin, this state. In 1886 he was united in marriage with Martha I. Davis, of Newton, Iowa, and they have a pleasant home in Pagosa Springs.

DANIEL B. HARTSOE, a well-known county commissioner of Pueblo County, was born in Montgomery County, Ind., February 15, 1848, and on the paternal side is of German descent. The family was founded in Pennsylvania at a very early day in the history of this country, and finally drifted westward. When our subject was four years old he removed with his parents, Daniel and Elizabeth (Peed) Hartsoe, to McLean County, Ill., where his early life was spent and where he was educated in the district schools. At the breaking out of the Civil war he enlisted in the One Hundred and Sixteenth Illinois Infantry, but being only fifteen and small for his age, he was rejected. His father enlisted in the same company, but was also rejected on account of being too old. Three sons, however, entered the service and valiantly fought for the old flag and the cause it represented, these being Amos Dillon, a member of the Thirty-eighth Illinois Infantry; and William and Jasper, both members of the Eighth Missouri Infantry. Throughout the greater part of his life the father was engaged in mercantile business. He was engaged in mining in California from 1849 to 1850, when he returned to Indiana, then removed to Illinois, and in 1853 again went to California, that time remaining for four years and four months.

During the Rebellion Daniel B. Hartsoe accompanied the family on their removal to Memphis, Tenn., where they lived until the close of the war. In 1865 he returned to McLean County, Ill., and located at Cheney's Grove, in the eastern part of the county, where he was engaged in the grocery business for five years. He removed to Arkansas City, Cowley County, Kan., in 1870, and there became interested in agriculture and stock business, which he carried on until coming to Pueblo, in 1881. Here he has since made his home and has principally been engaged in house moving. He has watched with interest the rapid development of the city and has borne his part in promoting its advancement.

In 1869 Mr. Hartsoe married Miss Mary C. Mitchell, of Lafayette, Ind., by whom he had two children: Rosa May, who died in 1893; and James Clinton, who is with his father. The wife and mother died the year of their arrival in Pueblo, and for his second wife Mr. Hartsoe married Miss Fannie Paxton, who was born in Kentucky but was reared in Kansas. To them has been born a daughter, Pearl. The family have a comfortable home at No. 625 West Sixteenth street, and its hospitable doors are ever open for the reception of their many friends.

Mr. Hartsoe has ever been a loyal citizen, cooperating in all that is calculated to promote the interests of city, state or country. His political support has been given the Republican party since attaining his majority, and he has always kept well informed on the issues and questions of the day. In 1897 he was elected by a large majority to the office of county commissioner of Pueblo County, which he is now so capably and satisfactorily filling. He has a host of warm friends throughout the county, and is an honored member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is entirely a self-made man, and his life illustrates what can be accomplished through industry, perseverance, good management and a determination to succeed.

JAMES W. ZIMMERMAN owns and occupies a ranch situated two miles from Carbondale, Garfield County, and here, since 1883, he has been actively engaged in general farming and stock-raising. Of Virginian birth and a member of an old family of that state, he was born February 11, 1859, a son of David M. and Margaret (Hines) Zimmerman, and grandson of Christopher Zimmerman and Robert Hines, all natives of the Old Dominion. His father, who

was a lifelong farmer, lived at various times in Virginia, Ohio, Tennessee and Missouri, and during the Civil war was for two years a soldier in a Virginia company of the Confederacy. Robert Hines, who was a large planter and slave owner, had five sons who took part in the war on the Confederate side. Of our subject's brothers and sisters, John H. is a carpenter in Virginia; Robert W., who formerly resided in Colorado and was a member of the firm of Dinkel & Zimmerman, near Carbondale, is now engaged in farming in Virginia; Agnes is the wife of J. W. Caldwell, who has been sheriff of Craig County, Va., for more than twenty years; Annie is the wife of H. L. Caldwell, a farmer in Virginia; and Kate married F. B. Ohmer and lives in Virginia.

At twenty-two years of age our subject came to Colorado and settled in Leadville, where for two years he engaged in mining. From there, in 1883, he moved to Garfield County and settled on the place where he has since engaged in general ranching. In 1887 he was united in marriage with Hattie, daughter of Judge F. C. Childs, of Iowa, who came to Garfield County, Colo., in 1882 and is still living in this state. Mr. and Mrs. Zimmerman have two children, David F. and Bessie. In politics Mr. Zimmerman was formerly a Democrat, but now votes with the People's party, in which he takes an active interest. He is past master of Carbondale Lodge No. 82, A. F. & A. M., and is active in Masonry.

GEORGE W. BECKLEY, who came to Saguache in 1891 and is now engaged in the grocery, dry-goods and packing business in this city, was born in Livermore, Oxford County, Me., April 5, 1839. His great-grandfather, John Beckley, took passage for America on a ship that was wrecked on the ocean and he was one of the few who escaped. Settling in New England, he married in Maine and from that state enlisted in the colonial army during the Revolutionary war. His son, Philip, a native of Maine, served in the war of 1812, and while absent from home, in the service, his wife and child were greatly harassed by the Indians, who were under British influence, and many times they were obliged to flee to the woods. Philip entered the war as a private, but at the close of his service was discharged as captain.

By the marriage of Philip Beckley to Susan Weeks three sons were born: Philip C. and John (twins) and Frank. Philip C. received his education in public schools and followed farming as his vocation. In his community he stood high. For many years he served as justice of the peace. He was a very strict member of the Free Will Baptist Church. In politics he adhered to the Whig party and later identified himself with the Free Soil party, which was merged into the Republican organization; he was a strong Abolitionist and Union man. By his marriage to Cynthia Otis, of Maine, he had ten children, of whom eight lived to be at least forty years of age. Five are now living: Charles, who has been engaged in the transfer business in Boston for more than forty years; Cynthia; George W.; Frank, who entered the army at eighteen years and later engaged in the lumber business in Boston; and William, a hardware merchant of Boston.

At seventeen years of age our subject began in the world for himself. Going to Billarica, Mass., he learned the trade of a cabinet-maker. After three years he moved to Winnebago County, Wis., where he engaged at his trade for two years. On his return to Boston he began in the building business. He erected a residence for himself, but when it was completed at a cost of $3,000 he was offered $3,800 for it, so sold and started another house. On the erection of the second building he sold it at a profit of $1,500, after which he started two others. From that he increased until he had on hands the erection of as many as twenty-five at the same time. He put up five hundred and sixty buildings in Boston, and during ten of the fifteen years he engaged in the business he had from fifty to one hundred men at work for him. At the time of the panic of 1877 the bank through which he did business failed, causing him to lose $200,000, and the man failed from whom he bought his lumber, and as he had endorsed the latter's notes, he lost $149,000. These two failures completely broke him up, and left him with little money.

For several years after his failure Mr. Beckley was ill. Finally, he was told by his physician that he must go west or he would not live six months. In 1884 he went to Hot Springs, Ark., and for a time was interested in a hotel, but after two years, thinking he had recovered, he sold out and returned to Boston. Three years later he was again stricken down. In 1889 he came to Colorado and engaged in building in Denver. The first house he erected was a residence for Henry C. Brown, costing $20,000. He

built twenty-seven houses there, besides the St. Cloud hotel. In 1891 he came to Saguache and engaged in ranching just south of town, operating six hundred and fifteen acres, but after three years he sold out and engaged in the packing business, to which he later added a stock of groceries and dry goods.

A Republican in politics, while in Boston Mr. Beckley served as a member of the council, but has never accepted office since. In that city he was identified with the Unitarian Church, but since coming west has not connected himself with any denomination, although he contributes liberally to the support of the various congregations in this locality. He is a man of unblemished reputation, and is justly proud of the fact that, from his great-grandfather down, no member of his family has ever been accused of any misdemeanor or drunkenness, and none has ever been arrested; the reputation of the family is above reproach. In 1859 he married Julia A. Judkins, who died April 19, 1888, leaving one daughter, Flora L. October 22, 1892, he married Isabella, daughter of John H. Williams and a native of Ohio; she was a successful schoolteacher, which occupation she followed for thirty years, mostly in Iowa, although for two years prior to her marriage she was a teacher in the Saguache school.

FRANCIS W. ADAMS, sheriff of Garfield County, was born in Bloomington, Ill., September 18, 1855, a son of Seth Allen and Agnes Louise (Coles) Adams, natives respectively of Ohio and Rising Sun, Ind. His father, who was the son of a pioneer of Ohio, removed from there to Illinois in early life and engaged in farming and stock-raising until his death, in 1878. During the Civil war he served as quartermaster in the army. He was a member of the orders of Odd Fellows and Masons, and in politics affiliated with the Democrats. His wife is now living in Missouri. Of their family, William Porter Adams, who followed mining pursuits, although he had been a law student, died in the year 1891; Charles W. is engaged in mining in Routt County, Colo.; John Robert is a farmer in Missouri; and Mary Ellen died in girlhood.

When ten years of age our subject accompanied his parents from Illinois to Missouri and settled in Caldwell County. He was educated in the high schools of Hamilton, Mo., and Rising Sun, Ind. When twenty-one years of age, in 1876, he came to Colorado and engaged in the freighting business in the employ of Street & Small. Two years later he went to Leadville, where he not only operated in freighting, but also became interested in mining and prospecting. In 1885 he came to Garfield County and settled on the South Canon coal belt, where he worked in the interests of the New York Coal Syndicate, of which E. E. Pray was general manager. From there, in 1887, he went to what is now known as the Vulcan coal mine, owned by the Vulcan Coal Company. It was there that the great mine disaster of February, 1896, occurred. He opened the Vulcan, which he operated for some years in partnership with Dr. Henry Paul and Paul Tooney, but in 1892 they sold the mine to J. J. Hagerman. At the same time Mr. Adams embarked in the hardware business at Newcastle, Garfield County, and continued there until he was elected sheriff in January, 1898. As an officer, he is true to every trust reposed in him. He possesses the courage and inflexible determination so necessary to one who would successfully fill the office of sheriff. His administration has been in every respect satisfactory to the people who elected him. He and his wife (formerly Miss Mary E. Carroll) have established their home in Glenwood Springs, coming here from Newcastle after his election to office. He is stanch in his allegiance to the Republican party, whose tickets he always supports and whose principles he believes to be for the best good of our country. Fraternally he is connected with the Newcastle Lodge of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World.

JAMES W. ROSS, receiver of the United States land office at Glenwood Springs, was born in Warren County, N. Y., March 29, 1839, a son of John I. and Betsy A. (Galusha) Ross, also natives of New York state. His father devoted his entire life to farming and milling, and was a man of upright and energetic character; he was a son of Hiram Ross, who, with his two brothers, served in the war of 1812. The maternal grandfather of our subject was Reuben Galusha, son of a Revolutionary soldier and himself a lifelong agriculturist. Patriotism is a leading characteristic of the family. Not only our subject, but also his two brothers, served in the Civil war. One brother, Nelson S., was killed in the second battle of Bull Run; the other, Jacob W., was wounded at Antietam, and a few days after died near the battle ground; both were members

of the Twenty-second New York Infantry. O the sisters, Mrs. Elizabeth Holley lives in Glens Falls, N. Y.; Mary is married and lives in New York City; and Pamelia S. is the wife of George A. Crandale, of Des Moines, Iowa.

At twenty-two years of age our subject enlisted, November 30, 1861, in the Ninety-third New York Infantry, in which he served until June 22, 1864. He was wounded at Petersburg, the wound resulting in the total loss of the use of his left arm. He took part also in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Gettysburg, Williamsburg, and many other engagements, and was engaged as a guard at headquarters until General Grant took command. After returning home from the war, he was for two years employed as deputy in the office of the clerk of Warren County. In 1867 he came to Colorado, making the trip on the first Union Pacific train that made the trip west to Cheyenne, from which point he traveled by stage to Denver He was employed in the office of the county clerk as deputy until 1875, when he left Denver and went to Del Norte. Afterward he was county clerk of Rio Grande County for two terms and county treasurer for a similar period. In 1884 he was appointed by President Arthur receiver of the land office at Glenwood Springs, with J. L. Hodges as register. He came here during that year and continued until August, 1887, when he was retired by President Cleveland. In February, 1898, he was again appointed to the office by President McKinley. He is a member of the Grand Army and takes an interest in everything pertaining to the history of those days of hardship and peril when he was serving his country on many a hard-fought battlefield. The Republican party has in him an ardent supporter and warm friend, and its principles he always upholds. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons. He was married, in 1886, to Miss Myra A. Sawyer, a native of Massachusetts.

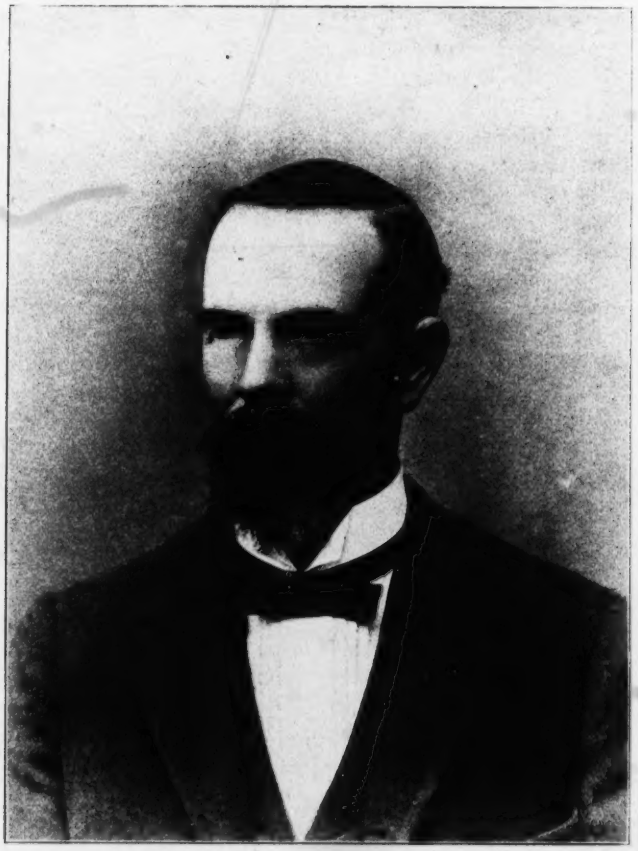
MARSHALL H. DEAN, M. D., came to Colorado in 1886 and settled at Carbondale before the railroad had been built through Garfield County. From there, in 1893, he came to Glenwood Springs, which is thirteen miles from Carbondale. Here he has built up a valuable general practice, at the same time retaining the patronage of many of his old friends in the southeastern part of the county. Besides his private practice he has acted as county physician and has also been surgeon for the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad at this point ever since he came here.

The Dean family was founded in America by John Dean, who emigrated from Ireland and settled in Maryland in 1745. He married an English lady. Of their sons, David and Joshua enlisted in the Revolutionary war and left home, never to return. Jacob moved to Harrington, N. J.; Zachariah, the doctor's grandfather, removed to Harlansburg, Pa., in 1818 settling in the western part of that state. Enoch, our subject's father, spent his entire life in Pennsylvania, where he was a merchant. He married Harriet Marshall, whose mother descended from the same stock as Chief Justice Harlan.

The only child of his parents, Dr. Dean spent his early life in Pennsylvania, where he was born, near Newcastle, Lawrence County, April 20, 1857. After completing his literary studies he began to study medicine, and in March, 1878, graduated from the Miami Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio, after which he engaged in practice in Pennsylvania until he came to Colorado in 1886. He is a diligent student of his profession, in which he has met with more than ordinary success. He is a member of the Colorado State Medical Society, and takes an interest in everything pertaining to his profession. He is identified with the Masonic Order, having attained the thirty-second degree. In politics he is independent. In 1878 he married Miss Mollie I. Cox, of Newcastle, Pa., a descendant, in the fourth generation, of a provincial governor of New Jersey. They have an only son, Paul Marshall.

WILLIAM W. FAY, county clerk and recorder of Chaffee County, residing at Buena Vista, was born in Skaneateles, N. Y., September 1, 1846. When only ten years of age he secured employment in a printing office and learned the trade of a type-setter. After two years he left home and for some time was employed at his trade in various towns of New York. From 1866 to 1868 he was in Rockford, Ill., as superintendent of the Register Printing Company. Returning east, he became general superintendent of the Courier Printing Company, and continued in that position for ten years.

In 1879 Mr. Fay came to Colorado, and for a short time was employed as superintendent of the job department of the *Times*. In the fall of 1879



WILLIAM A. WATSON.

he came to Buena Vista, Chaffee County, and opened the Lake house, the first hotel in the town. This he conducted for several years. He was also in the Grand Park hotel for a time. In 1893 he was elected county clerk and recorder, and has since been twice re-elected. Politically he was formerly a Democrat, but since 1892 has voted with the People's party.

In fraternal connections Mr. Fay is a member of Mount Princeton Lodge No. 49, A. F. & A. M., of Buena Vista; Salida Commandery No. 15, K. T.; Buena Vista Lodge No. 42, I. O. O. F., and Mizpah Encampment; and Buena Vista Lodge No. 88, K. P. For a period of ten years he has been treasurer of the city fire department. He is connected with the International Typographical Union, but has not followed the printer's trade for years. He is interested in the Whitehorn, Turrett, Chalk Creek and Cottonwood mining districts in Chaffee County.

WILLIAM A. WATSON, who is an extensive stock-raiser and farmer of Custer County, took up one hundred and sixty acres of land in July, 1869. The land was wholly unimproved; the surroundings were wild; frequently he saw companies of Indians, a mile in extent of territory covered, passing through the country. In spite, however, of the scarcity of white people, and the unfavorable outlook, he had the firmest faith in the future of this locality. The results have proved that his judgment did not err. The village of Wetmore has been built on his original acreage, and many improvements have been made in all of this country. He now owns eleven hundred acres of land, four hundred under cultivation, and in connection with his sons has leased a pasture of forty thousand acres.

The Watson family is of Scotch descent. The first of the name in this country came from Edinburgh about two hundred and fifty years ago, and settled in Virginia, where succeeding generations lived upon plantations. James Watson, our subject's grandfather, was a son of James Watson, Jr., and served in the Florida war. Following the trade that had been in the family for generations, he worked as a mechanic, gunsmith and general workman in iron. However, late in life, he removed to Arkansas and there he engaged in farming until his death, about 1867. By his marriage to Nancy Fairchilds, of Virginia, he had three sons and three daughters.

The eldest of these children was John T. Watson, who was educated in public and subscription schools, and acquired what for those times was a good education. Learning the trade of a mechanic in iron, he followed the occupation in Virginia. About 1835 he went to Hawkins County, Tenn., where he remained until 1856, and afterward was similarly engaged in Jackson County, Mo. At the opening of the Civil war he was working in Texas, and was pressed into the Confederate service as a member of the Seventh Texas Cavalry. However, being over the age limit, he was discharged at Corinth, Miss. He then started back to Missouri, but on the way was captured and taken to Jefferson Barracks. In the capture he was wounded and it was some time before he was restored to health. As soon as he was able he enlisted in the Union army in a battery under command of Major McDonald, and was with Sherman in his march to the sea. At the close of the war he was mustered out in St. Louis. Owing to injury to his eyes received in the service, he was unable to resume work at his trade; accordingly, he turned his attention to farming.

In 1867 John T. Watson came to Colorado, where he did contract work, getting out timber for the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. As yet there were no railroads in the state, and when he came west he had to ride by stage from Kit Carson to Denver. He came to Custer County (then a part of Fremont) and acquired considerable land here. He was a member of the Baptist Church and in politics a Democrat. His wife, who was Martha Ann Harris, was born on the James River, forty miles from Richmond, Va., and was a member of one of the oldest families of this country. She went from Virginia with her father to East Tennessee, and settled with him on the well-known Solitude plantation, which is an island on the Holston River, in Hawkins County. Mr. and Mrs. Watson became the parents of three sons and two daughters, namely: William A., who was born in Hawkins County, Tenn., September 18, 1841; John S., of Paris, Tex.; Phoebe E., first the wife of Theodore Sharp, afterward the wife of James A. Christy, but now deceased; Thomas R., who was killed during the war; and Sarah E., who first married H. H. Melrose and later became the wife of H. R. Bowling, of Pagosa Springs, Colo.

In schools in East Tennessee and Missouri the subject of this sketch received his education. He

engaged in farming in Missouri for some years, but in 1859 joined the throng of emigrants westward bound, and spent some months in and near Salt Lake. He then returned to Missouri. In 1862 he accompanied a sutler's outfit from Kansas City to Fort Craig, N. M., returning in the fall. In the spring of 1863 he settled permanently in Colorado. His first location was on the Arkansas River five miles east of Pueblo, but owing to the trouble caused by the Indians on the plains he decided to come further up the river and join some friends. He selected for his location one hundred and sixty acres where Florence now stands. In July, 1865, the land was sectionized by the government and when he went to Denver to record his property he found it was school land. Thereupon he sold the improvements and removed to the vicinity of Carlisle Springs, but in July, 1869, settled on the present site of Wetmore. In connection with his father he built a blacksmith's shop, which was the first shop built on Hardscrabble Creek. He assisted in building the Cascade ditch. From general farming he gradually drifted into the cattle business, and now gives his time wholly to the raising of stock, carrying on his farm for the purpose of supplying feed. He has had as many as two thousand head of cattle at a time. While his time is spent mostly on his ranch, since 1888 his family have resided in Canon City, in order that the children might have better educational advantages than were possible in the country. He built a fine brick residence at the corner of the park and this has since been his home. Among his other interests are those in Cripple Creek, where he was one of the locators of the Gold Dollar and Lillian mines, is now interested in Bonanza Chief, and owns Junott, near Copper Mountain. He is also a member of the hardware firm of Watson & Bancroft in Canon City.

In political matters Mr. Watson affiliates with the Democrats, and has been active in his party, attending all of the primaries and local conventions. He has been deputy sheriff of Custer County, and in 1885 was elected county commissioner, which position he held for three years. As school director he was for fifteen years intimately connected with the welfare of the schools of his district. He is public-spirited and interested in all measures for the public good. Living just over the line from Fremont County, he has made many acquaintances there as well as in Custer County, and by all of his large circle of acquaintances he is highly respected as a man of honor and a worthy pioneer. March 15, 1866, he married Mary E. Crouch, of Illinois, by whom he had nine children: Thomas R., Joseph E., Edward C., George W., Willis A., John E. (deceased), Mary E., Lester A. and Leon A. (twins.)

WILL S. PARKISON. A resident of Glenwood Springs since 1886, Mr. Parkison has been actively engaged in the drug business, and though starting on a very small scale, has by energy and judicious management built up what is one of the finest and most complete pharmacies in western Colorado. Capable and energetic, the success which he has attained is due to his own perseverance and determination, and not to outside aid or inherited capital. He takes an interest in everything calculated to promote the prosperity of his city, and in politics votes the silver Republican ticket. For three years he has held the office of town treasurer, and, if he desired, would be elected to other offices, but his preference is for business pursuits.

Members of the Parkison family took part in the Revolution and in the war of 1812. The paternal grandfather of our subject was born in Kentucky, a member of an old family of that state. When he died his son John was only five years of age. The latter remained for many years in Ohio, where he was born, and there engaged in merchandising, but in 1877 he settled in Denver, Colo. He is now living at Victor, this state, where he and one of his sons erected a business block and are now proprietors of a store. He married Eliza Sanders, a native of Ohio, whose parents died in her childhood, and who is a direct descendant of a family that crossed in the "Mayflower." Of her children, John Elmer is connected with mines at Victor, where he has held the office of town treasurer and other local positions; Ed H. is engaged in the mercantile business at Independence, this state; Park W. is engaged in mining at Lake City; Webb H. is an assayer at Victor; and Edith has charge of the postoffice at Collbran, this state.

Born in Union County, Ohio, January 17, 1863, our subject was educated in the public schools of Ohio and Pennsylvania. For seven years he made his home in the oil regions of Pennsylvania, after which he went to Fort Worth, Tex., at fifteen years of age, and became an employe in a wholesale and retail drug store. Three years

were spent in that position and he then came to Central City, Colo., in 1880, clerking in a drug store in that place for five years. At the age of twenty-three, in 1886, he came to Glenwood Springs, where he has since built up a large business in his special line. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic Order. However, his attention is given less to fraternal and political than to business affairs; and, indeed, he could not have secured his present success had it been otherwise. At Central City, Colo., in 1887, he married Maude E. Bertenshaw, who was born in Boston, Mass., but at a very early age was brought by her parents to Colorado, her father, Silas Bertenshaw, first settling in Golden, but afterward becoming the owner of a large foundry and machine shop and mining interests in Gilpin County. Mr. and Mrs. Parkison are the parents of two sons, Walter G. and Harold A.

GEORGE D. DULIN, M. D., of Las Animas, is one of the prominent physicians and surgeons of Bent County. For two years he held the office of city physician, for three years served as county physician and for two years officiated as coroner of the county. Besides these positions, which were in direct line with his professional work, he has filled offices of a local political nature and has shown a deep interest in everything pertaining to the advancement of his town and county.

Dr. Dulin was born in Scott County, Iowa, December 13, 1864, a son of Samuel G. and Mary E. (Sanders) Dulin. His father, who was a native of Leesburg, Va., removed from there to Missouri in early manhood, and there met Miss Sanders, who was born near Moberly. He became a Union soldier and was serving as scout at the time his son, George, was born. The father died in Missouri in 1870, after which the widowed mother lived on a farm in Monroe County.

After completing the studies of the district schools, our subject entered William Jewell College in Liberty, Mo., where he studied for one year, and afterward taught school for several years. After one year in the Missouri State University at Columbia he entered Beaumont Medical College at St. Louis, from which he graduated in 1892 with the degree of M. D. All of the money necessary for his tuition and board while in college was earned my his own labor. On receiving his degree he came to Colorado, where for one year he engaged in practice at Monument, and in 1893 came to Las Animas. Here he has built up a good practice and has established a reputation as a painstaking, reliable and skillful practitioner. In politics he supports the Republican party. In 1889 he became a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Ash, Mo., and is now connected with Elder Lodge No. 11, in which he is noble grand. At Las Animas, Colo., January 31, 1894, he married Miss Alice E. Duffey, who was born in Wisconsin and received a good education there. He is one of the leading men of his town, and is an active, energetic man, a reliable physician, and in business dealings, honorable and upright, striving to do equal justice to all.

EDWIN W. HIVELY, a resident of Salida since 1882, has been closely identified with the growth of this beautiful mountain town and an unceasing contributor to its material development. When he came to this place he found a little village but two years old, whose every building and business interest was indicative of crudeness. He has watched with interest the growth of the town and the expansion of its trade. A man of sterling integrity, he has the high regard of the people among whom his busy life is being passed.

A son of Peter and Margaret (Musser) Hively, natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania respectively, the subject of this sketch was born in Springfield, Ohio, in 1854, and was next to the oldest among three sons and two daughters comprising the parental family. He grew to manhood near Youngstown, Ohio, where his father engaged in the pottery business. When seventeen years of age he learned the tinner's trade, which he followed for a number of years. In 1879 he came to Colorado, and settled at Monarch, Chaffee County, where he engaged in mining and also conducted a grocery business. Next he went to Canon City, where he was employed in a hardware store and then came to Salida, opening a hardware store in this place. As a member of the firm of Hively & Young, he spent four years in the hardware business here, building up a good trade. Interested in real-estate improvements, he erected the brick block in which he now has his office, also the brick block on First street, now occupied by Haight & Churcher. For a year he carried on a limestone business, then, after two years of mercantile life, he opened an office for the conducting of real estate and in-

surance, in which he continues engaged. He represents fourteen of the most reliable insurance companies and has an important agency.

As above intimated, Mr. Hively has been deeply interested in the development of local enterprises. In the promotion of the opera house and the erection of the building he was very active. He also assisted in the erection of the St. Clair hotel, and is a stockholder in the creamery, all of these being enterprises that have been most helpful to the town. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party. Since 1892 he has acted as town treasurer. February 19, 1896, he was appointed notary public, which office he still holds. Fraternally he is connected with Salida Lodge No. 57, A. F. & A. M.; Camp No. 17, Woodmen of the World, and Southard Arkansas Lodge No. 15, A. O. U. W. In 1890 he was united in marriage with Emma Beeler, of San Antonio, Tex., by whom he has two children, Camille and Edwin.

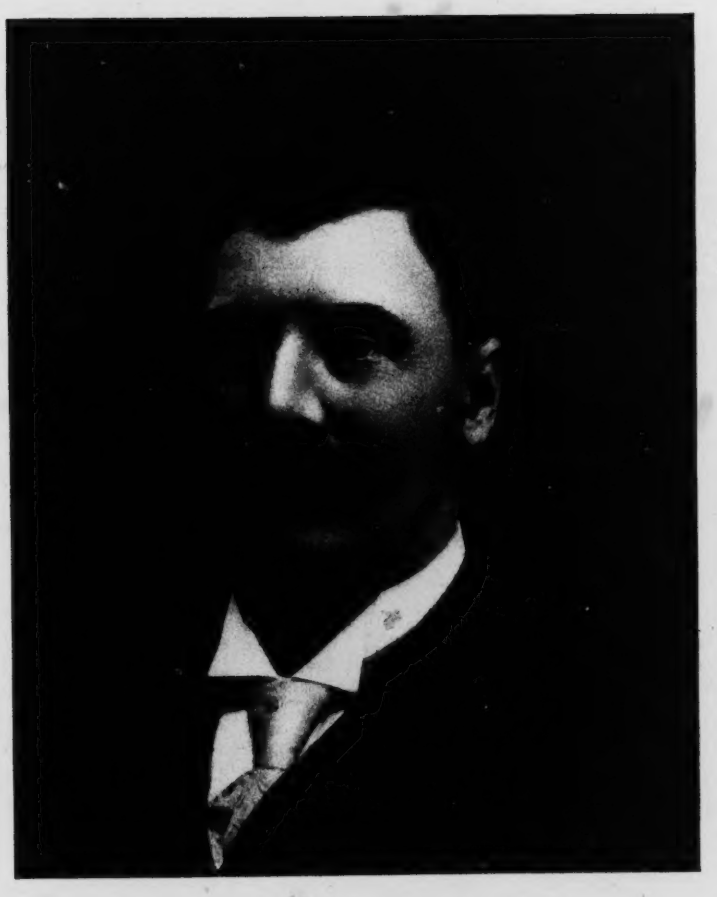
JAMES FULLERTON, a pioneer of 1859, for years led the adventurous and exciting life of a frontiersman in Colorado, but since 1894 has been conducting a hardware business in Saguache, where he makes his home. A native of Missouri, born October 9, 1837, he was a grandson of Thomas Fullerton, who came to America in early childhood, and after attaining mature years engaged in farming in Tennessee. Of the children of Thomas Fullerton, William B., the eldest, was educated in subscription schools, became a land owner in Arkansas, and was engaged in running sawmills in Missouri. By his marriage to Christiana Ritter he had ten children, five of whom are living, viz.: Robert, living in Texas; Thomas, who is in the Indian Territory; Jackson and Sarah, in Texas; and James.

When twenty-two years of age the subject of this sketch left Missouri and came to Colorado, following the trend of emigration westward to the mining regions. For a short time he engaged in prospecting around Black Hawk. In 1860 he went to California Gulch (Leadville), and from there in the fall proceeded to Barker's Park (now Silverton). There he was bothered to some extent by the Navajo Indians. In the spring of 1861 he went to Fort Garland, where he was engaged by the government. In 1862 he began to work for a company having charge of a train across the plains. After six years he moved up into the valley and entered land five miles up the river from Saguache, where he engaged in raising stock. In 1894 he moved into town and embarked in the mercantile business, which he has since conducted.

Being reared among Indians in Missouri, Mr. Fullerton understood their habits and peculiarities thoroughly and became familiar with their language. While on the plains he witnessed many evidences of their cruelty, but was never molested by them personally, although he was among them while they were on the war-path. He was always prepared for them, but was never molested, as he did not molest them. While in charge of the trains he had twenty-three teams of six yoke of cattle to each wagon, matching the blacks, browns, etc., each by themselves, and as five teams were solid black, his train was known as the black train, and it was a common expression among the Comanche and Kiowa Indians that the "black train never slept."

The most profitable enterprise in which Mr. Fullerton has engaged is that of raising stock. He has had as many as seven hundred head of cattle, but now has more horses than cattle. During his early days in the west he experienced all the hardships of pioneer existence. At one time flour was so scarce that he gave a yoke of oxen, worth $125, for two sacks of flour. For the first three years of his life in the west he slept out of doors constantly, with the exception of perhaps three months; and for three weeks at a time while on the plains he did not have a dry place to sleep, nor did he see the sun once in all that time. Notwithstanding his many hardships he is a hale and hearty man, more robust than many men of his age. Politically he was formerly a Democrat, but now votes with the Populists. When the county was organized he was elected sheriff, and afterward was chosen justice of the peace, but refused to qualify.

In 1867 Mr. Fullerton married Filiciana Trojeo, by whom he had ten children, three now deceased. Those living are: Mary, wife of Frank Crowley, of Holly, Colo.; Emma, who married James O'Brien, of Canon City; James B., who is in New Mexico; Humphrey, who assists his father in the stock business; Sarah, Filiciana and Thomas. Mr. Fullerton adopted and reared a niece of Sapinero, who was the second chief of the Ute nation and ranked next in command to Ouray. Sapinero sold the papoose to Mr. Fullerton for a horse and an overcoat. He reared her as a child of his own. When she was twenty years of age she was taken with consumption and three years later she died.



HENRY LINK.

HENRY LINK, whose home is in Colorado Springs, was born at Cape Girardeau, Mo., April 10, 1850, being a son of Daniel and Nancy (Thompson) Link. When he was six years of age, in 1856, the family removed to Dade County, Mo., and while living there experienced all the hardships and losses incident to war times. His father, who enlisted under Shelby at the opening of the war, served until its close and participated in many battles, but was never wounded or captured. However, his possessions were laid waste, and by fire or theft he lost his entire fortune. While he was in active service his son Henry, then a mere boy, labored constantly to keep the family together and protect their interests. By hard work he succeeded in keeping under cultivation a small tract near the center of the farm, but the remainder of the land became covered with brush and briers. The war ended, his father returned home, but such was the prejudice against them in the neighborhood, owing to their sympathy with the Confederate cause, that they were obliged to leave their home to avoid persecution. After twelve months they returned, and father and son, by working out by the day, succeeded in providing food and clothing for the family. In time they were rewarded by securing more of the comforts of life. It was, however, impossible for our subject to gain an education, as he had few opportunities to attend school, but he learned to read, write and cipher, and in later years, by reading and observation, became a well-informed man.

February 21, 1871, Mr. Link married Miss Bettie Dillie, who was born in Indiana, and accompanied her parents, Thompson and Jane A. (Sullivan) Dillie, to Missouri a short time before her marriage. For a time after his marriage Mr. Link engaged in cultivating the home farm, but later bought forty acres of land, which he paid for by installments of $5. In the year 1869 he made his first trip to Colorado, being employed to drive a team to Denver. He remained for a year in this western country, and returned to Missouri with a determination to remove to Colorado as soon as it would be possible to do so. That time did not come immediately, for his property interests were centered in Missouri and he could not leave without heavy financial loss. It was not until 1885 that he settled permanently in his present county. Loading two wagons with household furniture and necessities he drove across the plains and settled on what is now Roby ranch, in El Paso County, remaining there for five years. The following five years were spent on Woodbury ranch, where he handled cattle on shares. Meantime he bought his present property, which now comprises eight thousand acres of land. In addition to this he owned a large ranch in Cheyenne and Kiowa Counties, Colo., where he and a partner had a large herd of cattle that ranged upon their property (twelve miles square). This they recently sold for $57,000, his share of which was about $30,000.

Politically Mr. Link is a Democrat and advocates the principles of his party with firmness, but has never participated actively in politics or public affairs. He and his wife are the parents of eight children, the eldest of whom was born in Butler County, Kan., the youngest in El Paso County, Colo., and the others in Dade County, Mo. They are named as follows: Daps, John, Ida, William, Leola, Kate, Ada and Grover. Mr. Link has purchased a fine home on the southeast corner of Corona and Dale streets, Colorado Springs, and has moved to the city for the purpose of giving his children better educational advantages. However, he still gives his attention to his ranch and stock-raising interests.

GEORGE E. NEWELL, M. D., who is engaged in a general practice as physician in Buena Vista, is regarded as one of the rising young professional men of Chaffee County. The success that he is attaining comes not from luck nor any combination of fortuitous circumstances, but is due to his energy and determination in the face of obstacles. His boyhood years were spent in Cassville, near Clinton, Oneida County, N. Y., where he was born July 17, 1863. He had such advantages as were offered by West Winfield Academy, in Herkimer County, N. Y. While these advantages were meager, in comparison with the opportunities that come to many a youth, yet he availed himself of them to the utmost, and gained an education that was broad and thorough.

At the age of sixteen he accompanied his mother and sister to Michigan, where he cleared a small farm in the timber and worked early and late in order to support them. He remained there until he was twenty-three, meantime placing the land under cultivation. He then left the property to them and started out for himself. Returning to New York, he earned the money necessary to secure a medical education. He

wrote for a number of leading papers, and published Newell's hand book on cheese-making, for which he sold the copyright.

In 1891 he entered Baltimore Medical College, where he remained until his graduation in 1893. He then went to Port Washington, Wis., and opened an office for general practice. In May, 1896, he came to Buena Vista, and has since been in continuous practice here. For the past ten years he has contributed to the agricultural press articles concerning dairy improvements, cheese-making, etc., and for some of his articles has received considerable remuneration. Politically he affiliates with the silver Republican party.

In fraternal relations Dr. Newell is connected with the Woodmen of the World, and has acted as medical examiner for the local camp. His religious belief brings him into affiliation with the Free Baptist Church. As a citizen he has been actively and intimately connected with the best interests of the place, coming to the aid of worthy causes with a public-spirited response, and his liberal and active enterprise has proved of benefit to local interests. He has a pleasant home in Buena Vista, presided over by his wife, who was, prior to their marriage, September 1, 1897, Bertha H. Kramer, of Chippewa Falls., Wis.

ALEXANDER STRUTHERS has been identified with railroading, in some of its varied forms, ever since he was a boy of fifteen. An expert mechanic, he has for years filled positions of responsibility and importance. April 1, 1890, he came to Grand Junction to enter upon his duties as master mechanic of the joint railroad shops at this point, including the Denver & Rio Grande, Colorado Midland and Rio Grande Western roads. This position he still holds. Meantime he has become interested in farm and town property and has been actively identified with the development of local resources. One of his most helpful acts was as the principal promoter of the High Line Irrigating canal. He has engaged successfully in fruit-raising and is the owner of an orchard of twenty acres, in bearing condition.

Andrew and Margaret (Hossack) Struthers, parents of our subject, were born in Scotland, and after their marriage settled in Ontario, Canada, where he was employed as machinist and railroad engineer. In 1867 he became a pioneer of Nebraska, where he continued to reside until his death, in 1882. Alexander, Jr., was born at McDonalds Corners, Ontario, April 11, 1850. At fifteen years of age he began an apprenticeship in the Grant locomotive works at Paterson, N. J., where he remained for two years. From there he went to Springfield, Ill., and was employed in the Wabash shops for a year, after which he spent five years in the Union Pacific shops at North Platte, Neb. During his residence at the latter place he served as sheriff of Lincoln County for two years, and in 1873 he was elected treasurer of the county, which office, by re-election, he filled for six years. Meantime he had become interested in the cattle business in Nebraska, and after retiring from office he turned his attention to that industry, in which he continued until his removal from the state.

Locating at Salida, Colo., in 1883, Mr. Struthers resumed work as a machinist, and for a year was employed in the Denver & Rio Grande shops at that place. In 1884 he was given the position of roundhouse foreman at Cimarron, Montrose County, and after four years in that capacity he was made master mechanic of the second division of the Denver & Rio Grande, continuing there until he came to Grand Junction. As a workman he is diligent, faithful, persevering and intelligent, and his services have been appreciated by those railroad officials under whom he has been employed and by whom he is held in the highest respect. Fraternally he is a master Mason.

March 14, 1870, Mr. Struthers married Isabella Peters, of Paterson, N. J., and during the same year made a tour of Europe, visiting relatives in England and Scotland. In his family there are five children, namely: Andrew, who is a fireman on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad; David, an engineer on the same road; Isabella, wife of Charles S. Iverson, a merchant of Grand Junction; Alexander, Jr., a fireman on the Denver & Rio Grande; and Robert J., the youngest of the family, and still at home.

JOHN H. DOYLE, deceased, was for years prominently identified with the mining interests of Colorado, but afterward engaged in ranching on Saguache Creek, and was successfully carrying on the stock business at the time of his death. He was born near Ross, County Wexford, Ireland, January 31, 1850. At the age of eighteen years he came to the United States, and for a time followed the blacksmith's trade in

Albany, N. Y., after which he and a cousin carried on a wholesale liquor business for three years.

Coming to Colorado about 1870, Mr. Doyle began prospecting and mining in Gilpin County, and in time success rewarded his efforts, and he became a well-known miner. For three years he was employed as expert timberman in the Kansas mine, after which he was promoted to be foreman, and held that position for nine years, having as many as two hundred men under him. A thorough, practical and experienced miner, he conducted the mine so successfully that the owners always had a surplus; he was held in highest regard by his employers, and also by the men who worked under his supervision.

Owing to his wife's health, a change became necessary. For this reason, and also on account of some undesirable changes in the management of the mine, in November, 1883, he resigned his position. In March, 1884, he went to Ouray, and became manager of the Gilpin mine, in which he was interested. He also had charge of the Morning Star. Afterward he had charge of the Elamadah mine, which he ran until 1886. From January, 1887, until November, 1888, he had charge of the Wheel of Fortune. Meantime, in 1885, he had purchased a ranch in Saguache County. In 1888 he decided to remove to it and assume its management. So he abandoned mining and engaged in ranching. In this occupation he was as successful as he had formerly been in mining. He conducted his ranch affairs on a thorough practical and business basis. Investing in stock, he made this business the principal feature of his ranch. It was his ambition to make his ranch one of the finest on the creek, and he had already made many valuable improvements when, in May, 1897, death terminated his efforts.

In 1875 Mr. Doyle enlisted in Company A, First Colorado Regiment, and was promoted from the ranks successively to be sergeant, second lieutenant, first lieutenant, commissary sergeant and captain, remaining as captain for three years. Politically he voted the Democratic ticket in national issues, but in local affairs cast his ballot for the men whom he considered best fitted for office, rather than adhering to strict party lines. In religion he was a Roman Catholic.

The marriage of Mr. Doyle, July 26, 1877, united him with Kate M. Lyons, daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth (McCormick) Lyons. Her father was one of the pioneers of '59 and came to Colorado from Virginia, after which he engaged in mining in this state. Five children were born to the union of Mr. and Mrs. Doyle. Of these, three are living: Mabel, who is attending school at Greeley; Pearl L. and Helen B. Mrs. Doyle is a woman of rare judgment and exceptional business ability, and since the death of her husband she has successfully and efficiently carried on the ranch. She has also taken an active interest in public affairs. For several terms she served as secretary of the school board, which position she filled with her customary energy and ability.

BENJAMIN J. SNYDER came to Grand Junction October 13, 1884, to take charge of the storeroom department of the joint railroad shops, and for two years he was retained in that position, since which time he has been chief clerk of the machinery department. His long experience in railroading and his keen and intelligent judgment combine to make him a valuable workman, and his services are appreciated by the various railroad companies in whose joint shops he is a trusted clerk.

On the People's party ticket, in the fall of 1893, Mr. Snyder was elected county commissioner, which position he filled for three years. Previous to this, in 1890, he had served a term in the city council. Soon after coming to Grand Junction he became interested in real estate, and bought some land which he subdivided into ten-acre tracts, and these he sold for fruit farms. He has also owned other town property. In Masonry he is prominent as a Knight Templar. For five years he served as prelate of Temple Commandery No. 23, and December 22, 1898, he was elected generalissimo.

Mr. Snyder was born in Chester County, Pa., June 27, 1854, a son of Joseph W. and Elizabeth (Jacobs) Snyder, natives of Pennsylvania. He was reared on the home farm and received a good common school education, after which, for five years, he taught school in Chester Valley, Chester County, Pa. Coming west in 1879, he arrived in Denver May 25, and there engaged in construction work on the Western Union telegraph line between Del Norte and Silverton. After spending several months at that work he was for a year employed as engineer in the Denver & Rio Grande shops at Pueblo. As chief clerk of the construction department, he went to Leadville during its early days, and was connected

with the construction of the Red Cliff and Kokomo branches, the line from Canon City to Westcliffe, from Poncho Springs to Maysville and from Maysville to Marshall Pass, also from Alamosa to Wagon Wheel Gap. He was engaged at this work until the spring of 1881, when he was made storekeeper for the master mechanic of the Salida shops, but remained there only six months. Going next into the office of the master mechanic, he was employed as clerk until the spring of 1882, when he was sent to Gunnison as clerk in the machinery department, and there he remained until October 12, 1884. The following day he came to Grand Junction, where he has since resided. February 15, 1888, he married May Eastman, of Mesa County, by whom he has a son, Fred F., born February 10, 1889. While he was still living in the east, during the noted riots in the mining regions of Pennsylvania in 1877, he was a member of the Washington troops of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Regiment, which took a very important and active part in the suppression of the riots.

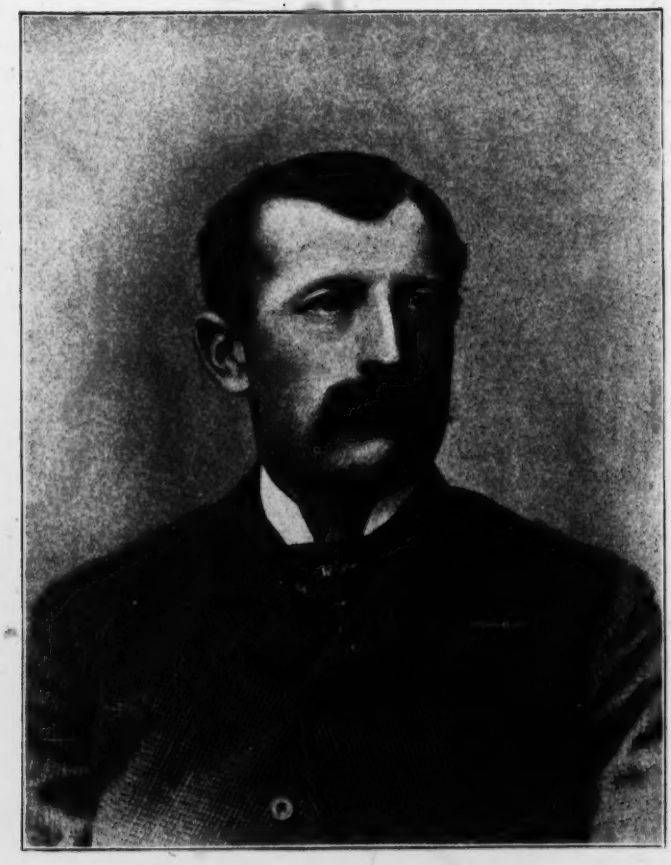
EDWARD D. TANDY. When a young man twenty years of age, Mr. Tandy came to Colorado. His first home was in Buena Vista, where he engaged in the drug business and also for two years was interested in mining. In 1887 he removed to Aspen and clerked in a drug store in that town, but the following year came to Carbondale, Garfield County, where he has since resided. In 1890, ten years after his arrival in Colorado, he purchased the drug business which he has since conducted. In his store he carries a large and complete assortment of drugs, with such other articles as are usually to be found in a store of this kind. As a business man he stands high in the community.

During the days of King George III, the Tandy family emigrated from England to Virginia. Our subject's father, Dr. A. S. Tandy, a native of Kentucky, removed to Illinois in 1850 and engaged in the practice of medicine in Eureka, Woodford County, where our subject was born October 3, 1860. Afterward he practiced in Kansas, but at this writing he resides in St. Louis. At one time he was actively connected with the Odd Fellows. His wife was Martha E. Deweese, of Eureka, Ill., daughter of David Deweese. He was a native of Virginia and removed to Illinois, becoming a large land owner in that state. He was one of the founders of Eureka College, a prominent educational institution of the Christian Church, and of it he served as a member of the board of trustees for years. Our subject had two brothers and two sisters, viz.: Frank, who died in 1898; Charles, who was killed in St. Louis in the cyclone of 1897; Mary, wife of W. H. Sisler, of St. Louis; and Addie, who is a kindergartner in St. Louis.

The boyhood years of our subject's life were spent in Emporia, Kan., where he was educated in the high school. For four years he was employed in a drug store owned by his father in that city, and it was there that he gained his fundamental knowledge of the business. Afterward he was connected with a drug business in Hutchinson, Kan., for two years. From the latter town he came to Colorado in 1880. He keeps posted concerning the issues before our nation to-day and in politics affiliates with the Republican party. June 12, 1889, he married Kate E. Mahoney, of Ohio, whose father, John S. Mahoney, emigrated from England to this country. The four children of Mr. and Mrs. Tandy are: Frances, Helen, Edna and Esther. Fraternally Mr. Tandy is connected with Mount Sopris Lodge No. 75, I. O. O. F., and also belongs to the grand lodge of Colorado. He is clerk of Carbondale Camp No. 405, Woodmen of the World, in which he is an active worker.

WILLIAM A. MC ENTYRE, who is sheriff of Saguache County, and a resident of Colorado since 1878, on coming to this state established his home in Pleasant Valley and engaged in the mercantile business. In the fall of 1880 he came to Saguache County, where he embarked in mining and assisted in building the first cabin in what is now Bonanza. While carrying on mining pursuits he took up the ranch which he still owns and here he has been engaged in the stock business since 1888.

The McEntyre family originated in Scotland and has been represented in America since 1830. The father of our subject, whose name was the same as his own, settled in Virginia, where he owned a tobacco plantation of twelve hundred acres. In the political questions of the times he took a prominent part, favoring Democratic principles, but never sought office for himself. For twenty years he filled the office of county commissioner. In church matters he was an ardent supporter of the Presbyterian denomination. By his marriage to Elizabeth McCloud he



JAMES WILL.

had five children, viz.: Nancy, deceased; Virginia; Cecelia, Mrs. W. A. Skidmore, of Virginia; John M., a farmer of Virginia; and William A., who was born at Beverly, Va., June 20, 1849. The last-named was educated in subscription schools, and early in life took up work on the home farm, where he remained until twenty-one years of age. He then went to Pittsburg, Pa., and for eight years was connected with the police force in that city. His ability in that line was very marked and he was a popular officer. From Pittsburg he came to Colorado, where he has since resided.

Since the organization of the Republican party Mr. McEntyre has been one of its adherents. He has taken an active part in local affairs, and attends the conventions of his party, assisting in their workings and contributing his quota to the party welfare. For twelve years he has been a member of the school board at Parkville, Colo. In November, 1895, he was elected sheriff, to which office he was re-elected in 1897, by a majority that proved his popularity as an official. He is a man of robust body and fine physique, and possesses a mental courage that might be expected of one with his stalwart frame. Fraternally he is connected with Centennial Lodge No. 23, I. O. O. F., and in religious belief is a Methodist.

JAMES WILL, who is the owner of one of the large ranches of Lincoln County, has made his home in Colorado since 1872, and after spending some time in Byers, came to his present ranch in 1882. Here he has since engaged in raising cattle and sheep, which he ships to eastern markets and from which he has derived a fair income. From his Scotch forefathers he inherits a high sense of honor, unflinching integrity and great determination of character, qualities which have brought him the respect of all with whom he has had business or social relations.

In Forfarshire, Scotland, Mr. Will was born July 2, 1845. His father, James Will, Sr., who was a native of the same shire, was a farmer and stock-raiser, and also took a prominent part in local affairs, holding, at various times, different offices within the gift of his neighbors. For years he served as master of the lodge of Masons. A member of the Scotch Episcopal Church, he was one of its leading workers and contributed to its support generously. His death occurred when he was seventy-four years of age. By his marriage to Jane Richard, who was born in Forfarshire and died there at fifty years of age, he had four sons and six daughters. David, the eldest of the sons, was with our subject for some years and died at Hugo, Colo.; John H. died some years after coming to Colorado; Charles died in Scotland, as did also Margaret; Jane resides in Scotland; Isabella died December 26, 1898; Mary V., who was married, died in 1897; and Betsy died soon after her marriage.

When twenty-five years of age the subject of this sketch came to America and went to the southwest, spending two years in New Mexico. From there he came to Colorado. He has gained a thorough knowledge of the cattle and sheep business, in both of which lines he has met with encouraging success. In political belief he is a Republican and has taken an interest in public affairs, but has always declined to seek office for himself. In educational matters he is especially interested, and for years he has been treasurer of the school board. Fraternally connected with the Masons, his membership is still in St. Andrews' Lodge No. 282, in Scotland. He was reared in the faith of the Scotch Episcopal Church, to which he still belongs.

In January, 1893, Mr. Will married Miss Annie Haefer, daughter of George Haefer, who was a farmer in Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Will are the parents of two children: David C. and Katie E.

HON. JOHN H. MURFITT, a well-known contractor and builder residing in Carbondale, has taken an active part in the work of the People's party, to which he has adhered since the presidential campaign of 1892. In the fall of 1894 he was elected a member of the state legislature, and his record as representative is one most creditable to himself. Twice he has been elected mayor of Carbondale, and at this writing he holds office as an alderman. In affairs relating to the welfare of his town and county he takes a constant and intelligent interest.

Mr. Murfitt was born in Clay County, Ill., September 20, 1858, and was five years of age when he was orphaned by the death of his father, Joseph Murfitt, a native of England, but a resident of the United States from young manhood. The mother of our subject was Louisa (Lawson) Murfitt, who was born in Kentucky, but after 1840 lived in Illinois. She was a descendant of an English family that settled in Virginia early in the history of our country. Her father, Rev.

William Lawson, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and engaged in the ministerial profession during his entire life. Our subject had two sisters younger than he, Lucy, who is a widow and lives in Illinois; and Emily, wife of Rev. James Mulvany, also of Illinois. When his mother died he was six years of age. He was taken into the home of Mrs. Gavin, a second cousin, with whom he remained until he was fourteen. Afterward he worked to earn a livelihood and assist his sisters.

In 1879 Mr. Murfitt came to Colorado and engaged in mining at Leadville. In the spring of 1883 he went from there to Poncha Springs, where he remained until 1887, the date of his arrival in Carbondale. He has built most of the houses in this town and vicinity and has proved himself to be a reliable and efficient workman. He was married July 13, 1882, his wife being Miss Jennie Gordon, of Connecticut. Fraternally he is council commander of Camp No. 405, Woodmen of the World, and is connected with Carbondale Lodge No. 82, A. F. & A. M., and Mount Sopris Lodge No. 75, I. O. O. F., of this place.

HENRY C. ROGERS, county judge of Pitkin County, was born about seventy miles from Nashville, Tenn., in Macon County, March 13, 1856, and descended from an old English family that settled in New Jersey on coming to the United States. His father, Randolph, was a son of Mathew Rogers, who was a native of North Carolina, but spent much of his life in Tennessee and there owned and cultivated a farm. Randolph grew to manhood on the home farm and devoted much of his active life to agricultural pursuits, although for some time he also engaged in building flat boats and shipping produce to different points. During the slavery agitation he favored abolition and used his influence for the freedom of the slaves. Politically he was a Democrat.

The mother of Judge Rogers was Martha M., daughter of Henry Hall, a native of Tennessee and a man of considerable distinction in his community, being a large land owner and capitalist, and serving as a soldier in the war of 1812. She was the mother of five children, of whom Silas B. is a physician in Mulkeytown, Ill.; Leann is Mrs. Vincent Snyder, and resides in Franklin County, Ill., where her husband owns a large stock farm; Mrs. Milton Hamilton is deceased; and Mrs. Clemens B. Thoman is the wife of a large stock farmer, who was formerly register of the United States land office in Lamar, Colo.

When ten years of age our subject accompanied his parents from Tennessee to southern Illinois. He was educated in Ewing College in Franklin County. Afterward he studied in the law department of the University of St. Louis, from which he graduated in 1884. A year previous he had been admitted to the bar of Illinois. While giving some attention to the law, he also engaged in teaching, and for twelve years had charge of schools in Illinois. In 1884 he came to Aspen, Colo., and during the winter that followed he was employed as principal of the high school. In the spring of 1885 he began the practice of law, to which and to his duties as judge his subsequent time has been devoted.

In 1888 Judge Rogers married Miss Mary McClelland, who had been his friend in childhood, and had been reared in the same neighborhood as himself. She is a descendant of Scotch ancestors. Her father, Samuel McClelland, now deceased, was one of the men who went to California in 1849 via the Isthmus of Darien in hope of finding gold; upon returning to Illinois he engaged in general farming, making, however, a specialty of horticulture.

Reared in the principles of the Democratic party, Judge Rogers has always voted with his party and upheld its platform. Upon that ticket in 1895 he was elected judge of Pitkin County. Two years later he was re-elected. He also has a private law office and devotes considerable attention to his profession. Interested in educational matters, and familiar with the needs of schools through his experience as a teacher, he has been helpful to the work of the schools of Aspen, and for three years served as president of the school board of this place. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World.

JOSEPH B. DOZE, deceased, a pioneer of southern Colorado, was born, of French parents, in Hamilton County, Ohio, in 1831. When he was three years of age his parents moved to Darke County, the same state, and there his early years were spent, his education being obtained in public schools. In 1848, when seventeen years of age, he accompanied his parents to Mahaska County, Iowa. After six years in that county he moved to Decatur County, where he

continued to reside until 1867. Leaving Iowa during that year, he came to Colorado and settled in what is now Huerfano County, adjoining the county of Pueblo. He embarked in the stock business, and continued to reside in the same locality until 1871, when he settled upon a ranch near Rye, Pueblo County. The ranch was then totally unimproved. He at once set about improving the property, and built fences, set out orchards and erected a residence that was the finest ranch house in the county at that time. For years he continued active and successful in the stock business and general farm pursuits. He was fond of hunting and an unerring marksman, and many an antelope, deer and bear fell beneath his trusty rifle, by which means an abundance of game was secured for the family.

During the eighteen years spent in Colorado, Mr. Doze saw many wonderful transformations and improvements. When he crossed the plains in a wagon, the old-fashioned "prairie schooner" was still in vogue, the railroad having not yet spanned the great west. Pueblo was then a small village and the county of that name was practically unsettled. The thousands of emigrants to Colorado in previous years had sought the mining camps further west or north, and there were few who cared to improve land and seek a livelihood by means of stock-raising and farming. He had faith in the agricultural possibilities of the territory, and that his judgment was not at fault the after years proved. With many cares pressing upon him he had little time for politics, and, aside from casting a straight Democratic vote, took no part whatever in public affairs. Fraternally he was connected with the Odd Fellows for many years, and in religion was a faithful adherent of the Presbyterian Church. At fifty years of age, in 1885, his earth life ended, and he entered into eternal rest.

In 1855 Mr. Doze married Mary, daughter of Calvin and Sarah Johnson, her father being a successful farmer in Indiana, where she was reared and educated. Six daughters and three sons were born to the union of Mr. and Mrs. Doze. Fenelon Augustus is a conductor on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad; John Calvin is engaged in the stock business in Huerfano County; Alfred Victor is engaged in mining at Victor; Lena is the wife of Robert Holloway, of El Paso County; Cordelia married Louis de Camp, of Gardner, Colo.; Alice is the wife of John Fremont Stewart, a railroad man; Lucille married James A. Ayers, an electrician; Mary Joyce and Josephine (twins) are students in the Pueblo schools. The family reside at No. 941 Palmer avenue, Pueblo, in the winter, and spend the summer months on the home ranch of one hundred and sixty acres, near Rye.

RALPH W. CARY, M. D., who is the pioneer physician and druggist of Monte Vista, Rio Grande County, was born near Mount Vernon, Ohio, July 2, 1852, a son of William L. and Evaline (Graham) Cary, natives of Knox and Licking Counties respectively. His paternal grandfather, Frederick Cary, was born in Connecticut and removed to Ohio, settling on a farm. Prior to his removal from the east he married Anna Savage, also a native of Bedford, Conn., and soon afterward, about 1820, they became pioneer settlers of Ohio, where for many years he was a justice of the peace, as well as a prosperous farmer. The father is still living, retired, in Knox County, Ohio, and is now seventy-six years of age, while the mother is seventy-two; for years he held the position of postmaster, but afterward gave his attention to farming and the stock business. Of his seven children five are living, namely: Ralph W.; Henry, who lives on the old homestead; Samuel F., who teaches school in Mount Vernon, Ohio; Evaline, who is at the old homestead; and William L., an attorney of Mount Vernon, Ohio.

After having completed a high school education, our subject in 1874 began the study of medicine with Dr. F. C. Larimore, of Mount Vernon, a prominent physician, who had received the advantages of European study. Later he attended lectures at the medical schools in Cincinnati, Columbus and Cleveland, graduating in 1879 from the college in Columbus. Returning to Mount Vernon he at once commenced professional practice. He continued in the same city until 1883. In 1880 he was elected coroner of Knox County on the Republican ticket, although the county was strongly Democratic.

Coming to Colorado in 1883, Dr. Cary spent one year in Del Norte, after which he came to Monte Vista in 1884. He was one of the incorporators of this village, which had just been located. Soon after coming here he established a drug business, which was the first store of the kind here, and he was also the first physician in the town. He takes no part in politics further than to exercise his right of suffrage in support

of the Republican party. Besides his other interests, he owns real estate and some stock in this section, and has a number of ranches, some of which he leases, while the remainder he operates personally. He erected the store and residence which he occupies, and has done much in the way of developing village real estate. He acts as physician for the town and county. He is serving as physician for the Fraternal Aid Association. In the lodge of Odd Fellows he is serving as past noble grand. While he is not a member of any denomination, he has assisted those in the county where he resides, and has shown the greatest sympathy with religious work. He was one of the trustees of the Presbyterian Church when it was first organized, and was also a promoter and charter trustee of the Baptist Church.

March 6, 1890, Dr. Cary married Mae B., daughter of Benjamin C. and Julia (Sturdevant) Bartlett, of Jersey County, Ill. The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Cary was William Bartlett, and her grandparents on the maternal side were William and Sallie (Triskett) Sturdevant. Three children were born to bless the union of Dr. and Mrs. Cary, namely: Ralph W., Jr.; Julia E. and Linna Mae. The older daughter met with a sad death, being accidentally poisoned by some medicine which, in childish ignorance, she took from her father's medicine case. The family are highly esteemed by the people of Monte Vista, where they have a host of personal friends and well-wishers.

CHARLES M. CORLETT, as an attorney, has gained a reputation which is not limited to the boundaries of Monte Vista, his home town, nor indeed to Rio Grande County. A man of strong personality and accurate judgment, he is conceded to be one of the most progressive citizens of his town, which owes much to his energy and his liberal aid in the promotion of local improvements. He acts as attorney for a number of corporations, among them the State Bank of Monte Vista. In the organization of the Farmers' Improvement Town Company of Hooper he took an active part, and has since been a stockholder, director and the attorney for the company, and assisted in platting the village of Hooper. He is attorney and manager of the Monte Vista Gas and Electric Light Company, in which he is a stockholder and director. As attorney and a stockholder he is also identified with the Rio Grande and Lariat Ditch Company, and the Rio Grande and Piedra Valley Ditch Company. From the formation of the Vermillion Mining Company he has been connected with it, and is now its president and the principal factor in the development of the mines near Ouray, in San Juan County, which are now established upon a paying basis.

A son of John W. and Abigail (Crane) Corlett, our subject was born in Humboldt, Neb., September 12, 1860. His father was born in London, England, and at two years of age was brought to America by his parents, who settled in Ontario. Near Detroit, Mich., he married Miss Crane, who was born and reared in New York state. After their marriage, in 1856, they drove overland to Nebraska and settled upon a farm, where Mr. Corlett engaged in stock-raising. However, his life was not long spared; he died in 1861, while still in life's prime. In his family there were seven children, four of whom are now living, namely: Henry, who is engaged in the grocery and feed business at Kingfisher, Okla.; Emma, wife of W. O. Quick, of Nebraska; John W., a business man of Oklahoma; and Charles M. The last-named was one of the first white children born in Nebraska. He grew to manhood upon a farm in that state and received a high-school education. When eighteen years of age he engaged in teaching in the home neighborhood, and this occupation he followed for three years. At the age of twenty-one he engaged in the grocery and mercantile business at Burchard, Pawnee County, Neb., in which he continued for two years.

Desiring to enter the profession of law Mr. Corlett began to study in the office of Hon. George M. Humphrey, of Pawnee City. He was admitted to the bar in January, 1887, at Lincoln, Neb. Returning to Burchard he opened an office, and for two years carried on a general practice. Meantime he became actively identified with political affairs. In 1880 he had served as census enumerator, and later he held other local offices. In the county and state conventions of the Republican party he worked energetically for the men and measures he believed would best promote the party's welfare. He was an ardent admirer of James G. Blaine, whom he helped to nominate for the presidency.

In 1889 Mr. Corlett came to Monte Vista, where he has built up an important practice in all of the courts. In 1892 he was a delegate to the national convention at Minneapolis, being

MR. AND MRS. RICHARD HOULE.

alternate-at-large from Colorado. Since 1896 he has been county attorney, and also acts as town attorney. Besides his practice before the lower courts he has had one case before the United States court of appeals of St. Paul, and other cases in the higher courts. He is extensively interested in real estate and ranch property in Conejos, Costilla, Saguache and Rio Grande Counties. In his home place there are forty acres of land, with beautifully arranged grounds surrounding his residence, a brick structure, erected in 1895. One of the noticeable features of the place is a fishpond with trout and carp.

Fraternally Mr. Corlett is a member of Monte Vista Lodge No. 73, A. F. & A. M.; Bethlehem Chapter No. 13, R. A. M., Pawnee City, Neb.; and Mount Horeb Commandery No. 10, K. T., at Tecumseh, Neb. He is a member of the Christian Church at Monte Vista, in which he has officiated as a trustee and clerk. April 5, 1880, he married Mary E., daughter of George J. and Mary E. (Marshall) Stafford, of Nebraska, where she was reared, though born in Indiana. They are the parents of seven children, namely: Nellie I., who is her father's stenographer, and is also a talented and popular elocutionist; George M., Charles H., Abigail, Maude and Claude (twins), and Jennie.

RICHARD HOULE was an early settler in the Wet Mountain Valley, where he is engaged in farming and stock-raising. When he came here in 1873, the Indians had not yet departed for the more remote west, and the country was open and wild. He took up one hundred and sixty acres in what is now Custer County, and at once began to improve the land. Stock-raising has been his specialty. From John and W. R. Shafer, of Middletown, Butler County, Ohio, he purchased a bunch of Holstein cattle, which were the first ever shipped into this state. With these he began in the stock business, which he has since conducted on an increasing scale. Later he added by purchase to his original tract lying about twelve miles north of Westcliffe, until he now owns a farm of six hundred acres, while with others, he is interested in a ranch of sixteen hundred acres midway between his home and Westcliffe. The land is devoted to both farming and grazing. All of his property is amply provided with irrigation facilities, by means of natural lakes above timber line, that have been converted into reservoirs for the storage of water. He was one of the pioneers in the movement for the storing of water in this section, and has been more active than any other farmer in this work; at this writing he is interested in five reservoirs, at or above timber line.

A son of George and Eliza (Slader) Houle, our subject was born in Devonshire, England, February 4, 1850. He was reared to manhood on his father's farm and received his education principally in the Devon high school. When twenty-one years of age he came to the United States and settled in Livingston County, Ill., where he engaged in farming for one year. In the spring of 1873 he came to Colorado and has since resided on his present ranch. He is one of the extensive cattlemen of the county, and utilizes the products of his farm mainly for feed during the winter months.

Politically Mr. Houle is a Republican. He has steadfastly refused to accept nomination for any office, as his large interests require his undivided attention. The Methodist Church numbers him among its members. He is a stockholder in the creamery at Westcliffe and those at Cotopaxi, Hillside and Howard. His first marriage took place in January, 1876, and united him with Elizabeth Howard, of Devonshire, England. Eight children were born of their marriage, namely: Eliza, Richard S., George, James Garfield, Thomas, Emma, John and Ellen. After the death of his first wife in 1896 he was a second time married, being united with Sadie Ashton, of Canon City, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Moore) Ashton, natives of Wales and England respectively, and now residents of Canon City.

ROBERT J. CHAMBERS, a farmer and stock dealer residing on the Blanca River, nine miles southeast of Pagosa Springs, Archuleta County, was born in Green County, Wis., in 1845, a son of Thomas and Rebecca Chambers. At thirteen years of age he accompanied his parents to Knox County, Ill., where he attended public schools and grew to manhood. In 1867 he went to Missouri, where he engaged in farming. Two years later he removed to Labette County, Kan., where he entered land and carried on stock-raising, remaining in that place until he came to Colorado in 1878. The following year he settled permanently at Pagosa Springs, making his home in the town, while he conducted a stock and dairy ranch in the country. By home-

stead law, in 1882 he secured the land from which he has developed his present ranch, and here he has about three hundred head of cattle, besides a number of horses. His attention is given closely to ranching, in which occupation he has been successful.

The political affiliations of Mr. Chambers were with the Democratic party until 1884, when he identified himself with the Populists, and has since been actively identified with the town and county affairs of that organization. In 1888 he was elected county commissioner and served for three years, during which time he officiated as chairman of the board. Twice since then he has been a candidate for commissioner, but the first time was defeated by three votes and the second time by thirty votes. Since the organization of school district No. 5 he has been president of its board of directors, contributing by his energy and good judgment to the promotion of local educational interests. He is an active member of the Farmers' Alliance of this county.

In 1868 Mr. Chambers was united in marriage with Miss Anna McKinney, of Missouri, who died in 1891, leaving five children, viz.: Ernest; Effie, wife of W. O. Brown; Joseph; Urban; and Bessie, wife of Roy Sanderson. The present wife of Mr. Chambers was May Thompson, an estimable lady, and daughter of M. B. Thompson, of this county. By his second marriage he has one son, Carl Bryan, born December 27, 1898.

CHARLES T. LOVE, one of the most successful stockmen of El Paso County, owns a ranch of eleven hundred and twenty acres, situated in the eastern part of the county, thirty-seven miles southeast of Colorado Springs and twenty-five miles south of Calhan. Since settling here in 1896 he has improved and fenced the tract, upon which, as well as upon several sections of leased land, he engages in raising hay and stock. In order to provide water for the stock he has four wells and windmills. He makes a specialty of raising high-grade Shorthorns and Herefords, of which he has a large herd. Shipments of stock are made to Kansas City and Omaha, and fair prices are realized from the sales. Since 1875 his brand has been the letters LOV on the left side.

A resident of El Paso County since 1873, Mr. Love is a native of Cynthiana, Harrison County, Ky., and descends from Scotch and Irish ancestors. His grandfather, Samuel Love, in early days removed from Virginia to Kentucky, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising. He died when his son, Joel F., was a child of six years. The last-named was born in Cynthiana, Ky., and was there engaged in the dry-goods business and in stock-raising. About 1862 he removed to Illinois and settled in Paris, Edgar County, where he carried on a hardware business about eleven years. In 1873 he removed to Colorado and settled ten miles south of Colorado Springs, at the foot of Cheyenne Mountain, on Rock Creek. There he engaged in the stock business. After some years, his health being poor, he removed to Colorado Springs, and was appointed postmaster here under President Cleveland's administration. However, his health became so greatly impaired that he resigned in the second year of his term. He died in the spring of 1892, when sixty-five years of age.

The mother of our subject, whose maiden name was Mary E. Eads, was born in Bourbon County, Ky., and was a member of the family whose most distinguished representative was the builder of the Eads bridge. She is still living and makes her home with our subject. In religious belief she is a Methodist. Her mother was a Miss McMillan, whose father was an aide on the staff of General Washington. Our subject was one of three sons. His brother Harry, who was his partner, died in Colorado Springs; and the other brother, John, is engaged in mining at Steamboat Springs. Charles T. Love was born November 18, 1857. One of his earliest recollections is of the battle of Cynthiana, which was fought near his home. In 1862 the family removed to Paris, Ill., where he was educated in the grammar and high schools, but stopped school the year before graduating. In 1873 he accompanied his parents to Colorado. Three years later, with his brother, Harry, he located a ranch on this side of Cripple Creek. He soon became familiar with that entire stretch of country. Game was plentiful, and he frequently killed mountain lions, bears, buffaloes and deer, at places where are now some of the best claims of Cripple Creek. He and his brother homesteaded and pre-empted land, and became owners of eight hundred acres, which they fenced and irrigated, and on which they engaged in raising stock and hay.

After the death of his brother, our subject bought his interest and has since continued alone. He sold one hundred and sixty acres, leaving six

hundred and forty acres in the Mountain Meadow ranch, which is best known as Love's ranch. He still owns the property, but has leased it since 1896, when he removed to his present ranch on the plains. While in the mountains he was a member of the school board and served as its president. He assisted in forming district No. 57 and hauled logs for the first school house, to which he contributed liberally of time and means. Politically he is a Democrat. In addition to his other interests, he is a stockholder in mines in Cripple Creek.

April 15, 1884, near Lexington, Mo., Mr. Love married Miss Nancy D., daughter of Louis W. and Eliza P. Cox. Miss Cox was born near Lexington December 14, 1861, received her education at Woodland College, Independence, Mo., where she was graduated June 6, 1880. Her father, Louis Cox, is a successful farmer near Lexington, Mo., and is a son of Solomon Cox, who removed from Virginia to Missouri in early days and became a large land-owner and stockman.

Eliza P. (Fletcher) Cox, mother of Mrs. Love, is a daughter of James Fletcher, who was also a Virginian and pioneer of Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Love are the parents of six children: Mary E., born April 3, 1885; Eda R., September 18, 1887; Louis J., January 27, 1889; Lilian B., May 16, 1891; Milo R., February 10, 1895; and Nancy J., May 15, 1897.

DE WITT CLINTON TRAVIS, justice of the peace, is a well-known stock-raiser and ranchman of Saguache County, residing four miles east of Moffat. He was born in Westchester County, N. Y., in 1830, and is a descendant of one of three brothers who came to America from England prior to the Revolutionary war, settling upon a grant of land given them in Westchester County by King George. During the Revolution David Travis held the command of captain. His son John was born in Westchester County, and followed farming and cattle-raising. In politics he was a Whig. By his marriage to Margaret Ferris, of Stamford, Conn., he had three children, viz.: DeWitt Clinton, named in honor of the famous statesman, whom John Travis ardently admired; David, deceased; and Eliza, who married Joseph Travis and resides in Saguache County. A son of this sister, George C. Travis, was a member of the firm of J. J. Little & Co., who printed Grant's Memoirs, with one edition of six hundred thousand volumes.

Early in life our subject began to assist in the cultivation of the homestead. When sixteen years of age he entered the store of Louis Bell, of Sing Sing, where he remained for five years, meantime learning the mercantile business thoroughly. In 1852, seized with the gold fever, he started for California, crossing the Isthmus of Panama over what is now the route of the Panama canal. After thirty-five days he reached his destination. He was acquainted with James and D. O. Mills, and by them was induced to go to Columbia, where they held interests. In that section of country he began mining on his own account. He was one of the projectors of the Columbia Stanislaus River Water Company, who brought water sixty miles through the mountain to the mines, at an expense, when completed, of $1,250,000, although the estimated cost had been $350,000. They had one continuous flume along some cliffs, fourteen miles in length, where it was impossible to build a ditch, as the creek was over one hundred feet below. They crossed the river with a flume, one hundred and ninety-two feet high, and built a tunnel through a mountain three-quarters of a mile in length to take the water through. Owing to litigation concerning this flume he lost his interest in it. For three years he bought gold dust in the town of Columbia, after which he bought an interest in silver mines in Aurora, Nev., one of which was the noted Real Del Monte. With his partners he put up a mill which was excelled by only one mill in the state and which contained all the modern improvements, running forty tons of ore a day, with thirty grinding pans and fifteen amalgamators. Stock in this mine at one time sold as high as $500 a share, but the ore finally gave out and Mr. Travis lost considerable through depreciation in value.

From Nevada Mr. Travis went down to the Owens River Valley in southern California to secure some petroleum springs he had heard of, and on the way he stopped at Fort Independence. At Owens Lake he met two men coming up, one of whom asked him to stop at his place on an errand. Here the man offered to trade him some "jerked" meat for some of his bacon. Later he ascertained that this "jerked" meat was human flesh, a part of the body of the original owner (Rodger), who had been killed and served up afterward to the traveling people by the then occupant, King, who was convicted of the crime and hung. Not liking that sort of meat he refused it, but gave the man

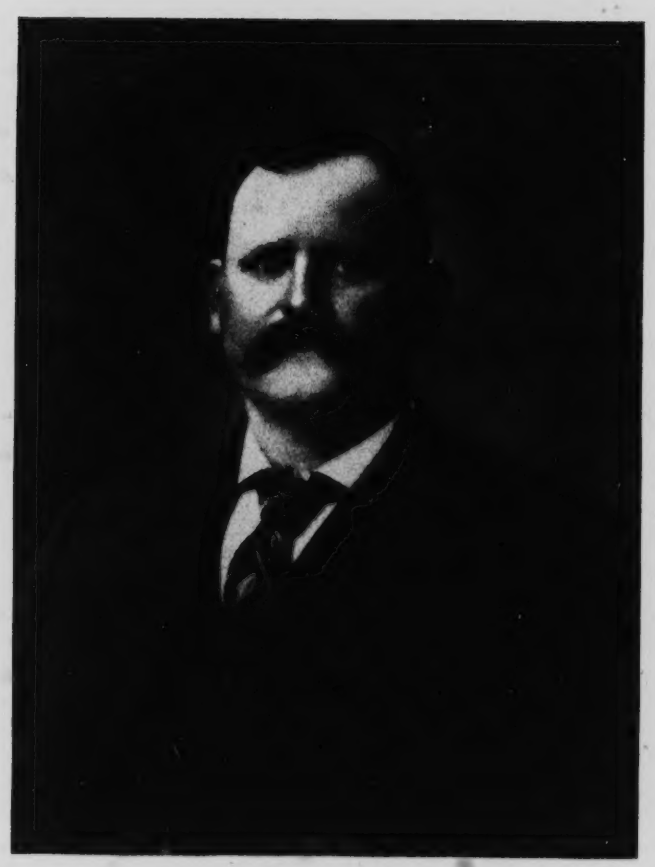
some bacon. He crossed Walker Pass and struck a new mining town called Havillah, where he met some old friends who were prospering there. He bought an adjacent mine which promised well. The first crushing of ore paid $83 per ton, but when in fifty feet the supply was exhausted, so he sold out for what he could get.

From Havillah, in 1866, Mr. Travis came to Colorado. Mr. Bruckner, who patented the process for desulphizing ore, wanted him to introduce the process in this state. Upon his arrival in Central City the miners had become tired of trying, without success, so many processes, but they offered to take hold of it if he would prove its merits. Not having the money himself, he wrote Mr. Bruckner, who came out and put up the works in Georgetown, which have been a success ever since.

After looking at some mines in Georgetown Mr. Travis decided there was no opening for him at that camp, so he went on to Bear River. He bought some oxen to pack supplies and butcher after getting there. With him he carried $900 worth of supplies, but as the oxen would not pack the goods he traded them for mules. Crossing Berthoud Pass into Middle Park, with constant rain to contend with, he slowly proceeded on his way. At Hot Sulphur Springs he met a band of Indians and some miners, who reported that their objective point was a humbug, so they decided to go no further. They traded their supplies to the Indians for buckskins, which he took to Denver, but instead of getting the amount he expected, he was paid only $2.50. He opened two meat markets in Denver, one on F street, the other on Arapahoe, in which he aimed to keep the best kinds of meats. To illustrate the prices then in vogue one circumstance may be given: a man coming west brought twelve turkeys, which Mr. Travis bought for $8 each. For the choice of the first two he was paid $30 by Amos Steck, ex-mayor of Denver, and for the balance $12 each. The man who paid $30 for the two turkeys bought a town lot for $2.50 and in twenty years' time sold it for $65,000. Lots that Mr. Travis advised Mr. Bruckner to buy for $300 or $400 afterward sold for as high as $60,000.

At the first fair given in Denver Mr. Travis bought for $50 the calf that took the first premium. He butchered it, and, when dressed, it weighed four hundred and eighty pounds; the most of it he sold at thirty or thirty-five cents a pound, clearing over $50 on it. In a lot of calves he brought from the Arkansas one got away and was not found for some time; when he found it and had it butchered the meat was quite dark and lean, but by marking it buffalo calf he not only made some money, but played a practical joke on the people, one man coming for it three times, saying it was the best buffalo he ever ate. He bought as high as five hundred pounds of trout from one man. These were packed in a dry-goods box and frozen. He paid $75 for them and received from sixty cents to $1 a pound for the entire lot. He continued in business until the Union Pacific Railroad was built through to Cheyenne, Wyo., when there was a general exodus from Denver and his trade decreased materially. Selling out he went to Granite, near Leadville, where he engaged in mining; he had bought some mines by examination of specimens reported to have come from them, but after he had investigated the mines he found them worthless, the specimens having been brought from other mines.

When the cattle-raising business began to attract general attention Mr. Travis was induced to come to the San Luis Valley by Governor Gilpin, who owned the grant and offered him land at government price. In 1869 he sent a man to the valley to locate some land for him adjoining the grant and build him a house. At the same time he wrote Governor Gilpin, with whom he was acquainted, inquiring his price for three thousand acres on Crestone Creek. The governor replied that he would meet him a certain day at Mr. Wales' place, which he did, but finally told him he had offered the land to parties in Europe. Mr. Travis then settled on the San Isabel, which he named and of which he was the first settler. He erected the first house in the county that had a shingle roof. His nearest neighbor was Ed Wales, four miles distant, and the nearest post-office was Saguache, thirty miles away. Indians roamed at will in bands of three or four hundred, up and down the valley. All the surroundings were those of primitive days. Adding to his land from time to time, he now controls seven thousand acres of his own and state lands, upon which he raises as much as eleven hundred tons of hay for feed. His wheat, oats and barley received premiums at the World's Fair, and he was given a medal and diploma bearing his name; at state fairs where he has exhibited he has invariably won noticeable recognition. He raised the first



EDWARD FARR.

peaches grown in this valley and received $5 each for his first crop, having had an offer for that amount made by a lady who thought it impossible to raise peaches here. At one fair he took eleven premiums, and at another six premiums out of seven exhibits. He has raised cabbages weighing twenty-five pounds, rutabagas weighing twenty-eight pounds, beets from eighteen to twenty pounds, and potatoes five and one-fourth pounds. One stool of oats from one seed on his ranch branched out into one hundred and fifty perfect stems, with perfect heads, with an average of two hundred and forty oats on each stem, making thirty six thousand oats from one seed.

The ranch has four different artesian wells used for watering stock, besides the running water from creeks. Several of the fields are three miles long and two or three miles wide. It is principally used for stock grazing, and Mr. Travis has had as many as twelve hundred head of cattle on the ranch at one time. The grain that he raises is used exclusively for feed in winter. He was one of the company that founded the town of Saguache, in which he built one of the first houses. For twenty-six years he has been postmaster at San Isabel. He was reared a Whig and now inclines toward the Republican party, but in local matters votes for the best man, irrespective of party. He has never been a candidate for office, but at the solicitation of his friends accepted the position of justice of the peace for the convenience of his neighbors. April 22, 1895, he was appointed inspector for Saguache County of the state board of agriculture, which position he has held ever since. In 1877 he married Mary A., daughter of Henry and Martha Pratt, of Pontiac, Mich. He has no children of his own, but has adopted a son, Frank, now eleven years of age.

EDWARD FARR, sheriff of Huerfano County, has successfully engaged in the cattle business for years, in fact, ever since he was a boy. It was in 1887 that he came to this county with a herd of cattle and here he has since engaged in the stock business, being the owner of a fine ranch near Walsenburg, and another ranch near Springer, N. M. As his partner in the raising of cattle and horses he has a brother, Jefferson B. Farr, the firm title being Farr Brothers. For some years, and until 1897, the firm carried on a meat business in Walsenburg, this being an adjunct of their stock industry.

Born in southern Texas in 1864, Mr. Farr is a son of David H. and Martha Ann (Hurston) Farr, natives respectively of Illinois and Indiana. His father, who went south in early days, was one of the pioneers of Texas, where he has since carried on a stock business. During the Civil war he served as captain of a company of Texas rangers, organized to suppress the Indians. His wife died in 1878, aged fifty-four years. Of their twelve children, six are now living, Edward being the youngest of the entire family. When a boy he attended the public schools of Austin, Tex. At the age of sixteen he embarked in the cattle business, and with a cattle train went northwest to Montana, where he spent the winter of 1880-81 on a ranch. In the spring he went to New Mexico, where he followed ranching for six years, becoming the owner of a large bunch of cattle. From New Mexico he moved his cattle into Huerfano County.

As an active participant in Republican politics, Mr. Farr has become well known throughout his county. In 1895 he was elected sheriff, and two years later was re-elected. Prior to his election to this office he served as deputy sheriff, deputy treasurer, and other positions of a similar nature. For the work of sheriff his long experience of frontier life admirably fits him, as do also his coolness in danger and his sound business judgment. In fraternal relations he is connected with Wajatoya Tribe of Red Men and the Woodmen of the World. In 1896 he was united in marriage with Miss Nellie A. Hern, who was born in New Mexico, but at the time of her marriage was living in Kansas City. They are the parents of a daughter, Edwina E.

JOHN J. ABENDSCHAN, proprietor of a general mercantile store at Las Animas, came to Bent County in 1887 and opened a store at Caddoa, where he conducted a fair business. From there, in 1889, he came to Las Animas and in 1893 erected the building in which he has since carried on a large trade in dry goods, groceries, shoes, hats and caps. He is a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, and was born June 11, 1841, to the union of Jacob and Rachel (Riner) Abendschan, being the youngest of their seven children. He and his sister, Catherine, were the only members of the family who attained mature years, and he now alone survives.

Since 1846 Mr. Abendschan has made his home in the United States. July 22, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Thirty-ninth Ohio Infantry, and

remained in the service until the close of the war, when he received an honorable discharge. Besides numerous skirmishes, he took part in seventeen battles. He was at Corinth and Chattanooga and accompanied Sherman to the sea. At Kenesaw Mountain he was shot through the right shoulder, the bone being broken; he lay on the battlefield all night and the following day was taken to a hospital at Marietta, Ga., and two weeks later transferred to Rome, Ga. After a time he was sent home on a furlough. This was in July, 1864; he had been previously wounded, in May of the same year, at Dallas, Ga., where he received a flesh wound in the right leg. He did not permit this wound to keep him long from his command, but returned to service before it had healed.

On his return home after the war Mr. Abendschan engaged in the tannery business. April 8, 1866, he married Miss Catherine Sudder, who was born in Germany and accompanied her parents to America, settling in Washington County, Ohio. For five years Mr. Abendschan continued in the tannery business, but then sold out and started a fertilizing plant, manufacturing fertilizer from bones. This business he carried on successfully for seven years. In 1888 he moved to Stanton County, Kan., where he engaged in farming on a claim he had homesteaded. During his two years' residence there he lost considerable money. Concluding it would be unwise to remain there longer, in 1887 he came to Colorado and settled in Bent County, where he now resides.

Mr. and Mrs. Abendschan are the parents of six children, namely: Catherine, Mrs. Hugo Schneider, of Las Animas, who has one child; Jacob, a farmer of Bent County, who is married and has three children; Tillie, who died at nineteen years of age and is buried at Las Animas; Henry, who lives at Las Animas, is married and has one child; Anna, at home with her parents; and Victor, who died in Las Animas at the age of twelve years. All of the children were born in Ohio and received good educations in common schools.

Since voting for President Lincoln, our subject has always adhered to the Republican party and its principles. He is deeply interested in school work and, as treasurer of the school board, has done all within his power to promote the educational interests of his home town. He was reared in the Lutheran faith, but is now identified with the Presbyterian Church. While in Ohio he served as treasurer of his church, but has declined official positions in the church here. He is past commander of the Grand Army Post No. 69, and has attended various national reunions, and in company with old comrades of war days, has reviewed the past and renewed its associations over many a campfire.

GEORGE BERNARD, of Colorado Springs, president and manager of the Elkton Consolidated Mining and Milling Company, and one of the successful operators in the Cripple Creek district, was born in Illinois, of Virginian descent, and, remotely, of French extraction. His grandfather, Valentine, a native of Fluvanna County, Va., was a soldier in the war of 1812 and an aide on the staff of General Jackson. The horse used on the occasion of his ride from home to the inaugural ceremonies in Washington was purchased by Mr. Bernard for General Jackson. After the war was ended he removed to Tennessee, and later became a pioneer farmer of Adams County, Ill. He spent his last days in Platte County, Mo., where he died about 1890, at ninety-six years of age. In religion he was identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

James M. Bernard, our subject's father, was born in Tennessee and for years engaged in farming and stock-raising in Adams County, Ill. In 1865, removing to Missouri, he settled in Clay County, where he became a large stockman and also served as county judge. At the age of seventy-seven years, he is still living, retired, in Smithville. His wife, who is also living, was Caroline E. Wagy, a native of Ohio and daughter of Henry Wagy, of German descent. Her father, who was born in Ohio, settled upon a farm in Adams County, Ill., and there remained until his death.

The family of James M. and Caroline E. Bernard consisted of six sons and one daughter, of whom all are living but one son. George, who was born August 15, 1851, was reared in Illinois until fourteen years of age, when he removed to Clay County, Mo. His education was such as the common schools afforded. He engaged in farming in Clay County until 1886, when he came to Colorado and settled in Colorado Springs. Until 1891 he carried on a grocery business, and on selling it, at the time of the Cripple Creek excitement, he turned his attention to mining, in which, however, he did not meet with success

until January, 1892. He located the Monarch claim and organized the Monarch Mining Company, of which he has been general manager ever since. In the spring of 1892 he bought an interest in the Elkton mine and incorporated the Elkton Mining and Milling Company, of which he has since been president and general manager. He was interested in the Walter mine, for which, however, there were rival claimants; their difficulties were finally adjusted by the organization of the Walter Mining Company, with Mr. Bernard as general manager, and through his skillful management the matter of rival claims was amicably and satisfactorily adjusted. The property is one of the most valuable in Cripple Creek and has been developed with great profit to the owners. He is also a director and stockholder in other mining properties in the same district, among them the El Paso Gold Mining Company, on Beacon Hill, which owns three claims.

Besides his mining interests, Mr. Bernard owns a ranch of twenty-seven hundred acres near Eastonville, and twenty-four miles from Colorado Springs. The land is fenced and has an abundance of springs, water from which is carried by pipes to the corral and house. Upon this place Mr. Bernard raises Polled-Angus cattle, having probably as fine a herd of that grade of stock as can be found in Colorado. About five hundred acres of the land are devoted to general farming, and, being within the rain belt, potatoes and grain are successfully raised.

Politically Mr. Bernard is a Democrat, and in religion belongs to the Christian Church, of which he is a trustee. He built and now occupies a residence at No. 601 North Tejon street. In Platte County, Mo., he married Miss Lucy F. Karr, who was born there, her father, William, having removed from Kentucky to a farm in Platte County.

JOSE M. ARCHULETA, JR., the leading business man of Lumberton, N. M., and the owner of large property interests in Archuleta County, Colo., was born in Conejos County, this state, April 26, 1858, a son of Jose Manuel Archuleta, Sr., who was a pioneer of this section of the state. In 1876 he removed from Conejos to what is now Archuleta County and took up land on the Navajo River, where he was one of the earliest settlers and engaged in farming and stock-raising. With him from Conejos he brought five hundred head of sheep and seventeen cows, which herd he has increased until he now owns fifteen hundred head of cattle and seventy thousand head of sheep, being the largest stock dealer in Archuleta County, where he owns two thousand acres. In addition he conducts a general store at Lumberton, and owns fifteen hundred acres in Conejos County, where he has six hundred head of cattle. Since 1890 he has had the government contract to furnish beef to the Apache Indian reservation, which he has supplied with four hundred head each year.

In 1885, upon the separation of Archuleta from Conejos County, Mr. Archuleta was elected county judge, on the Republican ticket, and this office he filled until 1892, when he resigned to turn his attention wholly to business. At first he carried on business at Amargo, N. M., but moved to Lumberton in 1893. In 1898 he erected a roller mill, with a capacity of fifty barrels of flour daily; he has also built the only mill in Archuleta County. In 1896 he was elected to represent the counties of Rio Arriba, Taos and San Jaun in the New Mexico legislature, where he served for two years. In 1876 he married Genevieve Gomez, who died in 1890, leaving a daughter, her namesake. In 1893 Mr. Archuleta married Miss Eduviges Salazar, by whom he has two children, Jose M. and Eduviges.

PROF. JOHN L. BOGGS. The name of this gentleman has been long associated with the professional and commercial interests of Pueblo County and his life history forms an essential part of the annals of this section of the state. Over thirty years ago he located on the present site of Beulah, the first man to make a settlement there, and since that time he has been a leader in many of the movements which have resulted in the upbuilding and improvement of the town. He is a western man by birth, training and preference, and is thoroughly imbued with the true western spirit of progress.

Mr. Boggs was born in Calloway County, near Jefferson City, Mo., in 1823, and spent his early life on a farm in that locality. For many years his father, Lawrence, practiced law in Missouri, but his last days were spent in Lynn County, Ore. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Newsom, was of German lineage. The subject of this review attended the public schools until sixteen years of age and then entered Columbia College, in Boone County, Mo., where

he was graduated in 1839 at the head of his class, which numbered thirty-seven members. He took the first prize as an orator and throughout his entire life has been distinguished for his oratorical ability. On the completion of his college course he resumed farming, but later engaged in merchandising and subsequently practiced law in Missouri until about thirty-five years of age.

In 1860, the year prior to the territorial organization, Mr. Boggs came to Colorado. He represented Douglas County in the first legislature and took an active part in formulating the early policy of the territory. Subsequently he practiced law in Denver and won many noted forensic combats when pitted against such celebrated lawyers as Judge Hallett and others. In 1864 he participated in the Indian war, raising the Third Colorado Regiment to fight the red men, for which he receives a substantial pension. About that time he was connected with a stage line and telegraph office, and in 1868 he made the first settlement in Beulah, where he has since made his home with the exception of one year spent in the vicinity of Pueblo. Here he has dealt in stock and also practiced law to a greater or less extent. He has a comprehensive knowledge of the science of jurisprudence and has enjoyed a fair clientage. He has considerable ability as a phrenologist, and has followed that profession to some extent.

He was first married in 1841, when Elizabeth Graham became his wife. After her death he was again married, in 1860, his second union being with Fannie E. Skinner, who has also passed away. His present wife was in maidenhood Pearl C. Windett. He is the father of five sons: David W., who is living in southern Colorado; Louis G., of California; Oliver L., who is financially interested in a stage line in Arizona; George B., who is engaged in mining in Rio Grande, Colo.; and John D., a physician of Winchester, Okla. There are also seven grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

Our subject has been connected with the public interests of Pueblo County, has served as deputy sheriff for sixteen years, was deputy assessor for six years, justice of the peace three terms, and when in Douglas County filled the office of county commissioner for two terms. He has ever discharged his duties with marked promptness and fidelity, and has won the high commendation of all concerned. In politics he was first a Whig, and on the dissolution of that party became a Republican. He has since been identified with the latter organization, but now belongs to the free silver wing. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is deeply interested in all movements and measures which tend to elevate mankind. His services are in frequent demand at the Fourth of July celebrations in Beulah Valley and he is an effective, earnest, entertaining and instructive speaker. His life has been well spent and in all business transactions his name is synonymous with honorable dealing. He enjoys the confidence and good will of his fellow-men, and his life may well serve as an ensample to the present, as well as future generations.

GEORGE BAUER. There is no citizen of Mancos who has been so intimately connected with its growth as the subject of this sketch, who is one of the leading business men of the place and one of the large real-estate owners of Montezuma County. When he came here, in April, 1881, he brought with him from Durango a stock of goods, which he placed in an old and roofless blacksmith's shop. Soon, however, he removed them to a log house, 12x18, which he had erected. The original stock carried did not exceed in value $1,500, but was gradually increased. In 1883 he built his present store building, which is the largest in the village, and he now carries a stock worth $30,000, besides which he engages in a general banking business, and also owns interests in mines on La Plata Mountain. In 1886 he erected a fine brick residence, the best in the town, in addition to which he owns a large body of real estate in Mancos and a ranch of two hundred and thirty acres, on which he engages in stock-raising.

A son of Conrad and Elizabeth Bauer, the subject of this sketch was born in Siegen, Prussia, in 1848. In 1865 he accompanied his parents to America and settled with them in Homer, La Salle County, Ill., but after three years he left there and secured employment on the Union Pacific Railroad in Utah. In 1869 he went to Linn County, Kan., where he followed farming. Later he was employed in a sawmill in Montgomery County, Kan. His next venture was the taking of masonry contracts, in which he continued until he came to Colorado, in June, 1872. For a short time he followed his trade in Denver, after which he was employed on the masonry work of the People's Bank building in Pueblo. In the fall

DOC FRANKLIN CLARK.

of 1872 he went to Fairplay and engaged in mining in South Park, at the head of the Platte River. In the fall of 1872 he went to Manitou and there worked at his trade until May, 1873. Next, going to the then new town of Del Norte he worked at his trade and also prospected in the hills. From there, in 1877, he went to Lake City and erected the First National Bank building in that place. Returning to Del Norte he remained there until the spring of 1880. He then joined a party that went out to explore the north fork of the Gunnison River and its head waters; this party was officially reported killed by Indians, but after seventy days they returned to Del Norte.

In Silverton, to which point Mr. Bauer moved his family, he built some of the first houses. In the fall of 1880 he moved to Durango and opened a small store, but in April of the next year came to Mancos, his present home. During all the years of his residence in Colorado he has been interested in mining. In 1875 he made a trip to the Henry Mountains, Utah, where he spent ninety days in prospecting. He now operates the Sundown gold mine in La Plata Mountain, which is proving productive. He is also owner of a part-interest in the Comstock mine, La Plata County, which was formerly owned by Captain Morse, A. L. Root and Mr. Parrott, of San Francisco.

Politically Mr. Bauer is a silver Republican. When Montezuma was cut off from La Plata County, in 1888, Governor Cooper appointed him a member of the board of commissioners. In 1894 he was elected mayor of Mancos, which office he filled, by re-election, for three years. On the 1st of April, 1899, he was appointed colonel and aid-de-camp on the staff of Governor Thomas. In 1876 he married Augusta E. Schulz, by whom he has two children: John F.; and Paulina, a student in the school of music connected with the University of Denver. Mrs. Bauer was born in Germany, a daughter of Carl Schulz, who emigrated to the United States in 1872 and settled in Colorado, being a pioneer of what is now Georgetown, Clear Creek County. Later he moved to Del Norte, where he engaged in contracting and building. He built many houses through the entire San Juan country. His home is now in Anderson County, Kan.

The life of Mr. Bauer has been one of usefulness and industry. His record for integrity and honor in all the relations of life has given him a hold upon the community which all might desire to share. In everything connected with the development and prosperity of the county he takes an active interest, and as a business man he stands in the foremost ranks of Montezuma County's citizens. All of his property in Mancos and throughout this region has been accumulated by honest toil and good management, and shows that he is a man of fine business ability.

DOC FRANKLIN CLARK, who is engaged in the stock business on the Upper Saguache and is considered one of the most extensive cattlemen of Saguache County, belongs to a family that has long been identified with American history. His grandfather, Henry, built a blockhouse at Wheeling, W. Va., where the father, Daniel, was born. The latter was for many years employed as a pilot on the river from Wheeling to Louisville, and was on the first boat that made this trip. Afterward he was engaged in various occupations, carrying on a farm in Ohio, etc., but for about sixty years his principal occupation was following the river. Though he was admitted to the bar, he gave but little attention to the profession of law. He was a man who stood high among the people, which fact is evidenced by his election as a member of congress.

By the marriage of Daniel Clark to Mary Henthorn, of Ohio, eight children were born, of whom six are still living, namely: Hannibal W., a farmer in Illinois; Angeline, who married James C. Walton, and now resides at Grand View, Ohio; Amanda, wife of Mathew Atkinson, who won a record for valor in the Civil war; Nancy, who married J. M. Sheets, of Paris, Ill., a colonel in the war; Mrs. Caroline Cowen, whose husband is a physician in Ohio; and Doc Franklin, who was born in Ohio, November 11, 1834.

After having acquired his education in the college at Marietta, Ohio, our subject engaged in farming in Ohio, but soon removed to Paris, Ill., and later engaged in building a plank road in Missouri, through the sunken lands; this road was known as the Point Pleasant and Dunklin County plank road. In 1872 he came to Colorado, and after four years in mining at Georgetown, he came to Saguache County, where he embarked in farming, teaming and stock-raising. In 1885 he bought his present place of sixteen hundred acres, to which he moved. The land, which is especially adapted for the raising of hay, has several creeks which furnish an abundance of

fresh water. When he bought the property it produced only fifty tons, but through his oversight, in 1898, twelve hundred tons were raised, all of which is used for feed for his stock. He is one of the most extensive and successful stockmen in the county and at this writing has eighteen hundred head on his place. His cattle pasture for nine miles along the Saguache and adjoining creeks. In addition to the stock business he has assisted in the development of the mining interests of the state and is now interested in mining in the Kirby.

Politically a Democrat, our subject has frequently been tendered offices by his party, but these he has always refused. Since 1860 he has been a member of the Masonic Order. November 25, 1858, he married Lavinia Lovcy, of Ohio. They became the parents of three sons and two daughters, viz.: Zachary T. and Henry, who are partners in the ranching and stock business in this county; Clara, Mrs. Jacob Greenwalt, of Colorado Springs; Gertie, who married in this county and died here; and George L., a stock-raiser of this locality. The family reside in Saguache, but necessarily much of our subject's time is spent on his ranch and in the oversight of his large cattle interests.

ANDREW W. JOHNSSON, secretary and general manager of the Bent County Melon Growers' Association, resides on section 5, township 23, range 52 west, near Las Animas. The association with which he is intimately connected was organized in the fall of 1897 by H. B. Carter, George Peck, Joseph Macey, J. D. Mitchell, J. D. Rhodes and A. W. Johnsson, the object of the organization being to develop the melon industry and to superintend the marketing of the product, as well as secure the protection of the melon growers. The membership, which was originally fifteen, has increased to seventy-seven. Of this association Mr. Johnsson has been a director from the beginning and secretary and manager since 1898. During the latter year they shipped about twenty-eight car loads of melons, their products going to almost every part of the United States. That the organization has been of material benefit the result of the first year's shipments will show. During the preceding year all shipments were made by individuals, by express, and after the season was over the person who raised the melons and shipped them owed the express company $120 in addition to what the melons had brought. During the first year of the association, those who raised melons cleared on an average forty cents a crate, which means that about $60 were cleared to an acre.

A son of Alexander and Louisa (Johnson) Johnsson, the subject of this sketch was born at Andover, Henry County, Ill., March 7, 1859. He remained on a farm in Henry County until he was sixteen. After completing the public-school studies he entered Augustana College at Rock Island, and remained there until within four months of the time for graduation, when poor health obliged him to leave school. Afterward he began to teach, and this occupation he followed for twelve years, teaching the English, Swedish and German languages and music. While in college he was leader of the band, and afterward taught band music as a specialty.

Coming to Colorado in 1894, Mr. Johnsson decided to settle in Las Animas. Here he taught one term of school, and then bought his present property, comprising one hundred and seventy-two acres. August 4, 1897, he married Miss Esther C. Johnson, of Stanton, Iowa, where they were married. She is a daughter of J. A. and Christina (Swansen) Johnson. Politically Mr. Johnsson is a Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for James Garfield in 1880. He took an active interest in the campaign of 1896, and when the Republicans gained the victory he was made deputy county treasurer, which office he filled for two years. In the fall of 1897 he was nominated by the Republicans of the county for treasurer, but was defeated by nineteen votes. He has served his party as a delegate to various conventions, and was at one time chosen a delegate to the state convention, but did not attend. In the Lutheran Church, of which he has long been a member, he has long held the position of organist and has also served as Sunday-school superintendent.

BURTON MOORE, deceased, was for many years identified with the early development of Pueblo County, and owned and operated the ranch near Rye where his widow still resides. He was born in South Carolina in 1818, and was reared on a farm in that state, while his studies were pursued in its public schools. When a young man he moved to Georgia and was there married in 1844 to Miss M. E. Blythe, a native of North Carolina, and a daughter of James and Martha (Nilson) Blythe, of South Carolina. Her

father was a minister of the Baptist Church, and for many years was engaged in preaching in North Carolina. Mrs. Moore spent her early life in that state and was educated in private schools.

After their marriage our subject and his wife located in Georgia, and there continued to reside until 1871, which year witnessed their arrival in Pueblo County, Colo. Here Mr. Moore secured a tract of government land, and to its improvement and cultivation he devoted his energies until called from this life. The farm contains one hundred and fifty acres, which he fenced, and he built there a good residence, barns and other outbuildings. Besides this valuable property Mrs. Moore owns eighty acres recently purchased.

To Mr. and Mrs. Moore there were born six children, four sons and two daughters, namely: Manning, who lives near the homestead; Lee; Julius Burton; Samuel, a resident of Florence, Colo.; Marcella, wife of Joseph Hendricks, of Texas; Missouri, wife D. Wolsey; and John. There are also about twenty grandchildren.

Politically Mr. Moore was a life-long supporter of the Democracy, and cast his first presidential vote for James K. Polk. During the Civil war he joined the Confederate army as a member of the Twenty-third Georgia Infantry, and was in the service nearly all through that struggle. He was an active and influential member of the Baptist Church, and served as its deacon for some time. He died in February, 1885, at the age of sixty-seven years, honored and respected by all who knew him.

NORMAN H. CHAPMAN, M. D. While he is a prominent and successful physician, this profession by no means represents the limit of Dr. Chapman's activities. He is manager of the drug corporation of The Weiss-Chapman Drug Company at Monte Vista, Rio Grande County, where he resides, and is a member of the same company, operating branch establishments at Del Norte and Creede. He is president of the Monte Vista Gas and Electric Light Company, in the organization of which he took a leading part; and serves as president of the Driving Park Association, with which he has been identified for a number of years.

Born in Rockville, Conn., October 9, 1855, Dr. Chapman is a son of Denison and Marietta (Hyde) Chapman, both of Connecticut birth. His father, who was an architect and builder, removed to Illinois in 1858 and settled at Galesburg, where he followed his chosen occupation until his death in March, 1894. Of the two children comprising the family, the only daughter, Rosa C., is the wife of Warren M. Barker, of Chicago. The only son, our subject, received his education in Knox College, Galesburg, from which he graduated in 1876. He then entered Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, where he conducted his studies until graduating in 1879. Desiring to obtain still further professional advantages, he entered the Philadelphia Orthopedic Hospital and Infirmary for Nervous Diseases, where he served as interne eighteen months, covering two terms. Afterward he served one term in the Pennsylvania Hospital of Philadelphia.

Going to Kansas City, Mo., Dr. Chapman took the chair of mental and nervous diseases in the medical department of the University of Kansas City, where he remained for two years, but was obliged then to resign on account of failing health. In the latter part of 1882 he came to Colorado, and settled at Summitville, where he engaged in practice and at the same time, in partnership with Louis Weiss, established a drug store. While there he was appointed postmaster by President Garfield. Having established stores at Del Norte and Monte Vista, in February, 1888, he left Summitville, at which time the title of the firm was changed from Ford, Chapman & Weiss to The Weiss-Chapman Drug Company, with stores at Del Norte, Monte Vista and Creede. Under this title the business has since been conducted. Besides a complete supply of drugs, the firm carry stationery, books, jewelry, queensware, crockery, paints, oils, wall paper, glass, etc. They erected the store they now occupy in Monte Vista and purchased their store building in Del Norte. The first store they erected in Creede was burned down, inflicting a loss of $13,000; afterward a new building was erected.

For some years the doctor has confined his practice to town and office work, not caring to take long drives into the country. While he is a Republican, he has avoided political life and has not identified himself with public affairs. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias and Knight Templar Masons. He is a member of the International Association of Railway Surgeons and the American Academy of Medicine. Besides his private practice he acts

as local surgeon for the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad and is president of the pension board of examining surgeons. In September, 1896, he married Julia Shreve, daughter of Mrs. Rebecca Shreve, of El Paso, Ill., and they occupy a comfortable residence in Monte Vista, which the doctor bought and remodeled. He has one son, Norman S. Chapman.

PERRY M. CRITES, patrolman for the Fort Lyon Canal Company, resides on section 28, township 22, range 53 west, near Fredonia, Bent County. About 1891 he purchased eighty acres where he now lives and this property he has improved, having a substantial residence, good farm buildings and five acres planted to trees. From time to time he has added to his holdings until his landed possessions now aggregate five hundred and sixty acres in one body, the larger part of which is convenient for irrigation purposes. He has made a specialty of raising sheep, of which he handles between one thousand and fifteen hundred head.

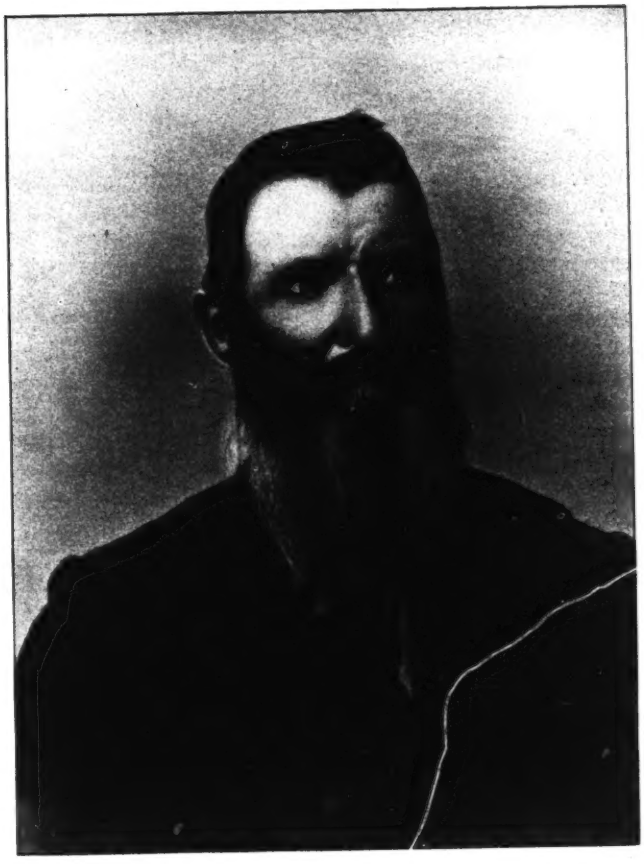
February 3, 1861, our subject was born in Preston County, Va., a son of Leonard and Elizabeth Crites. The place of his birth was in the midst of the stirring events that rendered the early '60s memorable in our country's history. Some troops established headquarters on the home farm, in order that superintendence could be exercised over some trestle work near by, and the soldiers burned fences and devastated the place in general. For that reason the father moved his family to Lewis County, the same state. When our subject was eight years of age they moved to Black Hawk County, Iowa, and there remained until he was nineteen, when settlement was made and a homestead entered, in Sumner County, Kan. Later the father went to Lane County, Kan., and there died in 1887. His wife died in Colorado in 1893.

At the time of removing to Kansas our subject was ready to begin life's battles for himself. He began to be interested in the sheep business, starting on a small scale, but increasing gradually. He came to Bent County in the spring of 1888 and homesteaded land on Adobe Creek, where he lived for eight months. In this county, in 1888, he married Mrs. Anna E. (Grant) Crites. The following year he became superintendent of the Riverside ditch. He also rented land west of Las Animas and for three years engaged in farming there. In 1891 he came to his present property, which, with its additions of land and improvements in the way of buildings, etc., constitutes a valuable homestead. Interested in public affairs, he has worked actively in the ranks of the Republican party, which he has represented in various conventions. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church and a deacon of the congregation. He has won his way to prosperity by honest effort and unvarying industry, and has gained a competence and a position of influence among the people of Bent County. To such men as he, shrewd, industrious and intelligent, his county is indebted for the progress it is making in the various lines of activity.

JOHN W. BENT, treasurer of Prowers County and a prominent citizen of Lamar, has been identified with the developments of southeastern Colorado for some years. He is one of that class of self-reliant men who commenced life without means, and by uniform industry, economy and sobriety secured a competency. What he has accomplished has been by persistent toil and by living a life of frugality. Both in private affairs and as a county official, he is recognized as an honorable man, who strives to do equal and exact justice to all. Among the local improvements in which he has been interested was the platting of Bent's addition to Lamar, known as Cottage Place, which he owns and which was laid out January 1, 1898.

The parents of Mr. Bent were J. M. and Bertha (Barnes) Bent, natives of the province of New Brunswick, Canada, who came to the states in 1870 and settled in Girard, Kan. They are now conducting the National hotel in Salina, Kan. Our subject was born in New Brunswick November 23, 1864. He was left in New Brunswick when his parents removed to Kansas, and did not join them until 1873. He grew to manhood in Girard and received a common-school education. After he left school he commenced to learn the tinner's trade, which he followed for four years. Afterward he was assistant bookkeeper for a firm in Anthony, Kan., and later for five years was similarly employed in Kansas City.

Coming to Lamar in 1892, Mr. Bent was employed as bookkeeper for a land and irrigation company, and was also, for almost one year, a partner with M. Strain in the seed and coal business. In the fall of 1895, on the independent fusion ticket, he was elected county treasurer. His



JOHN C. COOK.

service in this office has been most satisfactory, and his precision in business and accuracy in accounts have won the respect of all.

The marriage of Mr. Bent took place in Trinidad, Colo., December 18, 1894, and united him with Miss Grace Thompson, of that city, a native of Sedalia, Mo., and daughter of M. A. and Lois A. Thompson, formerly residents of Michigan, but later of Missouri. To the union of Mr. add Mrs. Bent was born a daughter, Dorothy. In his fraternal relations Mr. Bent is identified with Lamar Lodge No. 90, A. F. & A. M., and, in addition to the blue lodge he has taken the chapter degree in Royal Arch. He is known for his sound and careful judgment as an official, and for his upright character, which has been so conspicuous for fairness and integrity, that not a blemish rests upon his reputation.

JOHN C. COOK. Upon coming to Garfield County in 1885, Mr. Cook settled four miles from Rifle, and here he has since improved a ranch. At the time he came here the county was new, towns sparsely inhabited and all the surroundings those of frontier life. The land that he purchased was wholly unimproved—a bare, unattractive stretch of ground, without fences or buildings of any kind. Through his industry and energy a change has been wrought in its appearance; buildings have been erected, fences built, fruit trees planted and every facility for irrigation introduced.

Mr. Cook was born in Dearborn County, Ind., October 29, 1838, a son of Elisha and Charlotte (Briddle) Cook, natives of New York and Maryland respectively. His mother, who was born near Baltimore, was a member of an old family of Maryland and was left fatherless at an early age. His father, who followed agricultural pursuits during all his active life, was prominent in local affairs, both in Indiana and Iowa. He settled in the latter state in Wapello County in 1852, and afterward resided there until his death. During the Civil war he enlisted in Company D, Fifteenth Iowa Infantry, but after nine months of service he was injured and on account of disability was honorably discharged. He voted with the Whigs until the formation of the Republican party, to whose principles he afterward adhered. In religion he was a Baptist. Of his family of four sons and four daughters, two sons and two daughters are now living. Andrew Nelson Cook is living retired in Council Bluffs, Iowa; Elizabeth is the wife of Harvey Herd, of Eddysville, Iowa; and Mrs. Nancy J. Lander is a widow, living in Englewood, Ill. These, and our subject, comprise the survivors of the family, whose other members died young.

The early childhood of our subject was passed in Indiana. In 1852 he accompanied his parents to Iowa, where he assisted in the cultivation of a tract of farm land. He remained on the same farm, assisting to care for his father and mother, until he was twenty-seven years of age, after which he moved to another farm in Iowa. On coming to Colorado in 1874 he settled about twenty-one miles from Colorado Springs, on the divide at the head of Squirrel Creek, in El Paso County, and there for eleven years he carried on general farm pursuits. On disposing of that place in 1885 he came to Garfield County, where he has since become a prosperous ranchman. During his residence in Iowa, in 1865, he married Josephine Calvin, daughter of John C. Calvin, who had been a merchant in Illinois. The children born of their union are: Thomas Elmer, who is a stockman in Garfield County; Francis M., now engaged in mining at Kokomo, this state; Harry, Grace, Ray and Roy, at home.

During the Civil war Mr. Cook was a stanch supporter of the Union. In December, 1862, he enlisted in the Fifteenth Iowa Infantry, in which he served for two years and three months. Among the battles in which he took part were those of Shiloh and Corinth. He is a pronounced believer in Republican principles, and in 1898 was nominated and duly elected by his party for county commissioner. For years he has been identified with the school board, in which body he has rendered efficient service. Interested in irrigation, he was long the treasurer of a ditch company here. As a citizen he stands high in his community. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he has for years held an official position.

HOWARD H. DAWSON, M. D., came to Rico in November, 1892, and formed a partnership with Dr. F. A. McNeill, which still continues. Devoting his time to the study and practice of his chosen profession, he has met with success and has built up a practice that extends through this section of country. From 1894 to 1896 he served as a member of the town board, to which office he was elected on the Populist ticket. Since 1894 he has been county

physician of Dolores County and for two years he served as health commissioner of Rico. Active in local affairs he has contributed to the advancement of enterprises for the benefit of the town. He has taken part in the political life of the town and county and for several years was a member of the county central committee.

Dr. Dawson was born in Frankfort, Ky., in 1867, a son of James A. and Margaret (Conley) Dawson, natives respectively of Kentucky and Ohio. His father, a man of great ability and prominence, and an attorney by profession, became one of the leading men of his native state. Not only was he successful at law, but in the realm of journalism he also held high rank. For some time he was proprietor and editor of the *Evening Ledger* at Louisville, Ky. At the close of the Civil war he was chosen adjutant-general of Kentucky, which office he filled for three years, and he also served as register of the land office at Frankfort. At one time he was a candidate for lieutenant-governor of the state of Kentucky. His sympathies during the war were on the Union side and he devoted considerable time to his work as a recruiting officer; he held the rank of colonel in the army.

Leaving his old Kentucky home in 1879, General Dawson came to Colorado and settled in Denver, where he became associated with F. J. Mott in a law partnership. The remainder of his life was spent there. For a number of years he edited and published the Colorado *Law Record*. He made and annotated a code of Colorado laws, which was adopted by the Colorado Bar Association. When the superior court of the city of Denver was created, Governor Adams, during his first term as chief executive of the state, appointed General Dawson a judge of this court. During the first term of President Cleveland he was appointed surveyor-general for the state of Colorado. As an old Jeffersonian Democrat he took a warm interest in politics, and his party had no friend firmer than he; his influence was cast in its behalf, and its successes were his own. After an honorable and useful career, he passed away in Denver, in 1886, when fifty-seven years of age. His wife and daughters still make Denver their home. His older son is deceased, while the daughters are: Anna W., and Elizabeth L., who is the widow of Arthur Green.

Reared in Kentucky until twelve years of age, our subject then accompanied his parents to Colorado, where his education was continued in the Denver schools. When a youth he spent two years in the mercantile business, after which, in 1887, he entered the medical department of the University of Denver, from which he graduated in 1890. The next year was spent as resident physician in the Union Pacific hospital. In 1891 he opened an office in Ridgway, where he remained for eighteen months, and then removed to Rico. His first wife, who was Allie Holbrook, died in 1893, the year of their marriage, and in 1897 he was united with Miss Isabel Church, of Rico. He is a member of the American Medical Association, and, fraternally, belongs to Silver Crescent Lodge No. 40, I. O. O. F., in which he is past grand; Rico Lodge No. 40, A. O. U. W., in which he is past master workman; and the Woodmen of the World, in the local camp of which he is past counsel.

LEONARD H. CLARK, M. D., who is engaged in the practice of medicine at Mancos, Montezuma County, was born in Orford, Grafton County, N. H., in 1862, a son of D. C. and Sarah (Richardson) Clark, and a grandson of Paul Richardson, a merchant of Hartland, Vt. On the paternal side he descends from John Alden, who came to this country in the "Mayflower," and afterward won the hand of the sweet Puritian maiden, Priscilla. D. C. Clark is one of the leading men of Grafton County, where he and his wife still occupy their old homestead. They have three children, Leonard H., Mary A. and George C.

In public schools and Orford Academy our subject acquired a fair education. In 1881 he went to Boston, Mass., where for three years he was employed as clerk in a retail grocery business. Later he was connected with a wholesale grocery house in New York. On account of poor health he was forced to make a change. In 1888 he came to Colorado and secured employment as a grocery clerk in Manitou. In the fall of 1889 he began the study of medicine in the University of Colorado at Boulder. The studies of his second year he took in the University of Denver. April 7, 1891, he was licensed to practice medicine by the state board of medical examiners.

Opening an office at Lawson, Clear Creek County, Dr. Clark remained there until the fall of 1893, when he took the lectures of the last year at the University of Colorado, graduating May 31, 1894, with the degree of M. D. During the winter of the same year he took three post-

graduate courses, one in surgery under Dr. Parkhill, one in obstetrics under Dr. Taylor, and one in physical diagnosis under H. B. Whitney. In the spring of 1894 he settled in Brighton, Colo., and from there, May 15, 1895, went to Denver as house surgeon at the Arapahoe County hospital. In the fall of 1895 he began to practice at Silverton, but in October, 1897, he came to Mancos on account of desiring a lower altitude. Here he has since carried on professional work. When not actively engaged in attending patients or carrying on other details of professional work, he studies the latest developments of medical science, and in this way he keeps abreast with every modern development. By careful study of the most successful remedial agencies, he is well fitted to carrry out, in his own practice, the best thoughts of our greatest physicians. The success he has already attained speaks well for future prospects.

In Toltec Lodge No. 73, I. O. O. F., Dr. Clark is noble grand. He is a member of Camp No. 288, Woodmen of the World, and is also connected with the Home Forum. In common with most of the citizens of this locality he owns mining stock. As president of the board of trustees he is actively connected with the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. His marriage, in 1892, united him with Lefa D. Farnham, who was a teacher in the public schools of Idaho Springs. They have one child, Leonard H., Jr.

EDWIN L. DAVIS. From the early days of the settlement of Telluride, the life of Mr. Davis has been intimately identified with the history of this mining camp. He has witnessed its growth from its start to its present size and importance. The town, with a population of twenty-five hundred, is situated in a small valley near the head of the east branch of the San Miguel River. Besides many substantial houses of brick and stone, it has the modern improvements, including water works and electric light. It is the supplying and distributing point for a gold and silver area embracing more than two hundred square miles of territory, from which during the past sixteen years more than $15,000,000 in the precious metals have been taken out.

With the mining and real-estate interests of Telluride, Mr. Davis is connected. Having prospected in almost all of the mineral districts of Colorado, he gives his preference to this district, and has the greatest faith in its possibilities, as judged from its past history. He is a public-spirited citizen and has been connected with almost all of the movements tending to benfit the town. Having spent so many years here, he naturally feels for the town an affection which a stranger could not appreciate. Here centers for him all that makes life desirable. Here he has labored energetically and wisely in the past, and here he hopes to spend his future years.

In 1878 Mr. Davis came to San Miguel County before Telluride was known. While engaged in the mercantile business at Rico in 1879 he also became interested in mining and milling at Telluride. In 1881 he was one of the active factors in the starting of the town. With his brother, T. A., in 1883, he organized the old San Miguel Valley State Bank, of which his brother was president. In 1886 the bank of Davis, Matthews & Webbs was started with our subject as president, the bank being located at Rico. Both banks were sold some years later, the Telluride bank about 1889. He also engaged in the mercantile business at Telluride, but now gives his attention principally to mining, and the warehouse transfer and real-estate business. He is a stockholder and director of the First National Bank of this city. In 1892 he platted an addition to the town known as West Telluride, and owned by himself, in partnership with T. B. Townsend. He is also one of the owners of the Davis and McCormick block. Through the organization of a number of mining companies and the purchase and sale of several claims, he has kept closely connected with mining interests. In 1894 he was connected with the organization of the Telluride board of trade, of which he was vice-president and a director for some time, and while acting in that capacity they issued five thousand copies of a book that set forth the advantages of this locality; in fact, no citizen of Telluride has done more than he to draw people from other states to San Miguel County, which offers not only mining advantages, but also in its agricultural district, known as the "Shenandoah of Colorado," offers remarkable opportunities for the horticulturist and farmer.

In West Milton, Miami County, Ohio, Mr. Davis was born in 1843, a son of Henry and Eve Davis, natives of Ohio. His father, who was a physician, practiced for years in West Milton, but in later life was engaged in merchandising in Kokomo, Ind., and finally came west, visiting California, Utah and Colorado, and spending his last days with his sons in Telluride, where he died at

eighty years. His wife died in Indiana. They were the parents of four sons, namely: O. M., of Los Angeles; T. A., deceased; E. L. and O. N., of Telluride.

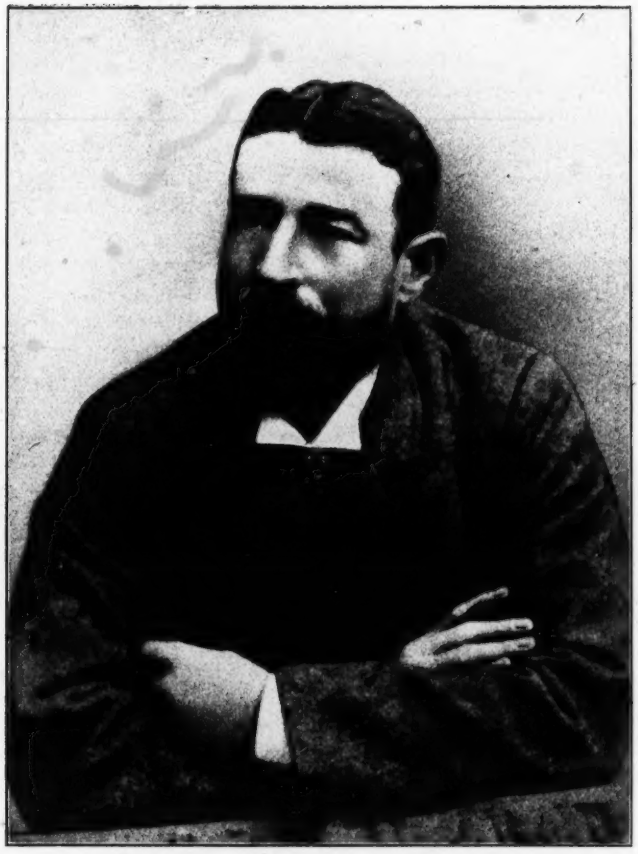
In 1859 our subject came to Colorado and engaged in mining and milling at Black Hawk, where he remained until 1861. During the winter of 1861-62 he was employed at milling at the head waters of the Platte River. In company with another man, in 1859, he had built a mill on North Clear Creek, between Black Hawk and the mouth of Chase Gulch; his brother, T. A., also became interested in the enterprise. Going to Chicago in 1860, he purchased a twelve-stamp mill, which he brought to Black Hawk by ox-team over the plains, landing at the mill site July 3, 1860. The mill was erected and put in operation, but ran for a short time only, long enough, however, to involve its owners in a debt of $2,000. Later he mined at Black Hawk for eighteen months. Afterward he successfully operated the old Freeland mine. Returning to Ohio in the fall of 1862, he engaged in merchandising at Tippecanoe, where he remained for four years. During that time he spent four months in the army, as a member of the one hundred day troops, and a private in infantry that was quartered at Arlington, opposite Washington. In 1867 he went to Greenville, Ohio, and purchased a distillery, which he operated for two years, and in 1869 visited his parents in Kokomo, Ind. Deciding to remain there, he and his father and brother formed a partnership in the dry-goods business, under the name of Davis & Company. From there, in 1878, he came to San Miguel County, Colo. His history has since been inseparably connected with the development of Telluride. He has been active in political affairs and has been a firm friend of the Republican party. During his residence in Ohio he was made a Mason, but does not keep up his membership in that fraternity. In 1890 he married Anna Cain, of Kokomo, Ind., by whom he has two sons, Henry E. and Donald.

GEORGE RUSH FISHER is one of the successful and progressive ranchmen and horticulturists of Pueblo County, and may be termed one of the pioneer citizens and representative men of this section. He has made his special field of industry a success, and is highly esteemed and respected by those who know him best. He is engaged in general farming, and its usual concomitant, stock-raising, on the St. Charles River.

Mr. Fisher was born in Wythe County, Va., January 29, 1839, but when seven years old removed with the family to North Carolina, where his father became known as an efficient blacksmith. In that state he was reared and educated. At the breaking out of the Civil war he joined the Confederate army as a member of Company A, Twenty-sixth North Carolina Infantry, under Col. Z. B. Vance, and participated in the battle at Newbern, which city was captured by General Burnside. At Gettysburg his regiment, which went into battle with nine hundred and eighty-four men, lost in killed and captured all but sixty-four. He was taken prisoner and confined at Point Lookout, in Maryland, and three months afterward was taken to Fort Delaware, being released in 1865, just before the surrender of General Lee. He participated in eight battles and skirmishes during his term of service.

At the close of the war Mr. Fisher settled in Smith County, Va., where he made his home until his removal to Kansas in 1869. He followed farming in the latter state until 1873, and then came to Colorado, locating near Rye, on Greenhorn Creek, and in 1887 removing to his present ranch of two hundred and twenty acres on the St. Charles River, twelve miles from Pueblo. Here he has large range facilities. He has made all of he improvements upon the place, including residence, barns and fences, and now has one of the finest orchards in the county. He deals in stock and runs a dairy, his butter bringing the highest prices in the market. He is also interested in the Little Maude, a silver and gold mining property near Silverton, in San Juan County. In 1866 our subject married Miss Cynthia Cox, of North Carolina, and to them were born two sons and three daughters, namely: Frank E., who married Miss Emma Cullings; George W.; Flora A., wife of Harry Short; Effie J. and Bessie M., at home. Mrs. Fisher is a member of the Methodist Church South. Her parents, Samuel and Polly (Long) Cox, were early residents of Ash County, N. C., and spent their last days in that county.

On attaining his majority Mr. Fisher became identified with the Democratic party, but for some years he has affiliated with the Populists. He was the candidate of his party for county commissioner and was beaten only by a few votes, and at another time was nominated for the legislature but refused to accept. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is quite prominent, being held in high regard by all who have the



JOSEPH NEWITT.

pleasure of his acquaintance. For some time he has served as postmaster of the Fisher postoffice, which is located at his home.

JOSEPH NEWITT, clerk of the district court of Chaffee County, and chairman of the Democratic county central committee, was born in Oxford, England, January 30, 1847. His boyhood days were spent in his native shire, and after completing his literary education he studied medicine for some months. However, not desiring to enter the profession, he turned his attention to other pursuits. When about twenty-two years of age he went to London and secured employment with a wholesale manufacturing chemist. From there, in March, 1875, he crossed the ocean to America.

Coming to Colorado, Mr. Newitt located at what was known then as Chubb's ranch in Chaffee County. This place had been settled by his cousin, Robert Bass Newitt (known as Chubbs), about 1864, and became a well-known freighting headquarters, while the owner was a very prominent figure in this locality in early days. The name of the station has since been changed to Newitt, in honor of our subject. There, in 1875, he engaged in the mercantile business, and during the years that followed he made considerable money. At the Trout Creek mining camp in this neighborhood he purchased a number of claims. One of these, the Dolomite mine, he has recently leased and bonded for $50,000.

After having been a partner of his cousin for five years, in 1880 Mr. Newitt purchased his interest in the ranch, and from that time engaged in cattle ranching and mining until 1892, when he was appointed clerk of the district court and removed to Buena Vista. However, he continued to operate the mine until 1898, when he leased it. At the time of the building of the Midland Railroad through Chubb's ranch in 1887, the name was changed to Newitt, and as such it has since been known. The property is valuable, and forms an important part of the owner's possessions, while the mine, which is situated fourteen miles northeast of Buena Vista, is also proving a profitable investment.

By his marriage in 1873 in London, England, to Miss Annie Lamont, a native of Scotland, Mr. Newitt has three sons and a daughter. The eldest of the children, Frank, is an assayer, and was connected in that capacity with the celebrated Johnie mine in Leadville. Annie Sophia is a graduate of the Loretto Heights convent of Denver. Joseph James is a clerk in the drug store in Buena Vista. Harry is at home.

As a friend of the silver cause and a stanch Democrat, Mr. Newitt has for years been an active factor in local politics. In 1888 and 1889 he served as assessor of Chaffee County. His service as clerk of the court, which position he has held under Judge Bailey since 1892, has in every respect been satisfactory and reflected great credit upon his energy and ability. Fraternally he is a charter member of Buena Vista Lodge No. 88, K. P., and is past grand of Buena Vista Lodge No. 42, I. O. O. F., and a member of the judiciary committee of the grand lodge, I. O. O. F.

R. S. BALL. The Meeker hotel, of which Mr. Ball is the popular proprietor, is one of the finest establishments of its kind, not only in Rio Blanco County, but in the northwestern part of Colorado. The building was erected by him in 1896 and is a substantial two-story brick structure, containing on the first floor a large rotunda, office, baggage room and toilet rooms, also dining room and kitchen; while on the second floor, on each side of a long hall, are the sleeping apartments, every one of which is light and sunny, and supplied with hot and cold water. The hotel is one which would do credit to a town much larger than Meeker.

The Ball family was represented among the early settlers of South Carolina. In that state were born the parents of our subject, Dr. Reuben G. and Mahala (Tolland) Ball, the former of whom was in early life a dentist, but afterward a farmer until his death, which occurred in 1887. His wife passed away in 1872. They had only two children, of whom Hugh T. is a dentist in South Carolina. Our subject was born in Laurens, that state, August 12, 1867, and spent his early life in the same section, receiving common-school advantages. For two years he was employed as clerk in a dry-goods store in that state. In 1890 he came to Colorado and settled at Meeker, where he has since carried on a hotel business, first having his hotel in two old adobe buildings, but afterward building the substantial structure he now owns.

The Woodmen of the World and Valentine Lodge No. 47, I. O. O. F., number Mr. Ball among their members. He is so engrossed in business affairs that he has never taken an active

part in politics, but is a stanch Democrat in principle and votes for candidates of that party. In 1894 he married Miss Namie M. Owings, who was born near his old home in South Carolina. They have two children, Wright Owings and Ethel Mahala.

WILLARD N. BURGESS, who came to Colorado in the spring of 1880, embarked in the grocery business in January, 1892, at No. 111 North Tejon street, directly across the street from his present location. His removal to his present quarters was with a view to securing additional space, having here two floors, with 25x150 feet in space. There is no finer stock of groceries kept in the city than that which he has in his store, and the energy with which he has conducted his business and the good judgment evinced in its management have brought him deserved success.

The Burgess family was represented among the early English settlers of Massachusetts. Pierce Burgess, who was born in Sandwich, Mass., and died there at sixty years of age, had a son, Charles H., a native of the same place and a merchant by occupation. The latter, in 1880, came to Colorado Springs, but after a time returned to his native town, and there lives in retirement from business cares. In religion he is identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church. He married Anne S. Nye, who was born in Sandwich and there died in September, 1897. Her father, Capt. Daniel B. Nye, was a sea captain and descendant of English ancestry. Of the six children born to Charles H. and Anne S. Burgess four are living. The youngest of these, our subject, was born in Sandwich on the last day of the year 1857, and received his education in the local public schools and academy. From an early age he has been familiar with the mercantile business, and his present undertaking is along the line of his early training. His object in coming to Colorado was to regain his health, in this health-giving climate, but when that object was attained, he had become so pleased with the place he determined to remain here permanently.

In this city Mr. Burgess married Miss Mary L. Martin, who was born in New York state, but has spent much of her life in this city, the home of her father, F. L. Martin. The two children of Mr. and Mrs. Burgess are Louise Martin and Leroy Thornton. In religion the family are identified with the First Congregational Church, of which Mr. Burgess is a deacon. In the Retail Grocers' Association of Colorado Springs he holds office as treasurer, and is also one of its directors. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce. While his attention is given largely to his business and its management, yet he finds time to take an intelligent interest in public affairs and by his progressive and public spirit has assisted in the promotion of important local projects.

FRANK J. HOLMES, proprietor of a grocery and provision store at Lamar, Prowers County, was born in Drammen, Norway, December 24, 1859, being a son of Andrew J. and Olivia (Evingson) Holmes. He was reared in his native town, where his father was an architect. At the age of eighteen he graduated from the local high school, and shortly afterward sought a home in America. After a voyage of eight days he landed in New York, and there secured employment in the office of Austin, Baldwin & Co., remaining in that position almost two years. Having studied the English language in his native land, he found it much less difficult to make his own way in this country than do most foreigners.

Going to Chicago in 1879, Mr. Holmes worked for a short time in that city. Afterward he clerked in a store at Faribault, Minn., where he remained about two years. With the intention of taking up a homestead he went to Ford County, Kan., and entered land, but the task of placing it under cultivation was uncongenial to him, and, deciding that farming was not his forte, he permitted the land to go back to the government. He then worked as a section laborer at Dodge City, Kan., and after a time was made foreman of a section gang, in which capacity he remained for several years. It was as foreman of section hands that he came to Lamar on the starting of this town in 1886, and from that time until 1898 he remained foreman, but has recently turned his attention to business pursuits.

In this city, March 25, 1888, Mr. Holmes married Miss Kittie A. Myers, who was born in Fort Scott, Kan., but had resided in Lamar for some time prior to her marriage. They have three children, Ray M., Carston F. and Olivia.

Politically a Democrat, Mr. Holmes was twice elected on that ticket as mayor of Lamar and for two years also served as member of the city

council. He was reared in the Lutheran faith, but is now identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church. In fraternal relations he is a charter member of Lamar Lodge No. 90, A. F. & A. M., of which he has twice served as Worshipful Master. He has also taken the Royal Arch degree. A member of the Knights of Maccabees, he was the first commander of Lamar Tent No. 18 and has always been one of its most active workers.

JOSE VICTOR GARCIA, a pioneer of Conejos County, was born in 1832 in New Mexico, forty miles north of Santa Fe, and was of Spanish descent. He spent his early life upon a farm and at twenty-eight years began to trade with the Apache, Navajo and Ute Indians, which business he followed for seven years. In 1855 he settled in Conejos County, Colo., and in 1859, was elected to the territorial legislature, which met at Santa Fe, N. M., and continued its session through 1860. He served two terms in the New Mexico legislature prior to coming to Colorado; also two terms as councilman in the territory before it was admitted into the Union, and three terms in the territorial legislature.

On retiring from the legislature Mr. Garcia began ranching on the Conejos River, where he now lives. He took a squatter's claim to a section of government land and engaged in farming and stock-raising, which occupation he has since followed on the same place. He was the first man who applied to the national government (through the influence of George M. Chilcott, member of congress) to have the San Luis Valley surveyed, which was done in 1861. During the latter year, when Governor Gilpin was the chief executive, Mr. Garcia was again a member of the territorial legislature of Colorado, and he applied to the governor to establish the line between New Mexico and Colorado. He was opposed to the land grants and, while he had many cases in the New Mexico courts, he won in every instance, turning several thousand acres of land over to the government. In 1866 he was appointed collector for Colorado by Governor Boone. In 1871 he was a member of the Colorado council. The next year he was commissioned by Governor McCook as brigadier-general of the Colorado National Guard, second division. In the year 1874 Governor Elbert appointed him a member of the board of managers of the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. He served for five terms as a member of the Colorado territorial legislature. In local affairs he was elected justice of the peace in 1857, county commissioner in 1884 and general road master in 1896. Always stanch in his allegiance to the Republican party, he has long been one of its leaders among the Mexican residents of Colorado. He is a Roman Catholic in religious belief and in 1895 was chosen a member of the San Miguel Union Catholic conference. His ranch comprises nine hundred and forty acres, six hundred and forty of which comprise all of section 10, lying on the Conejos River and forming one of the valuable ranches of the county of Conejos. During the early days of his residence in Colorado the Indians were very troublesome. In 1858 the Utes destroyed his crops and killed five of his cows, while three years afterward the Arapahoes killed thirteen of his cows; and at other times they destroyed other stock and valuable property.

The first marriage of Mr. Garcia took place in 1854 and united him with Maria Candelaria Jaques, who died in 1862, leaving three children, Jose A., Celestino and Placida. For his second wife he chose Trinidad Silba, by whom he had eight children: Sevia, Juan C., Lafayette, Adolfo, Fidela (Mrs. Derrera), Dolores, Ignacio and Gala Sancio.

JOSE AMARANTE GARCIA, sheriff of Conejos County, was born in this county in 1858, and is a son of Jose Victor and Candelaria (Jaques) Garcia. He attended the public schools in Pueblo during 1869 and 1870, making his home with George M. Chilcott. He then attended public school in Denver in 1871, where he was known by his schoolmates as Joseph. At the age of fifteen, in 1871, he was elected by the house of representatives as interpreter for that body, and in 1877 was elected by the senate to fill the same position for that body. At the age of seventeen, returning to Conejos, he began ranching with his father, but in 1881 bought property of his own. He now has nine hundred acres on the Conejos River, where he is engaged in the stock business, raising both sheep and cattle.

On the Republican ticket, in 1881, Mr. Garcia was elected to represent Conejos and Costilla Counties in the legislature. After one term he retired from office. In 1887 he was chosen sheriff of the county and has since filled the position, having gained a reputation as one of the

best sheriffs the county has ever had. Being of a daring, courageous and resolute temperament, he is qualified to discharge his official duties with fidelity and success.

Fraternally Mr. Garcia is a member of Antonito Lodge of Odd Fellows. In the year 1881 he married Sophia Espinosa, who died in June, 1898. They were the parents of six children, namely Candelaria, Alejandro, Nea, Reginaldo, Rufinata and Placida.

JAMES R. DURNELL, superintendent of the public schools of La Plata County, was born in Christian County, Ill., in 1863, a son of John and Mary A. (Beeson) Durnell. His father, a native of Tennessee, and a descendant of English Quaker ancestry, removed to Illinois in early life and has since resided in that state, his present home being in Palmer, Christian County. By his marriage to Miss Beeson, who was born in Indiana, a descendant of Daniel Boone, he had eleven children, six of whom are now living, viz.: A. N., who is engaged in the lumber business at Bloomfield, Mo.; Matilda, wife of J. H. Adams, of Idaho Falls, Idaho; W. J., a merchant at Fairfield, Ill.; Mary E., who married William Teasley, a teacher at Palmer, Ill.; M. Luvina, wife of D. O. Hatfield, of Ignacio, Colo.; and James R.

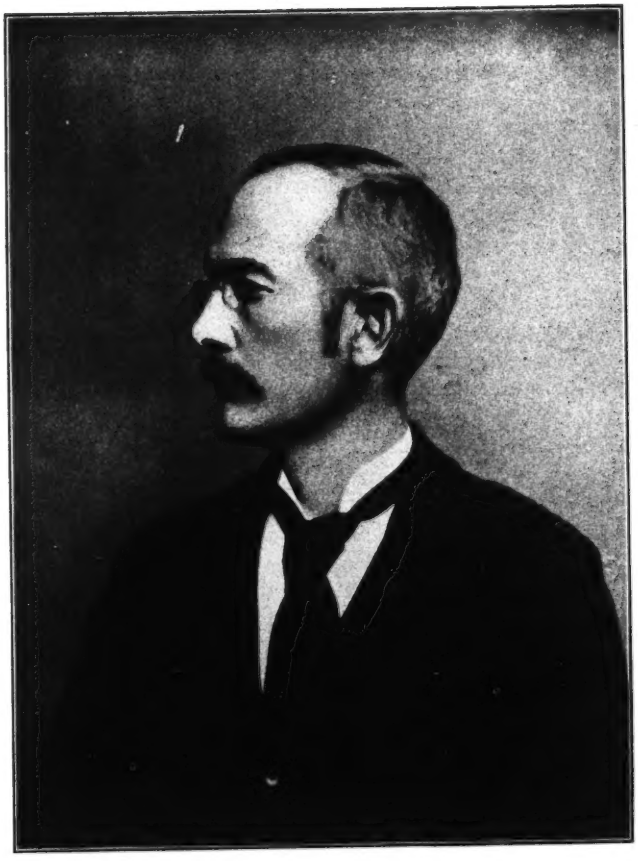
Upon completing the studies of the common schools, our subject entered the Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington, where he completed his education. For a number of years he taught school in Illinois, from which state he came to Colorado in 1887, settling in La Plata County. For three years he was principal of the graded school at Animas. In 1891 he became associated with the Durango *Daily Herald* as city editor. July 1, 1892, he accepted the business management of the new daily, *The Great Southwest*, and he is still interested in journalism, contributing to local papers as well as others.

Until the campaign of 1896 Mr. Durnell remained with the Republican party, but when it declared for a single gold standard he could no longer consistently remain among its members, and he has since adhered to the silver wing of the party. In 1893 he was elected superintendent of the county schools, and in 1895 and 1897 was again elected to the office, which he now fills. Having given so much of his life to educational work, he is well qualified for his position, which he fills with efficiency. In countless ways his influence is felt among the teachers and pupils in the county, and indeed it would be strange if it were not so. Imbued with a love for educational work, and thinking it one of the noblest in which men and women can engage, he enters with enthusiasm into everything that tends to raise the standard of education in his county. In other parts of the state, as well as in his home neighborhood, he is known as a successful teacher and superintendent of schools. At one time he was nominated as a member of the board of regents of the Colorado State University at Boulder, but he declined the nomination, on account of being a Teller adherent. During the campaign of 1896 he was visiting in Illinois, and attended both the St. Louis and Chicago conventions. His enthusiasm in behalf of the silver cause led him to make several speeches for it and also to engage in campaign work.

In the year 1891 Mr. Durnell married Annie E. McBride, of Illinois. They have four children, John Maurice, James Rowland, Jr., Charles Herschel and Margaret Elizabeth. Fraternally Mr. Durnell is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, his membership being in an Illinois camp. He is also connected with the Ancient Order of the Pyramids and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is the owner of real estate in Durango, among whose citizens he occupies a high position.

SAMUEL ANDERSON. Since coming to Colorado in 1893, Mr. Anderson has made his home on section 35, township 22, range 52 west, near Las Animas, Bent County. Surrounding his residence are ten acres, bearing first-class farm improvements, and in addition he has two hundred and fifty acres, upon which he raises the various cereals. In local matters he takes an active part, voting the Republican ticket at elections. In 1895 he was elected a member of the board of county commissioners and served efficiently for one term. He has also represented his party in various conventions.

Jonas and Christine (Peterson) Anderson, the parents of our subject, were born in Sweden, and emigrated to America in 1852, when quite young. Both settled in Minnesota and there became acquainted and married. For some years they resided upon a farm in Carver County, that state, but they are now living, retired from active cares, in the city of Minneapolis, the father being sixty-five and the mother sixty-four years of age.



John S. Stewart

Our subject was born in Carver County January 25, 1864, and was reared on the home farm. His education was acquired in the public schools and the college at St. Peter's, Minn., where he was a student during three winter terms. At twenty years of age he went to McPherson County, Kan., and secured employment in a hardware store, where he remained for ten years.

May 4, 1887, while residing in Kansas, Mr. Anderson married Miss Hilda C. Sannquist, who was born in Paxton, Ill., of Swedish parentage. She accompanied her parents to Kansas and attended college in McPherson County, after which she became a teacher of music and also had charge of a Swedish school. Four children comprise the family of Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, namely: Ahda H. E., who was born in McPherson County, November 25, 1889; Blenda J. E., born in McPherson County, February 8, 1892; Annie C., born in Bent County, Colo., November 29, 1894; and Samuel Marion, born October 14, 1898, on the home farm in this county. The family are identified with the Swedish Lutheran Church, in which Mr. Anderson has officiated as a trustee for several years. As a man it may be said of him that his integrity is unquestioned. He is kind in disposition, genial in manner, and has many friends among the people of Bent County.

HON. JOHN T. SHUMATE. Identified with the history of Glenwood Springs from the time that it was a town of tents until the present time, when it is a beautiful city, with healing springs that attract thousands of invalids, Mr. Shumate has established a reputation as an able attorney and counselor. The numerous positions of trust to which he has been called he has filled with credit to himself and satisfaction to all. On coming to this place in 1886, he was made deputy county clerk and recorder, and at the same time took up the practice of law. In 1887 he was elected city attorney of Glenwood Springs and county attorney of Garfield County, and during the same year he was appointed receiver of the United States land office at this point, but declined the position. Again, in 1895, he was elected attorney of Garfield County, continuing in the office for three years. Upon the Democratic ticket, with the endorsement of the silver Republicans, he was elected to the house of representatives in 1897. In January of 1898 he was chosen to serve as district attorney of the ninth judicial district, comprising the counties of Garfield, Pitkin and Rio Blanco, and this office he has since filled with ability and impartiality.

Born in Fauquier County, Va., September 22, 1852, our subject is a son of Hon. Bailey Shumate, M. D., a native of Virginia, born in Clarke County, in the Shenandoah Valley, and a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, afterward a practicing physician in Fauquier County, Va. His last years were spent upon a farm in that county in retirement from professional work. He was prominent in public affairs and represented his county in the state legislature and state senate. Fraternally he was a Mason. His death occurred on his farm in 1875. He was a descendant of the Huguenots who left France after the repeal of the edict of Nantes by Louis XIV, and many of whom settled in Virginia. His wife, Ann E., daughter of William Weaver, a planter, was a descendant of German ancestors who, in the sixteenth century, founded Germantown, Va., a place that is now extinct. On her mother's side of the house she was connected with Chief Justice Marshall, while on both sides she was of Revolutionary stock. In her family there were three sons and one daughter. Of these, W. B. G. Shumate is a planter residing on the old Virginia homestead; Edward J. is foreman of the freight department of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad at Washington, D. C.; and Bettie is the wife of Lucien Holtzelaw and lives on a part of the old homestead in Virginia.

After graduating from Norwood College in 1873, our subject took the law course in the University of Virginia. After the death of his father he returned to the old homestead and settled the estate. In July, 1877, he came to Denver, and entered the office of Hon. T. M. Patterson. During the same year he was admitted to the Colorado bar and began to practice in Denver, but the next year he went to Leadville, where he engaged in mining. In February, 1880, he began mining in Gunnison County, and in the spring of 1884 went to Ouray, where he served as clerk of the district court under Judge M. B. Gerry, and in July, 1885, engaged in mining at Aspen, from which place he came to Glenwood Springs the following year. From 1888 to 1890 he served as a member of the city board, to which position he was elected on the Democratic ticket. He is actively connected with the Red Men and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In 1887 he married Sara E. Churchill, daughter of

Samuel Churchill, formerly a prominent hardware merchant of Allen, N. Y., but later a resident of Aspen, Colo. They have had three children: Churchill, Ruth, and John Edward, who died when about the age of seven.

EDWARD FORRESTER, D. D. S., who is one of the successful professional men of Pueblo, has his office in the Swift block, corner of Sixth and Main streets. During the years of his active practice he has met with unusual success, as a result of the care and thought he devotes to his work, and his thorough information concerning its every department. He has made a specialty of crown and bridge work, in which he is considered an expert, and the peer of any dentist in his city.

Dr. Forrester was born in Elmira, N. Y., in 1860, a son of Henry and Mary (Howell) Forrester, natives of New York state. His father, who was a prominent wholesale grocer of Elmira, and for many years an influential citizen of that city, is now living in Denver retired from the business cares that formerly engrossed his time and thought. While he has never held official position nor sought prominence in public affairs, he has positive opinions in politics, being a stanch Republican. He had two sons and two daughters. George E., who resides in Salt Lake City, is traveling auditor of the Rio Grande Western Railroad; Mary E. is deceased; and Lena May lives in Denver.

In the old-established academy at Elmira, N.Y., our subject supplemented the knowledge he gained in the public school. He studied dentistry in the Philadelphia Dental College of Philadelphia, and upon his graduation opened an office in Lyons, N. Y., where he gradually built up a valuable practice. Many of his patients were people of wealth and high standing. Among them were the family of Lieutenant Brownson, who purchased in England the war vessels used by the government in the Spanish war.

The close confinement incident to professional work and the unhealthful climate of New York so affected Dr. Forrester's health that he was forced to leave the city. With the hope that California might benefit him he went to San Jose, and he became connected with the dental department of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of San Francisco, but was compelled to seek a higher altitude, so he resigned his position. He came to Colorado in 1881, and for nine months made Leadville his headquarters. He spent some years in Pueblo later, when he was connected with the dry-goods house of T. P. Peale & Co. Since he settled permanently in Pueblo in 1898 he has greatly improved in health, and has engaged steadily in professional work. Without in the least underestimating the extent of his knowledge and his skill as a dentist, it may, however, be truthfully stated that his success is, to a large extent, due to his genial, pleasant disposition, and his manly qualities of heart and mind, which have won for him the friendship of the best people in every place where he has resided.

In 1886 Dr. Forrester married Adelaide Kern, of Terre Haute, Ind., and they have one son and two daughters: George Kern, Margaret Esther and May Anna. In politics the doctor is a stanch Republican and a firm friend of the present (McKinley) administration. He and his wife are identified with the First Presbyterian Church, of which he was recently unanimously elected Sunday-school superintendent.

HARRY H. RUSSELL, clerk of Conejos County, and a resident of the village of Conejos, was born in Cheyenne, Wyo., January 27, 1869, a son of George H. and Mary (Hubbard) Russell. He spent his boyhood days in Wyoming and received his primary education in public schools there, but later was a student in the Keokuk (Iowa) public schools, where he went in 1879, and finished his education in the Cincinnati (Ohio) high school. In 1883 he began to study the drug business in Silver Cliff, Custer County, Colo., and in 1887 opened a drug store at Conejos, continuing in the general drug business at this point until April, 1898, when he sold out.

As a Republican Mr. Russell has been active in village and county affairs. In 1891, on the Republican ticket, he was elected county clerk, and in 1893, 1895 and 1897 was re-elected, being the present incumbent of the office, which he has filled with efficiency. In all the local questions, as well as leading issues of the day, he has kept himself well posted, and is a man whose opinion carries weight. He has attended not only local, but also some of the state conventions of his party, and has been interested in its policy and progress.

The marriage of Mr. Russell, in 1889, united him with Dollie E. McEntire, daughter of Eli

McEntire. To this union three children have been born: George Oscar, Ray McEntire and Harry J. In fraternal connections Mr. Russell is a member of Antonito Lodge No. 63, I. O. O.F., of which he is past grand, and he is also identified with the grand lodge of the state.

JACOB SEITZ, manager of the Bradford greenhouses in Colorado Springs, has held this position since March, 1897, but had been employed by the same company for several years previous. He has bought an interest in the company and has been the means of enlarging its business and promoting its prosperity. The greenhouses have about thirty-five thousand square feet of glass and are filled with plants of every variety, the specialty being roses, of which there are many varieties. Flowers are sold, both wholesale and retail, the principal business in winter being the sale of cut flowers. In 1898 Mr. Seitz designed and executed "Our Heroes," a monument of dahlias, the top of which was white, and the lower part colored. He was awarded the first prize for the most appropriate and finest design in the parade, it being a large cannon with rifles, etc., made of flowers. In 1897 he executed the emblem of Colorado in natural flowers. He is often called upon for decorative work, his taste in this line being well known. Violets and chrysanthemums of every variety are grown in the greenhouses, and he is now growing a new rose, the "Belle Siebrecht," the only one of the kind in the state.

The parents of Mr. Seitz were Tobias and Rose (Switzer) Seitz, natives respectively of Hesse-Darmstadt and Weil, Baden, Germany. The latter was a daughter of George Switzer, who brought his family to America and settled in Tell City, Ind., where he owned coal lands and a large farm. Tobias Seitz, who was a teacher in Germany, engaged in the gardening business after coming to the United States; he settled in Cincinnati and through economy accumulated a fine property. He and his wife are still living. They have five children: Theresa, who is in Montana; Frances, Jacob, Rose and John, the last-named in California, while Frances and Rose live in Cincinnati.

The subject of this sketch was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, February 5, 1860. His mother was much interested in flowers and from her he inherited the taste for floriculture. At the age of thirteen he was apprenticed to a florist in Cincinnati, with whom he remained for three years as an apprentice, and four years as an employe. In 1880 he came to Colorado, but at first engaged in railroading in Leadville, in the employ of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. In 1882 he went to Denver. The next year he took charge of the greenhouses owned by E. C. Witter & Co. Later, with a partner, he bought five acres in North Denver and started greenhouses there, but his partner proved to be dishonest, and after three months the business was discontinued. In 1884 he leased the Witter place. A year later he hired to Russell, the rose grower, with whom he remained for two years, and afterward was manager for Witter & Co. In 1890 he came to Colorado Springs and for three years was foreman for William Clark, later was employed by the Bradford Nursery Company for four years as an assistant, and since 1897 as superintendent. In politics he is a Republican and fraternally is identified with the Royal Arcanum. His marriage took place in Denver, and united him with Miss Pauline Berger, who was born in Sabula, Iowa, whence the family moved to Missouri and from there went to Marshalltown, Iowa. They have two children, Hattie and Earl.

GRANT E. RHODES, proprietor of the Palace livery stables in Pueblo, came to this city in 1888. He had nothing to call his own except a team of horses, and with these he engaged to do hauling for the Pueblo Smelting and Refining Company. He gradually increased the number of his teams, and after a time began to employ others as drivers, and at this writing he has between sixteen and twenty men employed to drive his teams; these drivers, with their foreman, continue to haul for the same company. Since 1897 Mr. Rhodes has given his attention principally to the livery business, having given the superintendency of the other work over into his foreman's hands. He is a thorough business man, and without the assistance of even a dollar from anyone, has worked his way forward to a position of assured success.

Our subject's father, Edwin C. Rhodes, was a contractor in Iowa. During the Civil war he enlisted as a member of the Second Iowa Cavalry, in which he served until the close of the struggle, afterward returning to his home. His wife, Mary (Cady) Rhodes, who was born in Iowa, died when her children were quite small, and he soon followed her, leaving our subject with the care of

three smaller brothers and two sisters. With heroic determination and courage he resolved to keep the family together, and this he succeeded in doing, rearing and educating them, and preparing them for the responsibilities of life. One of the family, a younger brother, who was ill during almost his entire life, died March 8, 1899.

With this responsibility resting upon him, it may be understood that Mr. Rhodes had little opportunity for enjoying the usual boyish sports, or for acquiring an education. He was born in Tama County, Iowa, October 16, 1872, but spent his boyhood years principally in Holt County, Mo. Any kind of employment it was possible to secure, from that of errand boy to grocery clerk, he gladly accepted, and worked from early in the morning until late at night, in order that he might provide clothing and food for the other members of the family, for with generous self-forgetfulness he thought less of himself than of them and their needs. Since he came to Pueblo he has been successful and has secured a competency, of which he is very deserving. The close attention which he has given to business has prevented him from identifying himself with political or public affairs. Fraternally he is a member of the Woodmen of the World and the Ancient Order of Foresters.

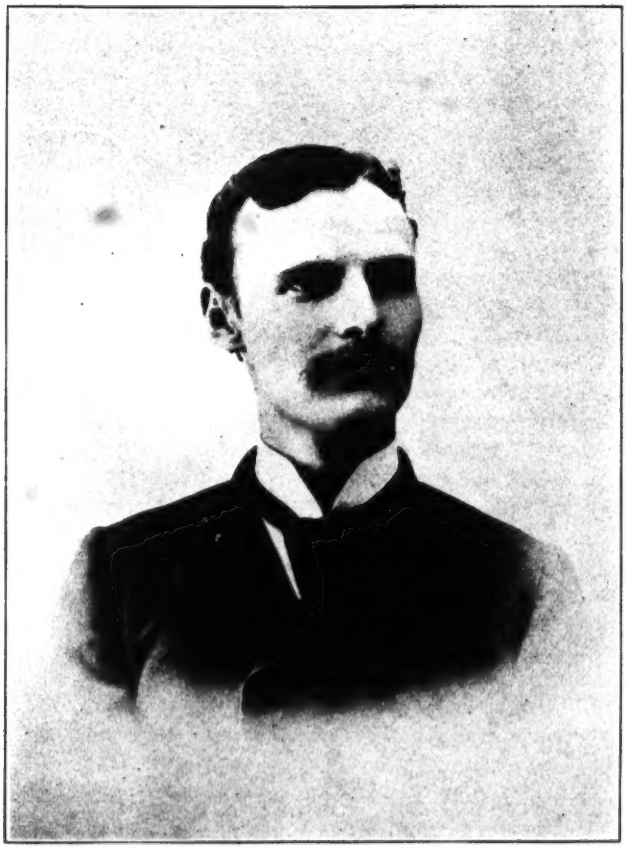
ROBERT H. BEERS, whose ranch lies between Manassa and Sanford, in Conejos County, is a native of Banberry, Oxfordshire, England, born in 1832. In childhood he was brought to the United States by his parents. His education was obtained principally in the public schools of New York City. At the age of sixteen he accompanied his parents to the west, making the trip via ox-team to Salt Lake City, Utah, where he remained for four years, meantime assisting his father in clearing new land. In 1852 he went to California and engaged in mining and merchandising on the American River for two years, after which he began farming near Oakland, the same state, operating one hundred and sixty acres there. In 1860 he made a trip back to Salt Lake by mule-team and while on the way met the famous Wells-Fargo pony express. For three years he engaged in freighting between Salt Lake and Sacramento. Besides his experience in California mines, he has also engaged in placer mining at Virginia City, Nev., where he stopped for two months while en route west the first time.

Locating in Utah Valley in 1863, Mr. Beers continued freighting to Austin, Nev., during the winter of 1863-64, and in the spring of the latter year he went to Bear Lake, Utah (now Idaho), where he opened a store and at he same time engaged in stock-raising and farming. He was one of the pioneers in the opening up of Bear Lake Valley, where he remained until 1880. He then disposed of his interests in Utah property for $8,000 and came to Manassa, Colo., then a new settlement. To his original purchase here he has since added until he owns eight hundred and twenty-three acres, which he devotes to farming and stock-raising. From 1881 to 1889 he was also manager of the Manassa Co-operative Mercantile and Milling Company. In 1894 he bought the Manassa flour mill, which he has since owned, but now leases to other parties. He is one of the most extensive ranchmen in this part of the valley. On his place he has from eighty to one hundred head of horses, besides a large number of cattle. He is a stockholder in the Manassa Canal Company, the Northeastern Canal Company, Ephraim Canal Company and Richfield Canal Company, and has been an active factor in the extension of the irrigation facilities of this section. In partnership with E. L. Myers he built the Palace hotel in Antonito and opened it for business.

Mrs. Etta M. Beers, our subject's first wife, died in 1888, leaving five children, viz.: Robert H.; Herbert W.; Charlotte H., wife of William C. McGregor; Emma J., who married E. L. Myers; and Eva Adelia, Mrs. Louis Rinehart. The second marriage of Mr. Beers united him with Jane Bance, and they have become the parents of four children: Frank, Myrtle, Melvin and Arnold.

JACKSON HECKART, a farmer and stockman living about four miles from Rush Fisher's ranch in Pueblo County, is a native of Butler County, Pa., born twenty-five miles north of Pittsburg, May 17, 1837, and is a son of William and Magdalena (Haupt) Heckart. His paternal great-grandparents were natives of Germany, and on his mother's side belongs to an old Pennsylvania family. By occupation the father was a farmer and carpenter.

In the county of his nativity, Jackson Heckart was reared and educated in much the usual manner of farmer boys of his day in that locality. At the age of seventeen years he began life for him-



CHARLES ERNEST CHADSEY, PH. D.

self and successfully operated the old homestead until the Civil war broke out. In response to his country's call for troops he enlisted in 1861, in Company C, Eleventh Pennsylvania Reserve Infantry, under Captain Lauden, and remained in the service for three years and seven days, taking part in the seven days' battle, the engagements around Richmond, the second battle of Bull Run, and the battles of Fredericksburg, South Mountain and Antietam and Gettysburg, where his division turned the day. He was all through the battle of the Wilderness and the engagement at Cold Harbor, and when his term of service expired was honorably discharged.

After his return home Mr. Heckart engaged in painting, but being poisoned by the lead used, he was compelled to give up that business, and in 1876 came to Colorado. For several years he was engaged in farming and stock-raising on his own account in Pueblo County, and now manages the Lamb ranches. He is still interested in farming, and is meeting with fair success. Since 1864 he has been a supporter of the Republican party, and as a loyal citizen and honored veteran of the Civil war he deserves representation in this volume.

In 1888 Mr. Heckart narrowly escaped death. At the time of the cloud burst on the Doyle Aroya, August 17, he was suspended by the wrist to a cotton wood tree, over twenty feet of water. He had slipped his arm in the fork of a tree and was thus held for eight and one-half hours. Here he was finally rescued in an insensible condition.

CHARLES ERNEST CHADSEY, PH.D., superintendent of the Durango city schools, and one of the best-known educators of the state, was born in Otoe County, Neb., in 1870, a son of Frank and Sarah (Barnum) Chadsey. His father, a native of Canada, settled in the States in early manhood and in 1867 removed from Michigan to Nebraska, becoming in time one of the leading business men of Nebraska City, where he remained for several years as a merchant. The last years of his life were devoted to literary work, many of his articles being for Nebraska newspapers. A stroke of paralysis in 1873 terminated his physical activities, but fortunately his mental faculties were not injured, and he continued his contributions to the press during the ten years that followed. He died in 1883, at the age of fifty-nine years. He was a son of William Chadsey, a farmer in Canada, but a native of New England, being a descendant of a pioneer family in Rhode Island, whose first representatives in this country came from England in 1700. The English ancestors were among the prominent Catholic families of the sixteenth century.

The only son of his parents, the subject of this article has three sisters, Flora (deceased) and Lillie and Effie, who reside with their mother in Durango and are teachers in the public school here. Our subject when a boy received excellent advantages, so that he was able to add to the large degree of ability he inherited from his father. Upon completing a public-school course he entered Doane College, where he remained for three years. In 1892 he graduated from the Leland Stanford Junior University with the degree of B. A., and after another year of study was given the degree of A. M. In the fall of 1893 he was appointed fellow of finance and history at Columbia University, where he received the degree of A. M. in 1894 and the degree of doctor of philosophy in 1897.

Coming to Durango in 1894 he accepted the position of high-school principal, in which capacity he continued for three years, his work meantime being of a most helpful nature. The degree of success with which he met is shown by his promotion to a post of greater responsibility. In 1897 he was appointed city superintendent of schools, and in this responsible place he is discharging his duties ably and with success. By close study of authorities in the various departments of literature and by observation and travel he has gained a breadth of knowledge to which few attain. His position in connection with the signal corps of the United States, which he held for two years (1887-88), at Omaha, Neb., and Springfield, Ill., was helpful to him in enabling him to gain a knowledge of much that could not be learned from books. In the realm of literature political economy has been his special line of labor and thought. In the history of our country, and the causes which led to certain results, he is well informed, not merely from a historic, but also from an economic and scientific standpoint. In 1896 he published a work pertaining to the struggle between President Johnson and congress regarding reconstruction, which was a part of the Columbia University series. He has also contributed articles to the Political Science Quarterly. He is a member of the American Historical Association and the National Educa-

tional Association. Active in institute work, he has delivered addresses at various conventions of teachers, and has always won recognition as an advanced thinker. In the reorganization of the public-school system of Durango, his modern views became apparent, the result being greatly to the benefit of local school work. All the educational movements of the state receive the impetus of his influence, and he is now secretary of the State Teachers' League. Fraternally he is a member of Durango Lodge No. 46, A. F. & A. M.; San Juan Chapter No. 30, R. A. M.; and Aztec Camp No. 30, Woodmen of the World. In religious belief he is a Presbyterian and regularly attends services at this church in Durango, of which he is an active member.

CAPT. SETH BAKER, who has resided in Colorado Springs since 1881, is a member of the firm of Hallett & Baker, undertakers, at No. 7 North Cascade avenue, and is also secretary and treasurer of the Hallett & Hamburg Mining Company, and a director of the Chesapeake and Gold Stone Mining Companies. The business to which his attention is especially given is among the oldest exclusively undertaking enterprises in the city, and the building occupied by the firm since 1891 was built for their use and is equipped with every modern improvement.

Captain Baker was born on Cape Cod, Mass., March 30, 1837, a son of Capt. Seth and Sophia (Lovell) Baker, natives of Cape Cod. His grandfather, Capt. Seth Baker, was born at the same place and engaged in the merchant and marine trade for many years. The family has been represented in America since a short time after the landing of the "Mayflower," and each generation has had one bearing the name of Seth. Our subject's father, who was in the merchant marine service, died at forty-nine years. His wife, who died at seventy-six years of age, was a daughter of Capt. Abner W. Lovell, a seafaring man, who was drowned while on a pleasure excursion in the harbor of Hyannis, Lewis Bay. He was a soldier in the war of 1812.

The subject of this sketch was one of six children, of whom three sons and one daughter survive. Three of the sons were in the merchant marine trade. William G., who was chief mate on his ship, died of yellow fever at Rio Janeiro, Brazil; Rebecca died in Massachusetts; Henry H. is a merchant at Hyannis; Seth was fourth in order of birth; Cyrus was captain of a merchant ship and served in the navy during the Civil war; and Sophia, Mrs. Berth, lives in New York.

In the grammar and high schools of Hyannis and Centerville Academy our subject received his education. When seventeen he shipped on the clipper ship, "Robin Hood," which rounded Cape Horn and went to Shanghai, China, returning to New York with a cargo of tea. This voyage lasted ten months and ten days. Later he was able seaman on the same ship and went around the world once. As third officer on a large clipper ship of eighteen hundred tons he sailed via the Horn to San Francisco, thence to Callao and Chincha Island, on the west coast of Peru, and returning to New York via Cape Horn after a voyage of ten months. On the same ship, as second officer, he sailed to San Francisco, where he was made chief officer. Going south on the ocean to Callao, from there the ship sailed to the Isle of Java and at Batavia, East Indies, took on a cargo of arrac and sugar, and proceeded around the world to Rotterdam. His next ship was the "North America," of which he was chief officer and which carried cotton from Savannah to Liverpool, then took iron to Boston. As chief officer of the "South America" he sailed via Cape Horn to Callao with merchandise, then from Chincha Island to Boston with guano. On the "City of Boston" he made several voyages between Boston and Liverpool, and during this time was made captain of his ship, at the age of twenty-four. On this ship he sailed to Melbourne, Australia, thence to Akyab, East Indies, from there with rice to London via the Cape of Good Hope, thence to New Zealand via Good Hope with a cargo of coal, from there to Howlands Isle, on the equator, in the Pacific Ocean, where he loaded the ship with guano. On the homeward journey, under stress of storms and heavy winds, the ship sprung a leak in the South Indian Ocean and two hundred tons of cargo were thrown overboard. The ship put in to a harbor for repairs, after which it was brought back to Boston.

On the "Robert" Captain Baker took a cargo of ice to Madras, East India, via Good Hope, thence to Calcutta, and with a cargo of merchandise to Bombay, from there with linseed via the cape to New York City. During this voyage the ship sprung a leak off Good Hope and nearly foundered, but the captain and crew succeeded in bringing it to New York by pumping constantly during the sixty days between the cape and harbor. This was the captain's last voyage. He

left the sea and in 1871 settled in Springfield, Mass., where he conducted a mercantile business until 1881. He then came to Colorado Springs and embarked in the undertaking business, in which he is still interested. He is a member of the State Association of Funeral Directors of Colorado and was a delegate to the national convention of Funeral Directors at Omaha in 1898.

In Massachusetts Captain Baker married Miss Rebecca W. Paine, of Massachusetts. They had three children: William G., who has a very large business as importer of teas and coffees in Springfield, Mass.; Alice W., of Colorado Springs; and Alexander B., a graduate of the dental college in Denver and now engaged in practice in Colorado Springs. The captain's second marriage took place in this city and united him with Miss Estelle Whaite, who was born in Iowa. They have two children: Edith Lovell and Seth, Jr. The family spend the winters in the city and during the summer occupy their cottage at Green Mountain Falls.

Politically Captain Baker is a Republican. In the Unitarian Church he officiates as a trustee and secretary of the board. He is past officer in the Royal Arcanum and Ancient Order of United Workmen; also in Pike's Peak Lodge No. 38, I. O. O. F., and the encampment.

BENJAMIN F. SLUSSER, who has resided in Las Animas since 1887, was born in Stark County, Ohio, March 30, 1838, a son of David and Sarah (Kimball) Slusser, who were of German birth and descent. He was reared on a farm and became familiar not only with the English language, but German as well, his parents using the latter in their home. In Mahoning County, Ohio, he was married September 25, 1859, to Miss Hannah Haines, who was born in Stark County, a daughter of Richard and Rebecca (Crispin) Haines. Her father was eighty-six years of age at the time of his death, and her mother, who resides in Alliance, Ohio, is now eighty-five. Mrs. Slusser received a common school education, and spent her girlhood principally in Mahoning County.

Immediately after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Slusser removed to Jasper County, Ill. When the call for volunteers was made he enlisted in Company F, Fifty-ninth Illinois Infantry, and was sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo. The Illinois quota being filled, he and others were transferred to the Ninth Missouri, and later, when another call was made, they were transferred to the Fifty-ninth Illinois. Among the engagements in which he participated were the following: Wilson's Creek, Pea Ridge, Ark.; Corinth, Perryville, Knob Gap, Stone River, Liberty Gap, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Cassville, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Smyrna Station and Atlanta. During the time he spent in the city last-named his term of enlistment expired, and he received an honorable discharge, with a paper of commendation from Lieut. M. C. Baughman. During the time he was in the army he took part in twenty severe battles, besides ten skirmishes. During the campaign in Georgia he was at one time detailed to carry the wounded from the field, and Lieutenant Baughman says of him, that when all others who were appointed to this duty could not be found, he was always at his post, and many wounded soldiers could testify to his courage and fidelity to duty, by which their lives were saved. He had been detailed in February, 1864, and returned to his company in August of the same year, remaining with them until the capture of Atlanta. He took part in a forced march of two hundred miles, which was accomplished in four days, and is known as the greatest forced expedition on record. At one time, when detailed to drive a team, he was kicked by a mule, and his lower jaw was broken. He was picked up unconscious and was apparently dead, but soon recovered his senses and resumed his work, refusing to go to the hospital. His hat and portions of his clothing were frequently shot through. Lieutenant Baughman further says of him that he at all times executed all orders of the company commander, and that for his courage and bravery in standing between danger and his friends at home he richly deserves their approbation and thanks.

After being discharged from the army, Mr. Slusser returned to his home in Illinois, where he spent one year. He then moved to Marshall, Ill., and worked at the plasterer's trade for four years, after which he became a contracting plasterer in Terre Haute, Ind. Twenty years were spent in that city, and from there he came to Las Animas in 1887, buying his present home in 1891. He and his wife have three children. Willis Delos was born in Jasper County, Ill., and is a plasterer in Las Animas; he is married and has five children. Edward Anson, who was born in Mahoning County, Ohio, is married and lives

in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he follows the plasterer's trade. Mary, who was born in Marshall, Ill., is the wife of George J. Kramer, of Las Animas; they have one child. Mr. and Mrs. Slusser are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She is identified with the Woman's Relief Corps, of which she has been chaplain. In the Richardson Post, G. A. R., he has filled the office of commander and other positions. Politically he has been a Republican ever since 1860, when he cast his first ballot for Abraham Lincoln.

JOSEPH W. MILSOM. The services which in the past Mr. Milsom has rendered the Republican party in Colorado entitle him to rank among the influential public men of the state. He is especially prominent in the vicinity of his home town, Canon City, and in Rosita and Silver Cliff, where he formerly resided. In these several places he has held various positions of trust and responsibility. He is a man of unusual energy of character. To this quality, combined with his executive ability, is due his efficiency in public office and his distinction in public affairs. Reared in the faith of the Republican party, he saw no reason, on arriving at mature years, for changing his political belief; in fact, the history of our country during the past years has made him even a stronger advocate of Republican principles than he was originally.

Mr. Milsom was born in Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pa., June 8, 1853. His father, John Milsom, who was a native of England, came to America at twenty-two years of age and engaged in leasing and operating iron mines. An active Republican, he held many minor offices, but refused any position that would detract his attention from business. Before coming to the United States he married Mary Parry. Of their ten children, five are now living. Sarah married David Gemberling and resides at Selinsgrove, Snyder County, Pa.; Martha J. is the wife of William H. Miller, of Elmwood, Peoria County, Ill.; Joseph W. was third in order of birth; Annie M. married William S. Smith, of Lawrenceville, Tioga County, Pa.; and Henry J. is head bookkeeper of the Glen Mary Coal Company.

In public schools and academies at Orangeville and McAllisterville, the subject of this article obtained a fair education. At sixteen years of age he commenced to teach school in Snyder County, Pa. In 1873 he removed to Farmington, Ill., but in the spring of the following year went to Omaha, Neb., where he was connected with the firm of Buckby, Fries & Co. until the summer of 1876. He then went east and visited the Centennial, after which he returned to Farmington, Ill., and accepted a responsible position with Seaman, McArthur & Co. In the spring of 1878 he came to Colorado and settled at Canon City, but in the fall went to Silver Cliff, and in the spring of the next year embarked in the building business, when that town was in the midst of its boom and was the third town in the state in population. His work there was financially successful.

Moving to Rosita in June, 1880, Mr. Milsom opened a furniture and undertaking establishment, and carried on a large business. In March, 1881, he was burned out, and at once bought a lot and put up a building, in which he continued until the spring of 1882. For several years he served as justice of the peace, during which time he also held the position of police magistrate. January 9, 1883, he was appointed clerk of the district court by Judge Charles D. Hayt. Two years later he was re-appointed by Judge Caldwell Yeaman, and four years later was continued in office by Judge Julius C. Gunter. He continued in the position until he resigned, on removing to Canon City in 1890. While serving as district clerk, in 1885 he was elected mayor of Rosita. At that time all licenses were from six to eighteen months in arrears and city warrants were selling at thirty-five cents, but within a year he had all licenses paid up and six months in advance and warrants had been advanced to par.

Upon coming to Canon City, in January, 1890, Mr. Milsom was appointed clerk of the county court, and that position he held until September 1, 1890, when he resigned to accept the deputy county clerkship of the county. In the fall of 1893 he was elected county clerk and still holds the position, having been re-elected in 1895 and 1897. In 1898 he was nominated for secretary of state by the Republican party, and, although he knew there was no likelihood of election in the face of the combined forces of Democrats and Populists, his duty to his party led him to accept the nomination, and the fact that he ran ahead of all candidates on the ticket shows his popularity. He attends all county and state conventions of his party and is active in its work.

In 1885-86-87 Mr. Milsom was master of Rosita Lodge No. 36, A. F. & A. M., and afterward he was master of Mount Moriah Lodge No. 15, of

D. B. FAIRLEY.

Canon City; also high priest of Canon City Chapter No. 14, R. A. M.; thrice Illustrious master of Canon City Council No. 5, R. S. M.; Eminent Commander of Canon City Commandery No. 9, K. T.; and has held subordinate positions in all the grand bodies of the state, being at present Senior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge. He has been Worthy Patron of Canon City Chapter No. 21, Order of the Eastern Star; Captain of Rockafellow Camp No. 10, Sons of Veterans, and is a member the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

A trustee in the Methodist Episcopal Church, Mr. Milsom is now a member of its building committee, which has in charge the erection of a $15,000 church. He is also a director in the Y. M. C. A. During his term of service as president of the Chamber of Commerce, he infused new life into the body, which under his administration has accomplished more than any of its predecessors. He is a man of systematic and temperate habits, methodical in all of his work, and possesses the fine physique which enables him to discharge an apparently endless amount of work without detriment to his health. His marriage, which has been an exceedingly happy one, was solemnized October 26, 1881, his wife being Millie J. Elliott, daughter of Lorenzo D. and Elizabeth C. Elliott, then of Rosita, but now of Canon City.

D B. FAIRLEY, president of the Chamber of Commerce of Colorado Springs, is at the head of a large furniture and undertaking business, the success of which has been accomplished through his enterprise and sound judgment. He came to Colorado in 1878 and for six months engaged in the drug business. In 1880 he started his present business, buying out Barton & Hodgeman, who were successors to the first furniture and undertaking firm in El Paso County. After six years he took in his brother, C. W., as partner, the two continuing at the original location, Nos. 107-109 Huerfano street. In 1888 they started a new store, though continuing the other also, and in the same year they removed the undertaking business to No. 18 South Nevada street, which gives them three separate places of business. In 1892 they opened one of the first furniture stores in Cripple Creek, but have since disposed of the furniture, retaining, however, an extensive undertaking business there. At one time they also had an undertaking establishment in Victor. After the fire they built the Fairley-Lampman block in Cripple Creek, which they still own.

Since the start of the Cripple Creek camp, Mr. Fairley has been interested in mining. He owns the Mohican mine on Battle Mountain, which he is developing, and the Black Bell group on Beacon Hill, and is also interested in the Mutual Mining and Milling Company. In matters pertaining to the welfare of Colorado Springs he has taken a deep interest. He organized the Exchange National Bank and was its first vice-president. For six years he was an active worker upon the board of education, and for six years he served as city treasurer. Some time during the '80s he was interested in the organization of the Chamber of Commerce, of which he was the second vice-president and has since been a director continuously, with the exception of two years. He is now its president. In politics a stanch Republican, at this writing he is chairman of the county central committee of his party.

Mr. Fairley is a descendant of a Welsh family that was represented among the early settlers of Virginia. His grandfather, Joseph Fairley, was born in Virginia, and became a pioneer in Ohio, where he reared his family on a farm. In 1835 he went to Mercer County, Mo., settling near the present site of Princeton, and there he died when about seventy years of age. Cornelius P. Fairley, our subject's father, was born near Zanesville, Ohio, and was a farmer. Early in 1861, at the first call for volunteers, he enlisted in the Missouri militia, and after six months entered Company B, Twenty-seventh Missouri Infantry, with which he served until after the siege of Vicksburg. On account of poor health he was discharged in November, 1863, and died on the 9th of that month, from the results of exposure and hardships. He was sent home from Vicksburg to die, and lived but a short time after his return. A man of valor, he won merited distinction in the siege of Vicksburg, by running up to the breastworks of the Confederates and placing the American flag there. At the time of his death he was forty-three years of age. In religion he was a member of the Christian Church. His wife, who was Malinda J. Lindsey, was born near Nashville, Tenn., daughter of Archibald Lindsey, a native of Virginia, who settled in Tennessee, but later removed to Mercer County, Mo. His father, Eli Lindsey, also removed from Virginia to Tennessee. Mrs. Fairley is now living in Colorado

Springs and is sixty-eight years of age. Of her five children, three are living, D. B., A. L. and C. W.

The subject of this sketch was born near Princeton, Mo., October 1, 1850, and was reared on a farm, attending the public school and Princeton business college. He engaged in the lumber business in Princeton and Trenton, Mo., until 1878, when he came to Colorado, and has since made the Springs his home. He was married in Chillicothe, Mo., to Miss Laura Shook, who was born in that state, and is a daughter of John Shook, a member of the Missouri state militia and a soldier in the Civil war. Mrs. Fairley is a member of the Christian Church. Of her marriage, a son, Fred C., was born; he is a graduate of the high school and is now attending a business college in Chicago. While living in Princeton Mr. Fairley was made a Mason and also took the Royal Arch degree there. He was a charter member of Pike's Peak Commandery No. 6, K. T., at Colorado Springs.

Mr. Fairley's financial standing is of the highest order. As a business man he is prompt and energetic, noted for his keen perception, his ready grasp and apprehension of the real points at issue, and the correctness of his decisions. The growth and prosperity of his business are commensurate with the energy and ability of the owner, who merits the substantial success he has so deservedly achieved.

SAMUEL TAYLOR, the well-known and popular postmaster of Avondale, Pueblo County, Colo., is an important factor in business circles and his popularity is well deserved, for in him are embraced the characteristics of an unbending integrity, unabated energy and industry that never flags. He is a leading merchant of the village, and as a public-spirited citizen is thoroughly interested in whatever tends to promote the moral, intellectual and material welfare of the community.

Mr. Taylor was born in England, but his early life was spent in Canada. His education was obtained in the schools of England. At the age of eighteen he removed to Toronto and from there started west to British Columbia and worked on the survey and construction of the Canadian Pacific Railroad through the Rockies for two years. For some time he traveled through different portions of the United States, following public construction work entirely, and eight years ago came to Colorado. He has been foreman for the Colorado Land and Water Company, and from 1890 to 1895 superintended part of the construction of their fine ditch. He is now agent for the McHarg ranch, which includes Avondale and comprises two thousand acres of valuable land under the Bessemer ditch. He established his store at Avondale three years ago and now carries a large and well-selected stock of general merchandise to meet the demands of his constantly increasing trade. Besides his property he owns a ranch.

In 1892 Mr. Taylor was united in marriage with Miss Annie Bostrick, a native of Michigan, and they have three children. The Republican party has always found in Mr. Taylor a stanch supporter of its principles, and he has most acceptably filled the offices of postmaster and justice of the peace at Avondale. In all possible ways he has aided in building up this section of the county, and his support is given to all enterprises which he believes calculated to prove of public benefit. He is therefore recognized as one of the valued and useful citizens of the community, and his career has ever been such as to commend him to the confidence of all.

MORTON STRAIN. The business interests of Lamar, Prowers County, have a worthy representative in the subject of this sketch, who is engaged here as a dealer in seeds, grain, coal and feed. He has been especially active in securing for the town improvements that will promote its growth and secure the welfare of its inhabitants. Notable among these improvements may be mentioned the mill, which he was instrumental in having erected in 1892. With other citizens, in 1898 he put in an electric light plant, which has secured for the town the advantages of well-lighted streets; and with others he has been interested in the erection and management of what is the best hotel in the state, outside of the large cities.

Mr. Strain was born in Lawrence County, Ind., June 24, 1860, and is a son of Robert M. and Ann E. (Meek) Strain. His father, who was a native of Ohio and a miller by trade, engaged in operating both a flour and saw mill, in addition to which he operated a farm. The boyhood years of our subject were devoted to milling and farm work, and to the ordinary branches taught in common schools. At the age of twenty-one, in 1881, he went to Newton, Kan., where for two

years he worked by the month. Next, going to Meade County, Kan., he took up land, which he improved and after two years sold. He came to Lamar about the time the town was laid out, in 1886. The following year he embarked in the transfer business, which he finally merged into his present business, although he still continues as a transfer agent. His first investment in real estate here was made in 1887. The first building that he erected was a warehouse, and afterward he assisted in building other blocks, one of which he still owns.

In Lamar, in April, 1893, occurred the marriage of Mr. Strain to Miss Luella Morehouse, who was born in Plymouth, Ind. They have one child, Corinne, who was born in Lamar in March, 1895. While not a politician, Mr. Strain is a pronounced Republican, in the faith of which party he was reared. He has held office as alderman, and, had he so desired, would have been elected to other local offices of trust and honor. Fraternally he was made a Mason some years ago and is now actively identified with the blue lodge and charter at Lamar.

HARRY W. SPICER, D. D. S., who is one of the rising young dentists of Pueblo and is building up a valuable practice in his chosen profession in this city, was born near Monmouth, Ill., May 25, 1875. The first ten years of his life were passed in that part of the country, and his education was largely obtained in its schools. When he was about eleven years old he went to Kansas; four years later he came to Colorado and settled in Colorado Springs with other members of his family. There he was a student in the high school for some time.

Having determined to enter the dental profession, at the age of seventeen years our subject began to study dentistry. At first he read in the office of Drs. Chamberlain, of Colorado Springs, under whose preceptorship he gained a thorough knowledge of the rudiments of the profession. After a time he became a student in the Kansas City Dental College. He graduated in 1896, when a little less than twenty-one years of age. On the 4th of March, the same year, he began to practice his profession in Colorado Springs, but a few months later, on the 1st of September, he came to Pueblo and opened an office, where he has since engaged in a continuous practice.

While the attention of Dr. Spicer has been concentrated mainly upon his profession, he nevertheless finds time for attendance upon social functions and is a welcome guest in select circles of the city. Various fraternal organizations number him among their members. He is vice-chancellor of Pueblo Lodge No. 52, K. P., and is also connected with Minnequa Lodge No. 53, I. O. O. F.; Lincoln Encampment No. 28, I. O. O. F.; Camp No. 2, Woodmen of the World, and South Pueblo Lodge No. 31, A. F. & A. M.

SAMUEL S. MADDOX, general manager of the Leibhardt wholesale produce and commission house, of Pueblo, is a member of a southern family that, on coming to America, took root in Virginia. Later generations remained in the Old Dominion, but in 1836 Nicholas, our subject's father, went southwest to Texas and settled in Grayson County, near Sherman. There the remaining years of his life were spent. He was a hard-working, energetic man, but, like all southerners, suffered seriously by reason of the Civil war. He gave three of his sons to serve the Confederacy, these being W. S. W., B. F. and J. W., and doubtless the remaining five sons would have gone to the front also had it not been for their youth. At this writing three of the sons are influential attorneys in Texas and three are prosperously engaged in the mercantile business.

On the home farm near Sherman, Tex., the subject of this sketch was born in 1853. He grew to manhood on the home place and received an excellent education in the college at Bonham, from which he graduated in 1874. For twelve years afterward he engaged in the cattle business in Texas, where, in common with other stockmen, he had his seasons of encouragement and times of business depression. In 1887 he came to Colorado, where for some years he was connected with J. C. Coulson & Co., wholesale commission merchants of Trinidad. In 1893 he came to Pueblo and opened a wholesale commission house as a branch of that in Trinidad, and another branch house was established in Cripple Creek, but afterward the business was discontinued, and since 1896 he has been engaged as general manager for Leibhardt & Co.

In 1882 Mr. Maddox was united in marriage with Miss Bessie Coulson, of Colorado, and by her he has one child, a daughter, Willis Galard. In national issues he is a Democrat, but in local matters does not keep within party lines, preferring to give his support to the man best qualified,

irrespective of his political views. While in Texas he became a charter member of Lodge No. 19, K. P., at Henrietta. He is intelligently conversant with current events, and by his reading keeps posted concerning international developments. Devoted to the welfare of the city which is his home he favors all plans to advance its welfare and promote its commercial growth.

HOKAN MALCOLM WADHAMS, a farmer of Bent County, has resided on section 35, township 22, range 52 west, since 1894, but for two years he operated the land as a renter, and in 1896 bought the ninety acres that comprise his homestead. Here he has a substantial stone dwelling-house, all the necessary farm buildings, and the other improvements so essential to the successful management of a farm in Colorado. Though born and reared in Sweden, he is intensely loyal to the United States and is devoted to the welfare of our national institutions. Especially is he interested in matters affecting the prosperity of his county, and he does all within his power to promote local interests.

The son of Swan and Helena Christina (Vetterholm) Johnson, the subject of this sketch was born near Svenarum, Sweden, on Christmas day of 1853. He received a common school education in his native land, and grew to manhood upon a farm. In the various removals made by his parents he accompanied them, sharing their hardships and assisting in their support. When he was about twenty years of age he came to America, spending fourteen days upon a steamer that encountered severe storms, but finally landed the passengers in New York. From there he proceeded to Andover, Ill., where for four years he was employed as a farm laborer.

In Ontario Township, Knox County, Ill., July 14, 1879, Mr. Wadhams married Miss Christine Fredericks, who was born there, a daughter of Karl Johan and Inga Charlotte Fredericks. Her parents and all of her brothers and sisters were born in Sweden, whence they emigrated to America in 1857, settling in Knox County. She spent her girlhood years in that county and received a fair education in the country schools.

Until 1888 Mr. Wadhams continued to farm in Illinois, but did not purchase property there. From that state he brought his family to Colorado and settled near Julesburg, where he took up a homestead and a timber claim. During the seven years he remained on that farm he raised only two crops. Finally deciding that there was no hope of success in that locality, he removed in 1894 to the Bent County farm he has since occupied. During his residence in Sedgwick County he was twice elected to the office of county assessor, on the Republican ticket, and held the position for two terms. He was reared in the Lutheran faith and has always inclined toward that church.

Mr. and Mrs. Wadhams became the parents of ten children, of whom eight are living. The four eldest were born in Knox County, Ill., the next two in Sedgwick County, Colo., and the two youngest in Bent County. They are named as follows: Helena Charlotte, whose birth occurred in 1880; Anna Cecilia, who was born October 22, 1881; Karl Wilhelm, August 26, 1885; John Frederick, November 7, 1887; Ernest Clarence, February 8, 1890; Lawrence Gustav, July 9, 1892; Sven Milton, April 13, 1896; and Dora Margaret Christine, June 29, 1898.

MILTON UTT is a leading representative of the agricultural and business interests of Pueblo County, where he is now engaged in farming and stock-raising, but for a quarter of a century he was also interested in merchandising in this state. A native of Ohio, he was born in Scioto County in 1827, and is a son of Jacob Utt, a river man, who ran the first steamboat on the Ohio River. The mother, who bore the maiden name of Jemima Crull, was of German descent. When our subject was five years old the family removed by boat down the Ohio and up the Mississippi Rivers to Illinois, where he was reared on a farm and continued to make his home until 1842. He then went to Missouri and later lived for some time in Kansas, whence he came to Colorado in 1862, settling in Russell Gulch near Central City. After living in this state for two years he returned to Kansas, but not being satisfied there, he again came to Colorado during the construction of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, this time locating at La Veta, where he engaged in mercantile business. From there he removed to Alamosa, and on selling out his interests in that place came to Pueblo, where he invested $12,000 in property. After living in that city four or five years he became interested in the stock business on St. Charles River, and now owns and operates a fine ranch on Greenhorn River, where he also carries on stock-raising with good success.

In 1848 Mr. Utt married Miss E. S. Spaulding,

who was born near the birthplace of our subject in Scioto County, Ohio. They became the parents of four sons, namely: Millard J., a railroad man living in Kansas; David M., a railroad man residing in Omaha, Neb.; Frank, who is engaged in the livery business in Pueblo; and Fred S., at home.

In early life Mr. Utt was an old-line Whig and is now a supporter of the Republican party at national and state elections, but at local elections, where no issue is involved, he votes for the man whom he believes best qualified to fill the office, regardless of party ties. Being a great student, he is well informed on the leading topics and questions of the day, as well as current literature. He was a soldier of the Mexican war, and his duties of citizenship have always been most faithfully and conscientiously discharged. He has been identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for many years, and he has the respect and esteem of all with whom he has come in contact, either in business or social life.

JOHN IFINGER, judge of Park County, has been a resident of Colorado since 1872, and, after a few months in Pueblo, he came to Fairplay in the spring of 1873. The Mount Bross silver excitement was then at its height and hundreds of miners were hastening to Park County. At the present site of Alma he began to work, following the shoemaker's trade there until 1875. In that year the Democrats placed him in nomination for sheriff, and, although the county was strongly Republican, he was elected by a handsome majority. For three successive terms he filled the office, being elected by an increased majority each succeeding term. After the expiration of the third term, in the summer of 1883, he had charge of a party of surveyors in the western part of the state, which work engaged his attention until cold weather began. He then returned to Alma and engaged at the shoemaker's trade, which he followed until his election as county judge in 1889. He was the Democratic nominee and received a good majority. So pleased were the people with his services that at the expiration of his term he was again chosen to the office, and in 1898 he was re-elected, being now in the office for the third term.

In Bastrop County, Tex., Judge Ifinger was born November 6, 1837, a son of Nicholas and Agnes (Ricker) Ifinger. He was one of six children and the third among four still living. Of these, Joseph is a prominent contractor in St. Louis, Mo.; Anthony was the second-born; and Mrs. Anna Shulty lives in St. Louis. His father was born in the dukedom of Nassau, Germany, in 1800, and was reared to farm duties. Some four years after his marriage he emigrated to America and settled in Texas, where he was a pioneer. In 1849 he removed to St. Louis, where he spent the closing years of his life, retired from active cares, and enjoying the fruits of past years of toil.

The educational opportunities of our subject were quite limited. After working at various occupations when he was a boy, he chose for his trade shoe-making and served an apprenticeship of five years, after which he worked as a journeyman. At the close of the war he acquired a trading boat and took a trip to the south, which occupied some two years. On his return north he spent a short time in Sangamon County, Ill., working at his trade. Thence he moved to Marshall, Mo., where he spent two years, and from there he came to Colorado. His life has been a busy and useful one. As an official he has been trustworthy and able, and has won many friends, not only among the members of his own party, but others as well. He is active in the ranks of Masonry and is allied with Doric Lodge No. 25, A. F. & A. M.

Judge Ifinger's wife is a talented and popular lady and has been active in charitable work, as well as in society. She was in maidenhood Miss Emeline A. George, and was first married to Jerome Curin. On the 31st of March, 1898, she became the wife of Judge Ifinger, in whose life and work her counsel and aimable disposition have proved encouraging and helpful.

THOMAS D. BRITTON, whose home is one mile south of Las Animas, and who is superintendent of the poor farm of Bent County, was born in Clark County, Ind., June 25, 1845, a son of Isaac N. and Eleanor (Foutz) Britton. His father, who was a native of Jessamine County, Ky., was a son of James Britton, who was born in Virginia, and a grandson of James Britton, Sr., who was born in England, emigrated to Virginia during colonial days and there spent the remainder of his years. Born in 1806, Isaac N. Britton was sixteen years of age when he accompanied his father to Indiana. He was a graduate of medicine in Louisville, Ky., and in

addition to practicing his profession, also engaged in farming. In 1855 he removed to Mankato, Blue Earth County, Minn., where he followed agricultural pursuits and also built up a good practice as a physician. It was his custom to spend his summers on his farm, and the winter months in the city.

Under the tuition of his father our subject received a fair education. At sixteen years of age he was very anxious to enlist in the army, but his father would not consent to it. Finally he determined to go anyway, and accordingly enlisted in Company I, First Minnesota Infantry, being a member of the first regiment that was sworn into service for three years, or during the war. He took part in the first battle of Bull Run. Soon afterward, at his father's request, he was sent home. In 1862 he again enlisted, this time in Company E, Second Minnesota Cavalry, which saw service in Indian fights. At the time of the Indian massacre, which commenced August 18, 1862, he was accepted in the state militia, where he served until December, and during the summer of the following year was an independent scout. December 1, 1863, he enlisted in the United States service, and was a member of Company E, Second Minnesota Cavalry, remaining at the front until he was discharged, November 22, 1865. During the time that he was in the state militia he took part in the Indian fights at New Ulm, where eighty-four men fought their way into the town on Wednesday, and on Sunday there were but thirty-one left, and only thirteen who had not been hit, he being one of these "lucky" thirteen. He was in the second battle of Fort Ridgely, Wood Lake, and in various skirmishes. In the battle of Jim Creek, in North Dakota, he was wounded in the right leg. At Camp Release, in the fall of 1862, they captured four hundred and seventy-five Indian warriors, fifteen hundred non-combatants and ninety-two white women whom the Indians had imprisoned. These warrior prisoners were condemned to be hung, but were pardoned by President Lincoln, with the exception of thirty-eight, whom our subject saw hung on one scaffold.

After leaving the army Mr. Britton went to St. Joe, Mo., where he purchased land. In 1866 he married Miss Effie M. Reece, of Guilford, Nodaway County, Mo., by whom he has three children. In 1881 he removed from Nodaway County, Mo., where he had engaged in farming during most of the time since the fall of 1865. Coming to Colorado he settled at Prowers Station, and secured employment on the Santa Fe Railroad, where he remained for two years. He then came to Las Animas and opened a meat market, and has since been engaged in that business much of the time.

In 1864 Mr. Britton voted for Abraham Lincoln for president. He has always been stanch in his allegiance to the Republican party. Frequently he has been a delegate to party conventions, and in 1898 was a delegate to the state convention held in Denver. While living in Nodaway County, Mo., he served for six years as deputy sheriff, and at the same time was deputy United States marshal, to which latter office he was again appointed in 1877–78. Twice he was elected to serve as constable. Since coming to Colorado he has served as deputy sheriff, and in 1895 and 1897 was elected justice of the peace. He was a charter member of the Grand Army of the Republic at Richardson, and is now a member of the post at La Junta. In the lodge of the Odd Fellows he has filled all the chairs, and in 1898 represented it in the grand lodge. The spirit of patriotism that prompted him to go forth, while still a boy, to do battle for his country, still actuates him to remain true to the Union he helped to preserve. He is a progressive citizen and deserves the high regard in which he is held.

HON. JAMES N. CARLISLE. The man that has bridged over space and practically annihilated time by the work of his inventive and enterprising spirit, deserves to be numbered among the benefactors of the race. 'Tis an age of progress, when vast commercial transactions, involving millions of dollars, depend upon rapid transportation. The revolution in business that the past half century, or even less, has witnessed, has been brought about by the means of the railroads, and the man who has done as much as anyone to establish these highways of travel in Colorado is James N. Carlisle, a well-known and prominent citizen of Pueblo.

He was born in Carroll County, Ohio, in October, 1836, and was reared in New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, where he was educated in the common schools. At the age of fourteen years he became interested in railroading in his native state, and throughout life has been more or less identified with it. At the age of fifteen years he removed to Iowa, and in 1856 became a resident of Nebraska, when it was still

a territory. In 1859, during the excitement at Pike's Peak, he came to Colorado, where he was engaged in mining for two years, and for six years followed freighting across the plains from Colorado to New Mexico, Utah and Montana. Since then his attention has been principally devoted to railroad construction, the first road he built being the Denver Pacific from Denver to Cheyenne, when he was a member of the firm of Moore & Carlisle. Later he built the Kansas Pacific to Denver; the Colorado Central; the Denver & Rio Grande; the Oregon Short Line; the Santa Fe; and about one hundred and fifty miles of the Missouri Pacific in Nebraska. He has built more miles of railroad than any other man in the state, and has thus opened up the country to settlement. He is also extensively interested in the stock business, and owns a ranch of nearly five thousand acres near Beulah, Pueblo County, known as the Three R Ranch. In connection with two other gentlemen he laid out and made Carlisle Park what it is to-day, a beautiful park covering four hundred acres, located in the city of Pueblo. He settled at that place twenty-eight years ago, and has since been prominently identified with its upbuilding and prosperity. He built the fourth house on the mesa, was the founder of the first street railway in the city, and laid out the Carlisle addition on land which he secured from the government. This addition he has greatly improved, and among the residences he has erected there is his own beautiful home.

In June, 1869, Mr. Carlisle married Miss Maria Bennett, a niece of H. P. Bennett, of Denver. They became the parents of four children, two sons and two daughters, namely: Charles, who is connected with the First National Bank of Pueblo; Hattie, wife of Dr. G. W. Whitefield, of Chicago; Carrie, who is attending the Armour Institute in Chicago; and Bennett, at home. The father of our subject was William Carlisle, a carpenter by trade, who was born in Ohio and died in Colorado at the ripe old age of eighty-two years. He had three sons who were in the Union army during the Civil war, namely: William K., Walter and John.

Since attaining his majority Mr. Carlisle has affiliated with the Democratic party, and has taken quite an active and prominent part in political affairs. He was an honored member of the first state legislature, which convened in 1876; served as state treasurer for two years; was county treasurer of Pueblo County for four years; and has been alderman of the city of Pueblo. As a citizen he meets every requirement and manifests a commendable interest in everything that is calculated to promote the city's welfare in any line. In manner he is pleasant, genial and approachable, and all who know him esteem him highly for his genuine worth. The success of his life is due to no inherited fortune, or to any happy succession of advantageous circumstances, but to his own sturdy will, steady application, tireless industry and sterling integrity.

HON. WINFIELD S. BOYNTON, sheriff of El Paso County, is one of the prominent and influential citizens of Colorado Springs. In 1892 he was elected, on the Republican ticket, to the office of commissioner, which position he held from January, 1893, to January, 1896. In the fall of 1895 he was elected county sheriff, and took the oath of office in January of the following year. In 1897 he was re-elected on his party ticket, and entered upon his duties in 1898, to serve until January, 1900. In addition to his official duties he has important mining interests and is president of the Little Frank S. Mining Company.

At Boynton, Derby Line, Canada, near the Vermont line, the subject of this sketch was born January 18, 1861. His father, Wilder P., who was born in Canada, was a son of Gardner Boynton, a native of New Hampshire, and the latter was a son of Maj. John Boynton, who was born in England and in the latter part of the seventeenth century accompanied his parents to America. During the Revolutionary war he served in the colonial army and took an active part in the battle of Bunker Hill. Later he removed to what became known as Boynton, Canada, and there he died. His son, Gardner Boynton, remained in Canada from boyhood until his death, at the age of about eighty-two. Wilder P. Boynton has made farming his life work, but is now living, retired, in Colorado Springs. He married Abigail Moulton, who was born in the same neighborhood as himself and is now living in Colorado Springs. She is of English descent. Her father, Elder Moulton, removed from New England to Canada and served as a minister in the Free Will Baptist Church until his death.

The family of Wilder P. Boynton consisted of seven children who attained years of maturity, namely: Carlos, who resides in the state of Wash-

ington; Lyman, of Los Angeles, Cal.; Herbert, of Colorado Springs; Mrs. Ida Hubbard, who died in this city; Winfield Scott; Frank, who is deputy sheriff at Cripple Creek; and James, of Colorado Springs. When a boy our subject was a pupil in the academy at Cassville. In 1877 he went to Boston, Mass., where he spent two years. He then came to Colorado and for two years was employed in the white stone quarry at Manitou, after which he clerked in a grocery store for five years. In 1886, in partnership with his brother, Frank, he opened a clothing store on Manitou avenue, Manitou, the firm of Boynton Brothers dealing in men's furnishing goods of a fine grade. In 1892 a branch store was opened in Cripple Creek. In the fall of the same year Mr. Boynton was elected county commissioner, but he continued to manage his store until the spring of 1895, when he closed the Manitou business, combining it with the Cripple Creek business. After a short time, however, fire destroyed his store and stock and he closed out the business. In 1892 he bought property in Cripple Creek and after the fire erected a two-story brick structure. He is a prominent worker in the Republican party, and has served efficiently as chairman of the county central committee for two terms.

In Buena Vista, Colo., Mr. Boynton married Miss Frances. Davis, a native of Pennsylvania, and they have one daughter, Winifred. Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. In religion he favors the Congregational denomination and attends services at that church.

CHARLES A. BEERBOHM, who is treasurer of Otero County, was born in Waterloo, Canada, February 13, 1862, and grew to maturity in the town of his birth. In youth he began to serve an apprenticeship to the machinist's trade, but received a severe injury and for that reason abandoned the work. Afterward he was employed in clerical positions. In 1885 he came as far west as Topeka, Kan., and for a year clerked in a shoe store, after which, in the fall of 1886, he began to work in the general offices of the Santa Fe Railroad.

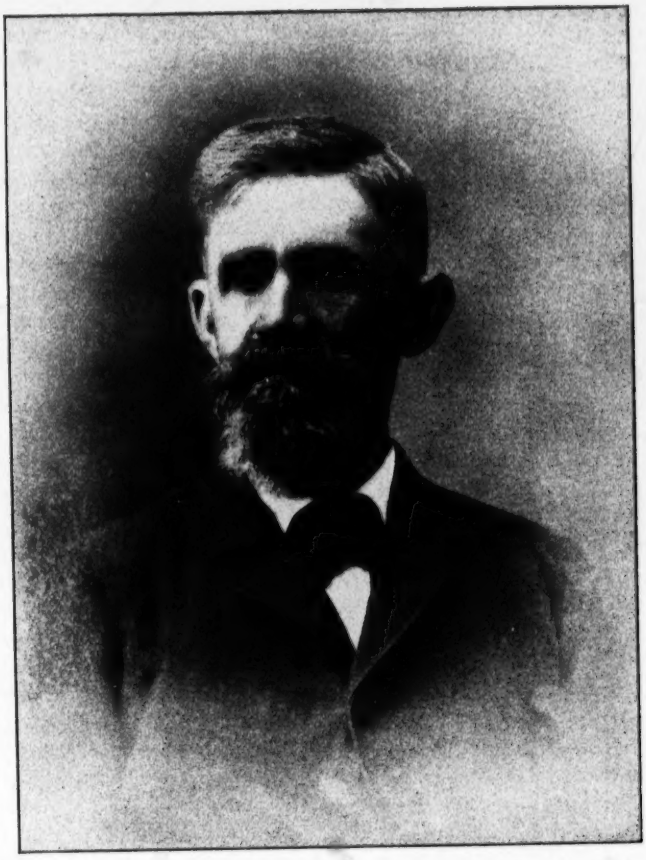
In August, 1897, Mr. Beerbohm was transferred to La Junta, Colo., as chief clerk of the mechanical department of the western division, from Denver to Dodge City. In October of the same year he was nominated for the office of county treasurer, and upon his election resigned his connection with the railroad shops, in order to give his entire time to his official duties. His education fits him for the careful and systematic keeping of accounts, as, in addition to a high school course in Waterloo, he had the advantage of a course in the commercial college at Belleville, Canada. His work as treasurer is accurately and systematically discharged, in a manner that reflects credit upon his ability and faithfulness in every trust.

As an adherent of the silver branch of the Republican party, Mr. Beerbohm is active in local politics. Fraternally he is connected with the Foresters and the blue lodge of Masons in La Junta. In religion he is connected with the Presbyterian Church. In the organization of the building and loan association here he took a prominent part and has since served as a director. He is also one of the owners of the Home Place addition, adjoining La Junta. His marriage united him with Elizabeth, daughter of D. H. Mason, M. D., LL. D., who at one time was surgeon of the state penitentiary of Illinois. They have an only daughter, Florence.

CELESTINO GARCIA, the present representative from Conejos County in the state legislature, has spent his entire life in this county, where he was born December 8, 1861. He is a son of Jose Victor Garcia, who removed from Taos, N. M., to Colorado, settling in Conejos County, where he has since made his home and taken a leading part in public affairs. He was elected a member of the territorial council of 1861 and also held a number of local and county offices, all of which he filled creditably to himself.

Reared on the frontier, the subject of this sketch early became familiar with the needs of this section, its possibilities and its resources. For this reason he is especially fitted to serve in the legislature in a manner that will be helpful to his constituents. Upon completing his education in a college in Pueblo he turned his attention to public affairs. He has, indeed, been identified with legislative work since boyhood. He was appointed a page in the first state legislature and in 1885 and 1887 acted as state interpreter in the senate chamber, for which position (as well as that of interpreter for Conejos County) his thorough knowledge of both Spanish and English admirably fit him.

On the Democratic ticket, with the endorse-



WILLIAM A. MENEFEE.

ment of the Republicans, Mr. Garcia was elected to the legislature in 1893. Two years later he was nominated by the Republicans and endorsed by the Democrats, having no opponent for the office. In 1897 he was nominated by the Republicans, and endorsed by both the Democrats and Populists. In 1898 he became the candidate of the silver Republicans, with the endorsement of the Democrats, Populists and gold Republicans. As a legislator he takes an active part in measures for the public good and has made an honorable record for himself. In addition to this position, in 1897 he was assessor of Conejos County. During the last legislature he was the Republican nominee for speaker of the house and received his full party vote, but owing to the party being small in numbers he was defeated.

The marriage of Mr. Garcia united him, in 1884, with Mary R., daughter of J. P. Garcia, of Conejos County. Since his election to the legislature it has been their custom to spend the summer months on a ranch near Conejos, while during the legislative session they reside in Denver.

WILLIAM A. MENEFEE, so long identified with the stock interests of Mancos Valley, resides three miles east of the village of Mancos, in Montezuma County. The record of his life is well known among the people of his immediate vicinity, but this recital will still more firmly establish facts connected with his honorable and successful career. Shortly after he came to Colorado, in 1876, he bought a tract of land on the Mancos River, and the following year, with one hundred head of horses he had purchased, he went to Utah, where he traded the horses for cattle. These he drove to his land in Montezuma County, where he began to raise stock. In time he became the owner of an improved ranch of six hundred and eighty acres of fine land, containing modern improvements, and on this property he engaged in stock-raising, and also raised about seven hundred tons of hay yearly, which he used for feed. In 1886 he erected one of the finest ranch houses in the valley, and here he has since made his home, surrounded by the comforts of modern times and enjoying life to its fullest extent. His success is the more remarkable when it is considered that he began with absolutely nothing; when he came to this valley he had but twenty-five cents in money, but he possessed determination, energy and perseverance, and during the twenty-two years he has made his home on the same ranch he has instituted many improvements and met with encouraging success.

Born in Madison County, Va., June 21, 1830, the subject of this sketch is a son of Philip S. Menefee. His father, also a native of the Old Dominion, born in 1803, remained there until the spring of 1856, when he removed to Iowa. He was a miller by trade, and during his residence in Virginia owned the slate, flouring and carding mills in Rappahannock County. When seventy-four years of age, in 1877, he died at the residence of his son in Wichita, Kan. He was a son of James Menefee, a captain in the war of 1812, and a lifelong resident and large farmer and miller of Virginia, where he died at an advanced age. The family was of Scotch-Irish origin and was represented among the pioneers of Virginia. The mother of our subject was Catherine B. Pendleton, an own cousin of John S. Pendleton, the missionary in Chili. Of her eleven children seven are living: William A.; Tabitha, wife of H. Weatherwax, of Nebraska; Thomas J., of Kansas; Philip R., of Illinois; Mrs. Lucy V. Hanson, of Iowa; Minnie, wife of Thomas Ayres, of California; and Catherine, widow of B. F. Denison, of Olympia, state of Washington. The mother died in Iowa, August 29, 1871.

In the log schoolhouses of Virginia our subject gained the rudiments of his education. Afterward, by observation and self-culture, he acquired a broad fund of knowledge. In 1856 he accompanied his parents to Iowa, and there engaged in farming until 1861, when he went to California and embarked in the livery business. Two years later he went to Washington, and from there, in 1866, proceeded to Montana, having charge of a pack train of provisions. For one year he continued freighting, after which he returned to Washington, where he cultivated farm land. In 1872 he took a drove of horses and mules to British Columbia, where he sold them. Returning to Washington he remained there until 1876, when he came to Colorado. The year following (1877) was the date of his arrival in the Mancos Valley of Colorado.

The silver cause has a firm friend in Mr. Menefee, and he votes the Democratic ticket. In 1881 and 1882 he was postmaster at Mancos, being the second to occupy that position prior to the organization of the village. Several times he refused the proferred nomination for county commissioner. He is interested in educational mat-

ters, and for several years has been a member of the school board. He firmly believes in the building up of a good system of education, upon which the destiny of our country largely depends. He is also a firm believer in having churches and religious instruction, so indispensable to good civic government and useful living. He assisted in the building of the Methodist and First Baptist Churches, the latter of which he is an active member. A benevolent man, he gives as his means permit, to all who are in need of assistance; and, remembering the days when he was poor and friendless, he is always willing to extend a helping hand to young men who are similarly situated. He was the only man between Durango and Ridgway who gave the right of way to the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad.

June 16, 1867, Mr. Menefee married Miss Sarah Ann Demaris, who was born in Iowa, but spent her girlhood years in Washington Territory, where she was married. Six children blessed the union, one of whom, John W., is deceased. The survivors are: George W., Edward H., William M., Charles and Lewis K., who are at home and assist in the management of the ranch and the oversight of the stock.

WILLIAM C. BALES, vice-president and general manager of the Colorado Coal and Coke Company, and manager of the Northern Coal Company, is an enterprising and efficient business man of Pueblo. He came to this city in 1893 as manager for the Southwestern Coal Company, and later organized the Colorado Coal and Coke Company, with which he has since been connected in an official capacity. Thoroughly conversant with every detail of the coal business, his information, coupled with intelligence and energy, has brought him success.

Born in Toledo, Iowa, April 3, 1866, the subject of this sketch is a son of Marion T. and Helen (Culbertson) Bales, natives, respectively, of Ohio and Pennsylvania. The family, both in its direct and collateral branches, has had representatives in the various wars of our country. His father, who was a graduate of Allegheny College at Meadville, Pa., has spent the greater part of his life in Pennsylvania, where he carried on business as a life insurance agent. He married a daughter of William Culbertson, who was a promising attorney of Meadville, but died when only thirty-three years of age. Besides his sister, Clara M., our subject is the only child of his parents. The boyhood days of his life were passed in Meadville and Titusville, Pa., where he received his education in private and public schools. When he was fifteen years of age his mother died. Two years later he went to Buffalo, N. Y., where he was bookkeeper for various firms until 1887. He then went to Kansas City, Mo., where he opened a jewelry store and started in business for himself. In the same city he carried on a coal business for several years. From Kansas City he came to Pueblo in 1893 and here he has since been identified with the business interests of the place. Besides his coal business he is also interested in mining at Cripple Creek.

In 1897 Mr. Bales married Miss Ophelia Copeland, of Denver, daughter of the late Hon. George P. Copeland, who was for many years a prominent mining man of Leadville. He was the son of William L. Copeland, a well-known citizen of Colorado Springs. Mr. and Mrs. Bales have one daughter.

HENRY W. ADSMOND, assessor of Otero County and a well-known citizen of La Junta, was born at Black River Falls, Jackson County, Wis., November 1, 1857. His boyhood days were spent on a farm, where he early gained a thorough knowledge of agricultural pursuits. In addition to general farming he devoted considerable time to working in the lumber woods of Wisconsin. He had comparatively few educational advantages, but, being quick to learn, has become a well-informed man.

When about twenty-one years of age Mr. Adsmond left home and went to Kansas, where he spent one year. From there he proceeded to the mountains of Colorado, where for several consecutive summers he engaged in mining and prospecting, while during the winter months he was employed in the steel works at Pueblo. In the fall of 1882 he came to what is now Otero County. Here for three years he was employed as foreman on a large stock ranch near Rocky Ford. He then took up land situated four miles west of Rocky Ford, and, in addition to general ranch pursuits, also operated a threshing machine. An unfortunate accident, in the spring of 1891, caused the loss of his right hand and obliged him to discontinue threshing and similar work. However, he continued to cultivate his land and introduced a number of improvements, but after four years traded it for other property.

Removing to Rocky Ford Mr. Adsmond was

employed as marshal and constable there for one and one-half years, during which time he operated the farm of one hundred and sixty acres which he had taken up at the same time that he took up his ranch. In November, 1897, he was elected to his present office of county assessor, being the nominee of the Republican party, whose principles he has always supported. He and his wife, who was formerly Edna Washburn, and is a daughter of C. C. Washburn, of Rocky Ford, have established their home in La Junta, where they have won many friends among the people of the town. Fraternally he is identified with Rocky Ford Lodge No. 87, I. O. O. F. He is an industrious, persevering man, who, notwithstanding obstacles and hardships, has made his way to a position among the leading men of his town and county. This he has done without any assistance, but by the force of energy and perseverance. He has had no one to help him in securing a start, but has been forced to work his way upward alone and unaided, overcoming obstacles and surmounting hardships that might have discouraged one less determined than he.

MATTHEW KENNEDY, who has resided in Colorado Springs since 1876, was born near Warren, Ohio, January 1, 1836, being a son of James and Eliza (Pew) Kennedy, natives respectively of Beaver County, Pa., and Trumbull County, Ohio. His maternal grandfather was a soldier in the war of 1812 and a pioneer of Ohio; the paternal grandfather spent his entire life in Beaver County, Pa. When a young man James Kennedy removed to Ohio and from the forests of Trumbull County cleared and improved a farm, which place he continued to make his home until his death, at sixty-nine years. His wife passed away when sixty-two. Of their seven children four are living. One of these, David B., now living in California, was a soldier in the Civil war and marched with Sherman through Georgia to the sea.

The fourth among the children was Matthew. He was reared on a farm and received public-school advantages. After attending a college in Pennsylvania for two years he taught school for a number of terms and then entered the commercial college in Pittsburg, from which he graduated. Embarking in business life, his first position was that of bookkeeper for the wholesale dry-goods house of McCandless, Jameson & Co. Later he was taken into the firm as a partner and continued with them, in Pittsburg, until his wife's failing health caused him to seek for her a change of climate. In February, 1876, he arrived in Denver and in May came to Colorado Springs. Starting in the stock business, he soon acquired valuable interests. He bought a ranch fourteen miles east of Colorado Springs, where he controlled about sixteen thousand acres, now subdivided into small farms; while on his ranch is the present station of Falcon, on the Denver & Gulf road. He devoted six years to the stock business and then sold out, and bought an interest in the First National Bank, of which he was made the cashier. On selling out, four years later, he engaged in the real-estate business, in which he has since been interested, having laid out several additions to the city. He has also been interested in the loan and mortgage business and in fire insurance, representing a number of old-line companies. Politically he is a Republican. For several years he served as an alderman. In religion he is a member of the First Presbyterian Church.

In Pittsburg, Pa., Mr. Kennedy married Miss Mary J. Cameron, who was a daughter of Alexander Cameron, of Allegheny, Pa., a banker of that city. The two children of Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy are Richard Lea, who graduated from Princeton in 1895 and from the Harvard Law School in 1898 and is now an attorney in Colorado Springs; and Clara C., who was educated in this city and at Vassar College; she is now the wife of Paul F. De La Vergne, and residing in Honolulu.

C. W. GIRDLESTONE, M. D., of Colorado Springs, is a member of an old English family. His paternal grandfather came from Norfolk, England, and settled near Toronto, Canada, where, being a man of ample means, he lived a life of leisure. His son, George William, was born in London, Canada, and engaged in business at Windsor for some years, but in 1879 settled at Winnipeg, Manitoba, where he carried on business pursuits until his death. His wife, who was of French descent, was Louisa Rosalie Baby, a native of Sandwich, Canada, and is now living in Vancouver. Her father, Major Baby, was for a time sheriff of Essex County, Canada. Of her ten children, seven are now living, our subject being the eldest of these. He was born in Windsor, Essex County, Canada, August 7, 1868, and remained in his native place until eleven years of age. In 1879 he accompanied

his parents to Winnipeg, where he attended St. John's College, a school for boys. Later he matriculated in the University of Manitoba, from which he graduated in 1888, with the degree of A. B. The degree of A. M. was afterward conferred upon him. In 1888 he began the study of medicine in the McGill University at Montreal, from which he was graduated in 1892, with the degree of M. D., C. M.

After Dr. Girdlestone had practiced but a few months, ill health obliged him to seek a more congenial climate. In January, 1893, he came to the States, spending six months in California, after which he engaged in practice in Detroit, Mich. However, it was not long before his health again gave way and he was obliged to relinquish his work. Going back to California he settled at Riverside, where he practiced for three years, but again his health became impaired. In 1896 he came to Colorado Springs, where, with strength restored, he is carrying on a general practice. He is a member of the El Paso County Medical Society, and the Alpha Psi Chapter of the Zeta Psi fraternity, of McGill University. He is also a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the province of Quebec, Canada. In religion he is an Episcopalian. His marriage took place in Monmouth, Warren County, Ill., and united him with Miss May B. Perley, who was born in New Hampshire and is a graduate of St. Mary's Academy at Knoxville, Ill. They are the parents of a daughter, Constance.

WILLIAM E. ANDERSON, an extensive land holder and stock owner, residing in Rocky Ford, Otero County, was born in St. Louis, Mo., July 16, 1850. He was only one year old when his parents went to Council Bluffs, Iowa, and outfitting with the necessary equipments, started on the long journey across the mountains to California. There, for five years, the father engaged in mining, and afterward carried on a cattle business in Fresno County, where he was drowned, while still in middle life. Later the mother married a second time.

In 1873, after having spent several years in San Francisco and Stockton, our subject started for Texas with three thousand head of horses. Going via the northern route, he stopped at Pueblo, Colo., and spent the winter, selling out the entire herd. During his trip he had been three times attacked by Indians. On returning to California he resumed the stock business. In 1877 he took ten thousand head of sheep to the Panhandle, Texas, and there he engaged in the sheep and cattle business for four years. Finally he sold his stock to the Prairie Cattle Company.

In 1882 Mr. Anderson went on the Rio Hondo in New Mexico and purchased a large ranch from George Taylor, paying $53,000 for the place. In the fall of that year he took his wife there. It was a pioneer life upon which he entered. The nearest neighbor was twenty miles away, while the railroad (Las Vegas) was two hundred miles distant. A few months after he purchased the ranch he formed a partnership with Thatcher Brothers, with whom he continued for six years. During that time he organized the Cattle Men's Protective Association, of which he was president, and which succeeded in effectually ridding Lincoln County and the entire country of all thieves. The company of which he was president was known as the Anderson Cattle Company, and the ranch was called the Diamond A cattle ranch.

In the fall of 1888 the ranch was sold to the Bloom Cattle Company, owning about nine thousand head of cattle. After spending some months in Missouri, Mr. Anderson came to Otero County, Colo., in the summer of 1889, and bought from J. W. Potter the Tempis Creek ranch of eight hundred and eighty acres and the Fowler ranch of eight hundred and ninety acres, and for four years he engaged in the hay, grain and seed business, shipping seed to Europe and other countries. On selling out the seed business in 1894 he contracted for seven thousand head of cattle, but the panic came on, with all its disastrous consequences, and, not being able to take the cattle, he was obliged to pay a forfeit of $10,000.

Besides his other property, Mr. Anderson owns two thousand acres of timber land in the White Mountains in New Mexico, which will be valuable at no distant day. He also owns one-third interest in a mining property in Routt County, Colo., that is worth $80,000. During his long life on the plains he has made many friends among prominent cattlemen in all of the western states and territories. He holds the record for expertness in handling the lariat, and no cattleman on the plains can surpass him in roping cattle and horses. Having been brought into frequent contact with the Mexicans, he has become proficient in the Spanish language, which he speaks fluently.

Since 1889 Mr. Anderson has made Rocky Ford his home. He was married February 9, 1882, to Miss Mary Josephine Smith, who was born in Bethany, Mo., and from two years of age lived in Warrensburg, that state. She graduated with honors from the Missouri State Normal School at Warrensburg in 1879, after which she taught in the public schools of Warrensburg and Knobnoster for three years. In 1897 she was elected county superintendent of schools by a majority of about four hundred, while all the other candidates of the People's party were defeated. A lady of education and intellectual attainments, she was well qualified to fill the position with efficiency, and as a county official has made a splendid record. She is the owner of five residences in Rocky Ford. For six years Mr. Anderson has acted as regent of the Colorado State University. He has taken an active interest in every measure for the benefit of the town, and was a prime mover in securing the organization of the mill and elevator company and the fair association. He and his wife are the parents of three children, William Edward, Robert S. and Margaret.

JOHN PETERSON. No foreign element has become a more important part in our American citizenship than that furnished by Sweden. The emigrants from that country have brought with them to the new world the stability, enterprise and perseverance characteristic of their people, and have fused these qualities with the progressiveness and indomitable spirit of the west. Mr. Peterson is a representative of this class. He came to America without capital and had no friends in this country. It was his desire to benefit his financial condition, and his dreams of the future have been more than realized, for he is now one of the prosperous and substantial farmers and stockmen of Pueblo County, his ranch lying about three miles from Rye.

Mr. Peterson was born in the southwestern part of Sweden September 11, 1840, was educated in the public schools of that country and continued to reside there until 1868, when he crossed the broad Atlantic and took up his residence in Galesburg, Knox County, Ill., where he carried on operations as a farmer and stock-raiser for some years. About twenty-six years ago he came to Pueblo County, Colo., and since 1881 has resided upon his present ranch, which is pleasantly located and is one of the most desirable places of the locality. It is all under fence, highly cultivated and well improved. He has the finest barn in the neighborhood, and as a stock-raiser he has been very successful, keeping only the best grades of horses and cattle. Here he has prospered, owes no man a dollar and has money at interest. For some time he conducted a store in the vicinity of Rye, but finding the stock business more profitable he gave up the former occupation. As a public-spirited and progressive citizen he believes in helping all laudable enterprises for the public good and has done much to advance the interests of his part of the county. He is pleasant and agreeable in manner and his word is considered as good as his bond. In politics he is a stanch Republican. After his arrival in the new world he had a sister come to this country; she is now the wife of Joseph Peterson, whose ranch adjoins that of our subject, and whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work.

CHARLES P. MAC MULLAN, M. D., deceased, formerly one of the leading business men of Fort Garland, Costilla County, was born in Ireland September 27, 1842, a son of Daniel and Catherine (Sharkey) MacMullan. He was reared in his native land and received a classical education in a college of Dublin, from which he graduated with honors. Soon after graduating he came to the United States. He settled in St. Louis, and invested his inherited capital in a business enterprise that proved a failure, entailing on him a heavy loss. At the opening of the Civil war he enlisted in the Union army and served until the close of the war, being hospital steward most of the time. Afterward he was transferred to Fort Garland and continued in the same capacity until he resigned from the army in 1871.

September 18, 1873, Mr. MacMullan married Jennie Hutton, daughter of William and Elizabeth (O'Kane) Hutton, and a native of Philadelphia, Pa. When she was three years of age her father died, and she was taken into the home of an aunt, Hannah Thompson, wife of Capt. James Thompson, who came to Fort Garland in 1867. Captain Thompson had served through the Civil war as a private and had afterward remained with the regular army, receiving promotion to command of a company and continuing as such until he resigned. His wife now makes her home on her ranch southwest of Garland.

Mrs. MacMullan was a child of eleven years when she accompanied her uncle and aunt to Fort Garland, and since then she has made her home here.

After his marriage Mr. MacMullan had charge of a store at Fort Garland for Fred Meyer; he had previously had charge of a branch store in Badito. In 1883 he turned his attention to the practice of medicine, which he followed for some years. In August, 1891, he established a general mercantile business, and at the same time handled all kinds of produce. This business he conducted until his death, which occurred April 4, 1895. He also for years had charge of the postoffice at this point, and served as county commissioner and county superintendent of schools. He was the Democratic nominee for the legislature and the senate. Fraternally he was a Mason. As a citizen he was held in high respect by his acquaintances. He was honored throughout the entire valley as a man of integrity and unblemished character.

Since the death of Mr. MacMullan his widow, who is a lady of unusual ability, has continued to conduct the mercantile business, and also superintends the ranch which he owned and the stock business in which he was engaged. In addition, she acts as postmistress, the office here having been in charge of her husband and herself for the past twenty-five years, with the exception of a few short intervals. In her family there are two sons now living: Charles D., who assists his mother in the store and on the ranch; and Thomas A. She has lost by death two sons and two daughters, all of whom died within five days of one another, and at the same time a cousin also died.

JAMES W. SHIELDS, county judge of Costilla County, and a resident of Mosca since 1896, was born in Ohio November 23, 1847, a son of Joseph A. and Guelia E. (Puckett) Shields, both natives of Ohio. His father removed to Indiana in 1852 and settled in Hamilton County, from there went to Tipton County, where he engaged in farming until 1865; he then became interested in business in Tipton, in which place he also took an active part in public affairs and wielded an influence in the Republican party. Now living in Kokomo, Ind., he is still quite active, notwithstanding his eighty-three busy years.

By the second marriage of Joseph A. Shields ten children were born, eight of whom are living. Lydia is the wife of N. Garnstaff, of Edinburgh, Ind.; Margaret married George Cadle, a well-to-do farmer and a stockman of Kansas; Sarah is the wife of Conrad Routsaw, of Darke County, Ohio; Priscilla is the wife of John Miller, of Beloit, Kan; Mrs. Elma Ward is the wife of a merchant tailor in Beloit, Kan; Josephine married James Gould, of Crystal Springs, Mich., where she died; Robert settled in Del Norte, Colo., in 1876, and later went to Durango, where he built the court house and had other contracts for building, and he died in that city in 1895; George is a stockman near Farmington, N. M., and Moses B. is connected with the smelter works in Durango.

When five years of age our subject accompanied his parents to Indiana. January 3, 1862, he enlisted in Company F of the old Eleventh Indiana Infantry, under Gen. Lew Wallace, who was the colonel of that regiment. After twelve months in this command he was discharged for disability, but after thirty days he again volunteered his services, enlisting in Company A, One Hundred and Thirtieth Indiana Infantry, in which he continued until the close of the war, being honorably discharged December 14, 1865. Among the engagements in which he took part were those at Pittsburg Landing, Missionary Ridge, the Atlanta campaign of 1864 and Kenesaw Mountain, where he was wounded. He was also wounded by a sabre in a skirmish at Buzzard's Roost, Ga.

After the close of the war Mr. Shields crossed the country via the Santa Fe trail to San Francisco, returning by the Horn to Ohio, where he was married, in July, 1867, to Mary, daughter of Richard Gilland, and a native of Ohio. Ten years were spent in his native county of Clinton. In 1877 he removed to Del Norte, Colo., where he engaged in freighting to different points (Ouray, Silver City, Leadville, etc.). In 1880 he was elected, on the Republican ticket, judge of Rio Grande County and served until 1884, resigning on his removal to Costilla County. Here he settled nine miles from the present site of Mosca, in the northern part of the county. He organized the Prairie Ditch Company, the first company of the kind in the valley. The ditch built by the company is twenty-two and one-half miles long, and irrigates about thirty thousand acres, which is more land than any other ditch in the county irrigates. With the exception of a few years, he has been retained con-

stantly as attorney for the company, of which he has been president much of the time and has also been a large shareholder.

In 1890 he was elected judge of Costilla County and is now serving his third term. September 11, 1895, he was admitted to the bar of Colorado, and besides his work as judge, he has had considerable practice in the different courts of the state. His ranch of one hundred and sixty acres, with its substantial brick house, is one of the best in the valley and is rented to tenants. In 1896 he built a residence in town, and here he has since made his home. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons, also the Fraternal Union No. 5, of Denver, and Osterhouse Post, G. A. R., at Hooper.

By his first marriage Mr. Shields had six children: Nannie, wife of Alexander McIntosh, of Denver; James E., who is engaged in mining in New Mexico; John D., of Mosca; Luella, wife Samuel Stiers, of Rocky Ford, Colo.; Arthur G., who is in Phillips, I. T.; and Alice, at home. Mrs. Mary Shields died March 8, 1885. The second marriage of Mr. Shields, September 25, 1888, united him with Nana A. Hardy, daughter of Aaron B. and Ellen C. (Miley) Hardy. She was born in Highland County, Ohio, where her father was then largely interested in woolen mills at Leesburg, but he is now engaged in farming near Mosca, Costilla County. Two daughters have been born of this union, Muriel E. and Hazel E.

ROBERT B. WILLIS was one of the earliest settlers of La Veta, Huerfano County, where he has made his home since 1866. When he came to this locality there were no other settlers except Colonel Francisco and Judge Daidre, and he was, therefore, one of the very first to establish a home here. With the history of the town and county he has since been intimately identified, and there are few in this section of country with whom he is not personally acquainted. He has seen improvements made, the introduction of railroad and telegraph, the establishment of villages, the carrying on of large ranches, and those other improvements which indicate the progressive disposition of the people. During all these years he has worked energetically as a stock-raiser, and by industry and enterprise has accumulated an amount sufficient to protect his declining years from hardships or want.

The father of our subject, Willit R. Willis, spent his entire life in New York state, where he was born. Throughout active life he engaged in the manufacture of woolens in Adams, Jefferson County, and in Oswego, N. Y., and became well known in the wool market. He was one of seven who organized the Abolition party in York state about 1840. His death occurred when he was seventy-eight. In Adams, Jefferson County, N. Y., where he was born in 1834, our subject remained until 1853, and then went west as far as Chicago, Ill., but remained there a short time only. He was engaged with the United States Express Company under the supervision of J. W. Parker, and worked on their route through Iowa, Missouri and Kansas, acting as messenger until 1858.

During the latter year Mr. Willis came to Colorado and settled six miles above Denver, at a place then known as Montana, where he camped during the winter with a party from Kansas City. In the spring of 1859 he went to Gregory (now Central City), where he began prospecting. In the fall of the same year he went to Colorado City. It was then a new town, and Colorado Springs and Manitou had not been started. For several years he remained in the same place, meantime assisting in laying the foundations of the city and doing all within his power to promote its welfare. As a merchant he established a good trade and became widely known throughout El Paso County. In 1861 he was a member of the territorial council from the Colorado City district, and through the influence of his friend, Colonel Francisco, and himself, the capital was established at Colorado City, where the legislature convened in 1862. He acted as representative in the first, second and fourth councils of the territorial legislature, and wielded a potent influence in all those measures originated for the benefit of the newly organized territory.

In 1866 Mr. Willis removed to Huerfano County, where he has since resided. In 1871 he bought a tract of land near town and began to raise sheep, in which business, as well as in cattle-raising, he devoted himself and continued successfully for fifteen years. Meantime, he opened up his land and made a number of valuable improvements. Since 1886, when he sold his sheep, he has devoted himself exclusively to the raising of cattle. Fraternally he is a Mason and a member of the blue lodge. His marriage, which took place in 1867, united him with Mary

M. Francisco, a sister of Colonel Francisco. She died January 10, 1893, leaving an only daughter, Mary, who is the wife of Dr. A. W. Morton, of San Francisco, Cal.

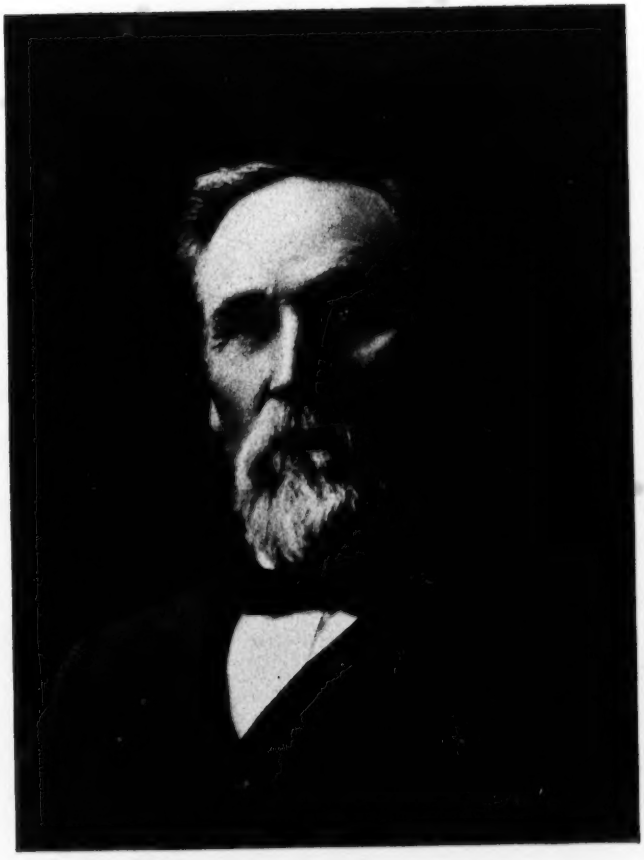
JOHN O'CONNELL. In all of southeastern Colorado there is no point that possesses more of historic interest than old Fort Lyon. During the early days in the history of this state it was the camping ground of emigrants from every direction, lured west by the hope of finding gold in the mountains. When Indians were dangerous the fort was the refuge of white settlers and travelers; and could the old walls speak they might tell many a tale of adventure, excitement, peril, carnage and even death. For those who are students of the past the fort is therefore an object of interest. While it is not at present occupied as a military post, the government employs Mr. O'Connell to look after it, and he makes his home here. Besides superintending the fort he also engages in farming and the cattle business. Starting with a herd of two hundred head of cattle he now owns nearly five hundred. He has four hundred and eighty acres of land lying along the Arkansas River bottom, upon which he has built a ditch and in that way made irrigation possible. In addition to this land he has one hundred and sixty acres under the Fort Lyon ditch, two miles north of the fort.

A son of Michael and Mary (Costello) O'Connell, our subject was born in County Limerick, Ireland, in March, 1851. He grew to manhood upon a farm and received a fair education. In 1869 he crossed the ocean, spending nine days on the water. After landing in New York he went to Boston, where he secured employment as hotel porter, and continued in that position for three years, after which he was engaged as night watchman for six years. Failing health obliged him to resign the position. While employed as watchman he was for four months a body guard of Rear-Admiral Taylor on board the "Franklin" at the time of the trouble with Spain caused by the Virginius affair.

A visit of six months at his old home in Ireland restored Mr. O'Connell's health and he returned to America, hopeful and determined to succeed. Going to the hotel where he had previously been employed he was again engaged as night watchman, in which capacity he remained for two years. Unfortunately, as before, he was afflicted with bronchitis and resigned his position. He traveled through the east, hoping to regain his health, and as soon as he felt better he began to work in the wholesale dry-goods house of Jordan & Marsh, in Boston, being first in their packing rooms and later holding the position of shipping clerk. On resigning the position after two years in the company's employ he came to Colorado, in 1883. Soon afterward he embarked in the cattle business, which he has since carried on successfully. He is an industrious, persevering man, and is deserving of whatever success life may hold for him. In politics he is a Democrat, but not active in local affairs. He was reared in the Roman Catholic faith and was confirmed at the age of fifteen in his native land. His acquaintances in Bent County hold him in high regard as a man of integrity and upright life, one who has become prosperous by the exercise of judgment and energy, and who, at the same time, has always retained his integrity and honorable character.

BERNARDO ROMERO, member of the board of commissioners of Conejos County, was born near Santa Fe, N. M., in 1842, and spent the early years of his life upon a farm. In 1870 he came to Colorado, settling in Conejos County, about three miles from the village of Conejos. Here he owns and operates a ranch of three hundred acres, upon which he is engaged in raising stock and general farm products, while at the same time he also keeps a general store. He was one of the incorporators of the town of San Rorfal, of which he was chosen the first mayor and has since continued to serve in that capacity.

Politically a Republican, Mr. Romero always votes his straight party ticket. In local matters he is one of the leaders of the Mexicans of his community, and his life has been such as to win for him the respect of all the people who know him, irrespective of their nationality. In 1882 and 1883 he served as assessor of the county. His first election as county commissioner was in 1886, since which time he has been repeatedly re-elected, and is the present incumbent of the office from his district. For a number of years he has been chairman of the school board of district No. 4. Since coming to this county more than twenty-five years ago, he has been active in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the people and the development of the county. In 1863 he organized a company of federal soldiers for gov-



B. F. SPINNEY.

ernment service against the Texas troops. Of this company he was commissioned first lieutenant and served for four months.

The marriage of Mr. Romero took place in 1862 and united him with Quirina Romero, who was born in New Mexico and died in Colorado, in 1886. Of the six children born of the union four are living: Nicholas R., Senaida, Felicita and Guillermo.

BENJAMIN F. SPINNEY. In the list of the ranch-owners of Park County mention belongs to Mr. Spinney, whose prosperity has been gained by industrious application to his chosen occupation. He has been identified with the stock business in this section since 1873, when he and his brother bought a herd of cattle in Pueblo and drove them to his present location, twelve miles east of Hartsel spring. Through business tact and great perseverance in the intervening years, he has acquired valuable haying and cattle interests and is the owner of about six thousand acres.

The birth of Mr. Spinney occurred in Freedom, Waldo County, Me., July 19, 1838, his parents being William and Marjory (Oliver) Spinney. He and his brothers, Anson B., Joseph O'H. and Nicholas S., are the survivors of the original family of six children. In a very early day the Spinney family emigrated to America and settled at the mouth of the Kennebec River in Maine. In that locality Nicholas Spinney, our subject's grandfather, was the owner of extensive interests in ship-building and the coast trade. In the same neighborhood William Spinney was born and reared and from there, when in his twenty-fourth year, he removed to Freedom. For a number of years he engaged in contracting and building in that place. In 1854 he removed to Lynn, Mass., where he engaged in the mercantile business. Just prior to his death he purchased a farm in Illinois, with the intention of removing there to spend the remainder of his days, but while back in the east, disposing of his varied interests, he died in Freedom in 1857.

In the public schools and academy of Freedom the subject of this sketch acquired his education. In the spring of 1857 he left home and went to Illinois, where he bought a farm in Stark County. In the spring of 1859, with a team of oxen, he left Illinois and proceeded west to St. Joe, Mo., where he sold the team and remained for a year. He then engaged to drive an ox-team to Denver and walked the entire distance across the plains, by the side of his team, from Atchison to Denver. Wearied by the hard trip, he reached Denver on the 20th of August. From there he drove the team to Central City, the objective point. From that place he went back to Denver, where he met a brother and began contracting with him for a partner, their special business being to furnish logs for a sawmill. In the fall of 1863 he went to Colorado City. Soon afterward, upon the organization of the town company, he became one of the founders of the city. The year 1864 was spent almost entirely in fighting the Indians; he was a member of an independent company that was furnished arms by the government, and with his company he engaged in active service on the frontier, participating in many thrilling incidents during the border warfare. While in Colorado City he embarked in the cattle business, which he conducted, upon a constantly increasing scale. In 1868 he acquired sawmill interests which he retained for five years, until the year of his removal to Park County. In 1875 he was elected county commissioner of this county, and filled the position for three years, discharging its duties efficiently.

August 15, 1875, Mr. Spinney married Miss Mary A. Rose, a native of Fremont County, Ill. Four children were born of their union, of whom all but one are living. Anson B. R. was educated in the Colorado Springs high school and is studying law. Jean V. is attending Colorado College at Colorado Springs; while Fayette A. has acquired his education in the high school of that city and is preparing himself for the occupation of an electrician.

JOSE M. JARAMILLO has spent his entire life in Conejos County and is now engaged in farming and stock-raising near the village of Conejos. A son of J. F. Jaramillo, still a resident of this county, he was born here in 1867 and received his education in local schools and in Las Vegas College in New Mexico. Upon reaching his majority he began to farm independently. In March, 1898, he bought two hundred acres where he now lives, and on this place he has since engaged in general farm and stock pursuits.

Politically Mr. Jaramillo votes the Republican ticket. He was for five years deputy assessor of the county, which position he filled satisfactorily. Since 1896 he has served as judge of elections. Among his own people especially he has been a

leader and a man of prominence, and he is regarded by them as a young man of energy, who will undoubtedly succeed in his work as a ranchman.

The marriage of Mr. Jaramillo took place in 1887, his wife being Miss Darita Jaramillo, by whom he has two children, Natibidad and Juan F.

BEVERLEY TUCKER, M. D., of Colorado Springs, attending physician to St. Francis Hospital, member of the board of health since its organization, and surgeon to the Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf Railroad, was born in Richmond, Va., May 27, 1867, and descends from patriotic pioneers of America. His paternal ancestors removed from England to Halifax, Nova Scotia, and from there his great-great-grandfather, St. George Tucker, a jurist, went to Bermuda. The great-grandfather, St. George, Jr., was born at Port Royal, Bermuda, and in 1772 was graduated from William and Mary College. Four years later he participated in an expedition that resulted in the capture of a fort in Bermuda. During the Revolutionary war he held the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and at Yorktown he was wounded so seriously that he was rendered permanently lame. He married Mrs. Frances Bland Randolph, mother of John Randolph, a member of the Virginia general court and later a professor in William and Mary College. He was a member of the committee appointed to revise and digest laws of Virginia; served as a delegate to the convention at Annapolis, Md.; held office as judge of the court of appeals from 1803 to 1811, and as judge of the United States district court from 1813 to 1827. In addition to his work as jurist he gave considerable attention to literature and was himself an author of ability. He prepared a valuable work bearing upon the subject: "How far the common law of England is common law in the United States;" also a dissertation on slavery, with a proposal for its gradual abolition in Virginia; a letter on alien and sedition laws (1799) and a commentary on Blackstone (1803). For a considerable period he was also a professor of law in the University of Virginia. His death occurred in Edgewood, that state, in 1827.

Judge Nathaniel Beverley Tucker, son of St. George Tucker, LL. D., was born in Mattoax, Va., in 1784, and was a graduate of William and Mary College. From 1815 to 1830 he was a judge of circuit court, and from 1834 until his death, August 26, 1851, held a position as professor of law with his alma mater. A man of broad mind and wide information, he was the author of a number of works that were valuable additions to law, political and general literature. In 1846 he issued the "Principles of Pleading;" later published other works, including a historical novel, forecasting the Civil war, published in 1830. The latter was reprinted in 1861 as a key to the disunion conspiracy.

The father of the subject of this article was B. St. George Tucker, M. D., a son of Judge N. B. Tucker. He was born at Williamsburg, Va. After graduating from William and Mary College he began the study of medicine in the University of Virginia, and later was graduated from the medical department of the University of the City of New York. He was appointed assistant surgeon in the Confederate army and placed in charge of the hospital at Lynchburg, Va. November 4, 1864, he was promoted to be a surgeon in the army, to rank from the 24th of September as such, and he continued to serve until the close of the war. In the battle of Seven Pines he was shot through the leg, but with that exception had no serious experiences. After the close of the war he practiced medicine in Richmond for three years, and afterward made his home in Marshall, Saline County, Mo., until 1880, when he came to Colorado Springs. In this city he continued to reside until his death, March 30, 1894. Fraternally he was a Mason of the Royal Arch degree.

The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Eliza Christine Mercer and was born in Williamsburg, Va., where her parents, John Cyrus and Mary (Waller) Mercer, were well-known residents. The Mercer family was founded in America by Hugh Mercer, who was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, about 1720. He received his education in the University of Aberdeen and became a physician, serving as assistant surgeon in the army of Prince Charles Edward, the "Pretender," in 1745. The failure of the rebellion obliged him to seek refuge in another country, and in 1747 he emigrated to America, settling in Virginia. In 1755 he took part in Braddock's campaign against the French and Indians at Fort Duquesne, and on the 9th of July was wounded at the battle of Monongahela. Becoming lost from his comrades he wandered alone through the wilderness to Fort Cumberland, one hundred miles distant. For his courage upon this expedition he was

given a medal by the corporation of Philadelphia. In 1758 he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel and accompanied General Forbes to Fort Duquesne, where he was commander of the post for some time. Later he engaged in practice as a physician at Fredericksburg, Va. In 1775 he was engaged in drilling the minutemen of Virginia and was commissioned colonel of a regiment authorized by the Virginia convention (the Third Virginia) February 13, 1776. Through the influence of Washington he was chosen by congress brigadier-general, with the command of the flying camp organized in the spring of 1776. He commanded the attack at Trenton, where he rendered valiant service. Afterward he led the night march upon Princeton. When he saw that his men were beginning to waver before the enemy he made a last desperate effort to rally them, and as he rushed to the front was felled to the ground by a blow from the butt end of a musket. In spite of the fact that British soldiers surrounded him on every hand, he arose and defended himself heroically with his sword, refusing to give up to the redcoats. He was repeatedly bayoneted and finally left for dead upon the field. After the battle was ended he was taken to a house near by, where he died nine days later, January 12, 1777. His remains were followed to the grave in Philadelphia by about thirty thousand people. In November, 1840, a monument was erected to his memory in the Laurel Hill cemetery. Provision was made by congress for the education of his youngest son.

October 1, 1897, at the battlefield, Stony Brook, a tablet was unveiled that had been erected by Mercer Engine Company No. 3, to the memory of General Mercer. On the preceding evening, in Princeton, N. J., a large audience listened to an address by Judge Beverley R. Wellford, class of 1847, Princeton University. His address was a glowing tribute to the character and patriotism of General Mercer. Among other things he spoke as follows: "Hugh Mercer was a native of Scotland. He was probably born in 1725, as the record gives January, 1726, as the date of his baptism. Upon the paternal side he was descended from a race of Presbyterian preachers and elders, and upon the maternal side from a long line of distinguished soldiers. His father was Rev. William Mercer, minister of the Church of Scotland at Pelsbego, Aberdeenshire, from 1720 to 1748. His mother was Anna Munso, daughter of Sir Robert Munso, the twenty-seventh baron and sixth baronet of Foulis, who served with distinction in the royal army on the continent at Fontenay and elsewhere, and in the battle of Falkirk was slain while in command of General Ponsonby's regiment.

"An English traveler in 1784 published in London an account of his visit to the colonies just prior to the Revolution, and thus writes: 'I arrived in Fredericksburg and put up at an inn kept by one Weedon, who is now a general officer in the American army and was then very active and zealous in blowing the flames of sedition. In Fredericksburg I called upon a very intimate friend, Dr. Hugh Mercer, a physician of great merit and eminence and as a man possessed of almost every virtue and accomplishment.'

"Dr. Mercer was afterward a brigadier-general in the American army, to accept which appointment I have reason to believe he was greatly influenced by General Washington, with whom he had long been in intimacy and bonds of friendship. For Dr. Mercer was generally of a just and moderate way of thinking and possessed of principle, being uncommon among those with whom he embarked.

"This General Weedon was a brother-in-law of General Mercer and after his death the 'second father' of his orphan son, as the latter styled him. He was elected lieutenant-colonel when Mercer was made colonel of the Third Virginia Regiment, was subsequently commissioned a brigadier-general in the continental army and commanded the American forces on the Gloucester side of the York when Cornwallis was forced to surrender on the south side."

Col. Hugh Mercer, son of General Mercer, was born in Fredericksburg and spent his entire life there, living in the old home where his father had resided. His son, John Cyrus Mercer, M. D., a graduated physician, practiced medicine in Williamsburg, Va. During the war he was on board the old frigate "Constellation," U. S. N., and for a time he also had charge of a hospital in Virginia.' He died in Williamsburg in 1884, at seventy-three years of age. His wife was a daughter of Dr. Waller, and her mother, Louisa, was a daughter of John Cyrus and Eliza Christine (Stuart) Griffin, the latter being in turn a daughter of Sir James, Earl of Traquair, of Scotland. Mrs. Tucker is now living in Colorado Springs. She has six children, named as follows: John Speed, of Tucker, Ballard & Co.; Beverley; Hugh Mercer, who graduated from the Massa-

chusetts Institute of Technology and is now a corporal with the Second Regiment, U. S. V., in Honolulu; Mrs. Lilie Wandell, St. George and Henrietta, all of this city.

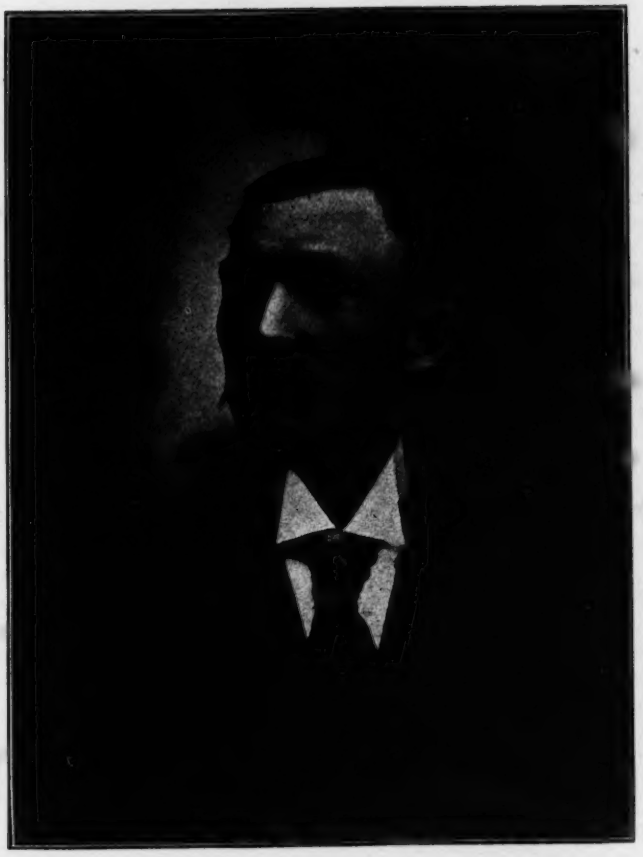
In 1880 the subject of this review came with his parents to Colorado Springs. He graduated from the high school here in 1884. Afterward he took an academic course in the University of Virginia, and then took the medical course in the University of Virginia, from which he graduated in 1889. In the fall of the same year he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City, where he remained until the next year. By competitive examinations he received appointment as resident physician to Randall's Island Hospital, where he remained for eighteen months. He then took a special course in the New York Polyclinic. On his return to Colorado Springs, in January, 1892, he began to practice his profession in this city, where he has since resided. He is a member of the Colorado State Medical Association and has been vice-president of the El Paso County Medical Society. Fraternally he is a charter member of the Colorado Springs Lodge, B. P. O. E.; is identified with El Paso Lodge No. 13, A. F. & A. M., a member of the Virginia Chapter of the Sons of the Revolution and the Colorado Chapter of the Society of Colonial Wars. In Oskaloosa, Iowa, June 24, 1896, he married Miss Martha Wright, who was born in Ohio and removed to Iowa with her parents. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church, while Dr. Tucker is an Episcopalian. They are the parents of one child, Martha Christine.

LEWIS M. ARMSTRONG. The business interests of Mancos had an able representative in Mr. Armstrong, who was the proprietor of a meat and produce market in this important town of Montezuma County. Identified with this section of the state for some years, it was in 1887 that he left Del Norte and came to the Montezuma Valley, and in 1888 settled on a ranch, "Cedar Home," ten miles south of the present village of Mancos. During the five years that he remained there he engaged in stock-raising and general farm pursuits. In 1895 he came to Mancos proper, built a store and opened a market that he conducted up to the time of his death, which occurred March 23, 1899. He took an active part in the organization of the town of Mancos, and served as a member of the first board of trustees, also as president of the school board for one term, and maintained a warm interest in all matters for the benefit of the town and county.

A son of James and Frances (McCullom) Armstrong, both of southern birth, the subject of this sketch was born in Clinton County, Ky., in 1836. In 1847 he was taken by his parents to Texas, but afterward returned to Kentucky, where he was educated in private schools. He continued to farm in that state until the outbreak of the Civil war. In the fall of 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate army under Colonel Hamilton, and served until 1863. He crossed the Ohio with General Morgan and entered Indiana, where he was cut off from his command, and unable to return. He drifted west to Colorado and located in the mining camp of Central City, where he clerked in a grocery and meat market for one year, and afterward conducted a grocery and meat market of his own for five years. In 1871 he went to Denver, where he carried on a hotel known as the Mansion house, and afterwards he was proprietor of the Broadwell house, corner of Sixteenth and Larimer streets.

Settling in the then new town of Del Norte in the fall of 1873, Mr. Armstrong opened a meat market and general store, which he carried on for three years. In 1879 he was elected sheriff of Rio Grande County and his work in that capacity proved so satisfactory that he was re-elected in 1882. During the latter year he captured two notorious characters, one of whom he disabled in the effort to capture him. On arriving in Del Norte with his two prisoners, the citizens of the town and surrounding country took the men from him and hung them on a cottonwood tree near the depot. They were noted desperadoes and had recently shot the chief engineer of the Rio Grande Railroad.

While serving as sheriff Mr. Armstrong was for six years town marshal of Del Norte and deputy United States marshal, holding the three positions at the same time. November 16, 1879, the citizens of Del Norte presented him with a handsome gold-headed cane, as a token of the esteem in which he was held. In 1887 he removed from that place to Montezuma County, where he afterward made his home. He was the owner of real estate in the town. He was active in the Democratic party here, and also active in Toltec Lodge No. 73, I. O. O. F., of which he was a charter member and past noble grand. In 1866



HENRY B. SAGER.

he married Mary Keating, of Central City. Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong had no children of their own, but while in Del Norte adopted a child, Fred Kossman, who in 1876, the time of his adoption, was two years of age; he now manages the ranch for his foster mother, Mrs. Armstrong.

HENRY B. SAGER, of LaVeta, is the owner of the only herd of registered Herefords in Huerfano County and was the first to introduce this breed of stock here. He was born in Benton County, Ark., May 19, 1851, a son of Christian C. and Winnie (Matney) Sager. His father, a native of Germany, emigrated to America in 1828, in company with his brother Henry, and was for a time in the employ of the American Fur Company, engaged in hunting, trapping and Indian trading on the frontier. Afterward settling in Kansas City, when that now populous place was a mere hamlet, he and his brother built the first houses in the town. As the village began to grow, he secured employment as a carpenter and cabinet-maker, and had a large shop there. Removing to Arkansas he engaged in farming and stock-raising, as well as cabinet-making, and, through energy and business judgment, became the owner of eight hundred acres. Prominent in local affairs, he served as justice of the peace and in other positions. He was an active worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and one of its principal contributors. His death occurred on his Arkansas farm in 1870, when he was about fifty-two years of age. His wife had died shortly after the family removed to Benton County, and when our subject was only one year old. The latter was the youngest of three sons, his brothers being Frederick W., a farmer and carpenter now living in the Indian Territory; and Albert M., whose sketch is presented in this work.

When eighteen years of age our subject left his home in Arkansas and went to Kansas City, where he took charge of a farm owned by his uncle, Henry Sager, near the town. In March, 1871, he decided to come to Colorado. He met W. B. Hamilton, an entire stranger to him, and the owner of stock in Colorado, and, after an investigation, agreed to buy the stock. He came to Huerfano County, and after a time settled on the ranch he now owns. At first he was employed on a ranch, receiving $1 every day of the year, and continued in the same position for six years. Afterward he and his brother, Albert M. (who had come to Colorado one year after his arrival), entered into partnership and began in the stock business.

The brothers bought an outfit of two wagons and teams at Pueblo and, with ample provisions, started for the San Juan country. It was their intention to sell the provisions on reaching their destination, but when within fifty miles of the journey's end they had the misfortune to lose all of the groceries and wagons in crossing a rapid stream. One of the men who accompanied them was also carried away in a wagon and drowned. Buying a wagon they proceeded to the present site of Durango, where they remained for a few days. They then followed the trail to the present site of Silverton. This was in the spring of 1875, and during the summer they engaged in the sawmill business, finding plenty of work, but poor pay. In the fall they went south through New Mexico and Arizona, and there took a large contract for an irrigation canal from the Gila River, in Yavapai County, for a distance of seven miles. After completing the contract, settlers coming in, they sold the water rights the first year and the following year the brothers sold their rights to their partners and returned to Huerfano County, making the trip with a buggy and a pair of mules.

Shortly after his return our subject rented a large ranch on the Denver & Rio Grande tract. September 15, 1877, he married Myra Ownbey, daughter of Mrs. Harriet Ownbey; she was born in the east, but was reared in the city of Denver. They are the parents of four children: Frederick C., who is a student in Colorado College at Colorado Springs and expects to complete the regular course in that institution; Albert E., who received a common-school education and has since assisted his father in the stock business; Amy and Winnifred.

After two years upon the railroad tract, Mr. Sager bought a squatter's claim of one quarter-section where he now lives. He made his start in the stock business by trading a load of hay for a yearling heifer. Gradually he became the possessor of a large number and these he graded. After two years he went to Kansas, where he bought a yearling heifer and bull, each of which cost $625. From these he raised his herd of Herefords, now consisting of three hundred head and valued at $30,000. In making a specialty of high-grade animals, which he sells to breeders, he has been remarkably successful, achieving not

only prosperity, but also considerable prominence as a stock-dealer. In addition to his home ranch he owns four hundred and forty acres one and a-half miles east of LaVeta, and has all of his property irrigated, fenced and improved.

Politically Mr. Sager is a Democrat, but has never been a politician in the ordinary usage of that word. In religious matters he is identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church South, which he assisted in organizing, and in which he has served as a trustee. Through all the cares of his business life he has found time to devote to church work, and has been liberal in his contributions toward its maintenance. In fraternal relations he is a member of the Woodmen of the World. Educational work has received a share of his time and thought, and he has rendered able service as president of the local school board.

MICHAEL C. MC NICHOLS, a resident of Aspen since 1888, has been engaged in mining in this vicinity and Gunnison County, and has acquired some interests that are quite valuable. In the fall of 1893 he was elected treasurer of Pitkin County, which position he has since filled, being now in his third term in the office. His judgment in matters pertaining to finances is considered excellent. As a county official he has watched with fidelity the interests of the tax-payers and has been just and fair with all. He is popular among the people and respected for his known integrity and upright life.

The McNichols family came to this country from Ireland and were among the early settlers of New York state. John J. McNichols, father of our subject, was born in New York and moved from there to Wisconsin, where he engaged in farm pursuits. He was a stanch Democrat and took an interest in public affairs, but had no desire to occupy public positions. His wife, Mary, was a daughter of M. R. Lucid, a farmer of New York, where she was born. Since the death of her husband she has made her home in Nebraska. In her family there are nine sons and three daughters. Of these William H. is deputy county treasurer of Pitkin County; James is engaged in mining in Oregon; Thomas resides in Caribou, Colo.; and the other brothers live in Nebraska, engaged at different pursuits; two sisters live in Nebraska, and the third is the wife of J. C. Hayes, who owns mining interests in Leadville.

From Wisconsin, where he was born in 1862, our subject was taken by his parents to Iowa, where he was reared on a farm. He attended country schools and the Des Moines high school, receiving a fair education. In 1880 he came to Colorado and settled in Leadville. For three years he mined in what is known as the Ten Mile mining district. His days were busily employed in mining, but in the evening, when work was over, he turned his attention to study and attended a private school. From 1883 to 1888 he was actively interested in mining at Leadville, but since coming to Aspen his interests have been mainly in Pitkin and Gunnison Counties. He is a member of the People's party but has never displayed any partisanship in his preferences, being liberal in his views. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

In 1892 Mr. McNichols was united in marriage with Miss Priscilla Henney, who was reared in Aspen, a daughter of J. M. Henney, a mine operator now in Cripple Creek. Mr. and Mrs. McNichols are the parents of one daughter and two sons, Sarah, James Edwin and David Arthur.

JOSE BONIFACIO ROMERO, one of the early settlers of Conejos County, was born near Santa Fe, N. M., in 1825. At seven years of age he was taken to Kentucky, where he was educated in the common schools, returning to New Mexico in 1846. He engaged in the mercantile business until 1861, when he enlisted in Company G, New Mexican Volunteers, and served in the United States Infantry until the close of the war. For brave conduct he was made captain of his company and at Fort Union was commissioned brevet-major. After the muster out of the volunteers he was commissioned major of the Fifteenth Infantry, U. S. A., but resigned his commission on account of ill health and in 1866 was mustered out of the service in Santa Fe, N. M.

In 1870 Mr. Romero located in the San Luis Valley, buying a small ranch on the Conejos River. Soon after coming here he was appointed deputy county clerk, and in 1871 was elected to fill the position of county clerk, which office he held until 1876. He then spent three years upon his ranch, after which, in 1879, he was appointed commissioner of the insane asylum at Pueblo, Colo., and continued to serve in that capacity for eighteen successive years, his term expiring in April, 1897. He now devotes himself to ranching and farming and owns three hundred and twenty acres, in two farms.

The governor of Colorado, in 1874, appointed

Mr. Romero brigadier-general of the second division of the territorial militia. Politically he has always been a Republican, active in local and state matters, and among the Mexicans of this county has been a leader, his judgment being sought by them in important affairs. For about twenty years he served as judge of elections. As secretary of the school board of district No. 4, which position he has held since 1884, he has been of great assistance in promoting the welfare of his home school and has advanced the educational interests of this locality. He served in the legislature of New Mexico from 1857 to 1860.

In 1852 Mr. Romero married Miss Maria Agapita Lopez, who was born in New Mexico in March, 1834. They became the parents of seven children, namely: Maria Salome; Jose Amieto; Maria Rita, deceased; Jose Martin; Jose Elias, deceased; Jose Camilo, and Maria Ynecita, deceased. The four living are all married, and there are thirty-four grandchildren.

DANIEL W. WALSH, who came to Colorado in 1870, is the owner of a planing mill in Colorado Springs and carries on the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds, filling orders for the finest work of the kind. His mill is operated by steam power, and is fitted up with all the other modern conveniences that assist in the success of the enterprise. In addition to the mill, he owns the site for a yard, but the latter he rents.

The parents of our subject were William and Ann (McCarthy) Walsh, natives of County Cork, Ireland, where he died at eighty-six and she at eighty-five years. By occupation he was a farmer, and he also gave considerable time to the wheelwright's trade. Of his twelve children, eight attained maturity and six are living. One son, James, died in Colorado. Another son, Edmund W., lives in Colorado Springs, while John makes Boston his home. A daughter, Ann, is married and lives in Buena Vista, Chaffee County, Colo., and the other surviving daughter is Mrs. Stanton, whose husband was one of the original proprietors of Wichita, Kan.

The fifth member of the family was the subject of this sketch, who was born in Ireland March 5, 1842. He was reared on a farm and attended the national schools. While still in his native land he began to learn the carpenter's trade. He was the first of the family to emigrate to America. In 1860 he took passage on the steamer "City of Edinburgh," and landed in New York after a voyage of seventeen days. Thence he went to Elmira, where he secured work in car shops. In 1862 he went to the oil regions of Crawford County, Pa., where he helped to build the Oil Creek Railroad from Corry to Titusville, and later engaged in building derricks and tanks, assisting in the construction of the first derrick at Pithole City for the United States Well Company.

In April, 1865, Mr. Walsh started for Pike's Peak, but stopped in Cleveland, Ohio, where he engaged in job carpentering. In 1868 he went south to Vicksburg, Miss., and built the Magnolia cotton-seed oil mill, after which he was employed in other parts of the south. In the fall of 1869 he came west as far as Kansas City and in the spring of the next year arrived in Denver, where for almost a year he worked in the Denver and Rio Grande shops, building the first cars ever run on the railroad. Afterward he was foreman of the car department for the Colorado Central Railroad at Golden. In July, 1872, he came to El Paso County, and engaged in contracting and building in Colorado City and Manitou, locating permanently in the former city. In 1875 he engaged with the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad as bridge builder between Pueblo and El Moro, remaining in that capacity until 1877, when he turned his attention to private contracts. In 1887 he built the Walsh planing mill, which he conducted for some years in partnership with Gillis Brothers, but in 1893, on the dissolution of the partnership, he became the sole proprietor.

Politically Mr. Walsh is independent. His marriage took place in Denver and united him with Miss Ella McGovern, who was born in New York state. They are the parents of six children, named as follows: William, Edmund, John A. and Daniel, who assist their father in the planing mill; Mary, at home; and Mrs. Anna Bombeck, of Kansas City.

HON. G. S. BARNES, deceased, who for years was one of the most successful merchants of Colorado Springs, embarked in the hardware business in September, 1873, his first location being a frame building on the corner of Huerfano street and Cascade avenue. In 1876 he removed to No. 17 South Tejon street, which property he purchased on the death of the owner, D. Russ Wood. The store, a building of sixty feet, backed by extensive warehouses, is supplied with the largest stock of hardware of

any similar establishment in the city, two floors being devoted to the stock. On the corner of Costilla and Wahsatch streets there is a warehouse stocked with jobbers' goods, where may be found, as in the retail store, hardware of all kinds, wagon works' supplies, agricultural implements, etc. In 1886 he took into partnership his son, James P., from which time until his death, September 3, 1898, the firm title was G. S. Barnes & Son. The active management of the business was placed in the hands of the junior partner, Mr. Barnes having practically retired in 1895.

In an early day three brothers came to this country from England. From them the Barnes family descends. James, grandfather of our subject, was born in Connecticut, and removed to Paris, N. Y., where he engaged in farming. Asa our subject's father, was born in Farmington, Conn., and engaged in farming in Oneida County, later was in Jefferson County, N. Y. During the war of 1812 he served as a captain of a company of state militia. He was agent for Gerrit Smith in Oneida, where he cleared a large tract of land, and for nineteen years kept a country store on the state road between Rome and Adams. Fraternally he was a mason. He died in Jefferson County, in 1852.

The mother of our subject was Rhoda Coburn, a native of Connecticut; she died in New York when more than eighty years of age. In religion, as her husband, she adhered to the Presbyterian faith. Her father, Zebediah Coburn, was born in Connecticut and served an enlistment each year of the Revolutionary war. For some years he made his home in Jefferson County, N. Y., but died in Cortland County, at eighty-four years of age. His occupation was that of a cabinetmaker, and he manufactured large numbers of chairs, one of which is in the possession of our subject. The family to which he belonged was of English origin.

Of nine children who attained mature years our subject and sister alone survived until the death of the former. He was born in Florence, Oneida County, N. Y., November 28, 1818, and spent his boyhood years in Florence and that neighborhood, and was educated in evening schools and later at the Homer Academy. At sixteen years of age he left the farm and went to Homer, where he was employed for four years in his uncle's store. Afterward he traveled with his uncle, who was an invalid, and not only took care of him personally, but attended to all his business matters. In 1854 he removed to Wisconsin and opened a hardware store in Horicon, Dodge County, where he carried on business in the same building for nineteen years. From there he came to Colorado in the spring of 1873. He enjoyed the distinction of being the only man in the city, who was still in the same line of business as that in which he embarked more than twenty-five years ago. His residence was at No. 317 East Kiowa street, where his widow now resides. While in Horicon he was a member of the board of city trustees, and since coming to Colorado Springs he has served as mayor one term. In politics he was a Republican, and was active in the early days of the state.

On a snowy winter morning, when he was a young man, Mr. Barnes started on a journey of seventy miles through the drifts, in order to fulfill a very important engagement. When he finally reached Syracuse, he was united in marriage February 25, 1847, with Miss Maria E. Pierce, daughter of James Pierce, who was an early settler near Sangerfield, Oneida County. Their golden anniversary was held amidst much congratulation and good wishes of friends here and by letter and telegrams from distant points, at their home on Kiowa street, February 25, 1897. Their union was blessed with five children, the eldest of whom, James P., was his father's partner, while the other son, Marion O., is also in the store. The three daughters are: Lucy, Etta D. and Irene, wife of Hon. H. H. Seldomridge, of Colorado Springs.

FLOYD A. WHITING, M. D., a leading and successful physician of Telluride, was born at Taylor's Falls, Minn., in 1860, a son of Charles B. and Flavia (Blanding) Whiting. His father was a merchant and prominent citizen of Taylor's Falls, where he died in 1874, aged forty-eight years; the wife and mother died in 1890, at fifty years of age. They were the parents of four children: Floyd A.; Edith, deceased; Sanford, a physician, now at Manila as surgeon of an Oregon volunteer regiment; and Charles S., deceased.

The education of our subject was acquired in public schools and the military school at Faribault, Minn. He studied medicine with his uncle, Dr. E. D. Whiting, and in 1884 graduated from the Cincinnati Medical College with the degree of M. D., after which he took a post-graduate course in a medical college in Cincinnati.

For a short time during the latter part of 1884 he was in Denver, Colo., but returned to Cincinnati, where he engaged in practice and was employed as a member of the staff of physicians at the city hospital. In 1891 he again went to Denver, this time remaining until 1896, when he came to Telluride. Here he has since built up a profitable practice, and has also acquired mining interests. Through membership in the State Medical Association he keeps in touch with professional work in Colorado, and by the reading of medical literature he notes every advance made in the science. Politically he is independent. He holds membership in Union Lodge No. 1, I. O. O. F., at Denver, and Arapahoe Encampment.

In 1895 Dr. Whiting married Miss Florence Mattingly, daughter of Dr. Thomas Mattingly, a native of Kentucky, but during his active years a resident of Harrison County, Mo., where he was for years engaged in professional practice. In 1861 he became a surgeon in the Confederate army, in which he continued during the entire period of the Civil war, after which he resumed his professional duties in Harrison County, Mo. He continued to reside in that county until his death, in 1883, at fifty-four years. His entire active life had been devoted to the medical profession, in which he held high rank. He married Elizabeth Christy, who was born in Kentucky and died in Missouri when thirty-five years of age. They were the parents of seven children, of whom five are living, namely: Nannie, wife of E. D. Powell, of Pattonsburg, Mo.; Ida, who married H. C. Davidson, of Cainsville, Mo.; Florence, Mrs. Whiting; Edward, whose home is in Lagrange, Tex.; and John, who resides in Houston, that state.

WILLIAM J. PRATT is engaged in the livery business at No. 19 East St. Vrain street, Colorado Springs, where he has a large barn and vehicles of every description. From the time that he opened the stable, April 13, 1896, he has built up a gradually increasing business, and has become known as an enterprising business man. He is also interested in mining, and is now developing the Alice Lease No. 1 mine, on Wallace Lode, Bull Hill, where he struck the first spade himself. He organized the company, of which he is now the principal member.

The grandfather of our subject, William Pratt, was born in New York state, and was a graduated doctor of medicine, practicing in Eden. His son, William, who was born near Buffalo, N. Y., and moved to Pennsylvania in young manhood, engaged there for a time in farming, and later carried on a lumber and oil business. He is now living in Smithport and is seventy-five years of age. Politically he is a Republican. He married Sylvia Hultz, who was born near Buffalo, N. Y., and is still living. Of their four children, all reside in the east except the subject of this sketch, who was next to the youngest. He was born in Smithport, McKean County, Pa., February 5, 1862, and attended the public and high schools there. From boyhood he was interested in the lumber business. At eighteen years of age he embarked in business for himself, dealing in lumber until 1883.

One evening in 1883 Mr. Pratt made up his mind to go west. With him to decide was to act, and the next morning found him started westward, with no particular destination in view. He stopped in Chicago for six months, spent a similar time in Aurora, Ill., and in 1884 went to Lincoln, Neb., where he carried on a livery, sale and real-estate business, remaining there for twelve years. In February, 1896, he started overland with his livery outfit for Cripple Creek, where he arrived on the 22d of that month. At once he began the livery business, but he had been there only ten days when he fell a victim to pneumonia, which was raging in the camp. For a long time he was very low, and when he was finally brought to Colorado Springs, his weight had been reduced from two hundred and thirty to one hundred and fifty-two, while his pocket book had suffered a similar dimunution in bulk. However, since beginning business in Colorado Springs, he has regained health and has been successful financially. Politically he votes the Republican ticket and in fraternal relations is identified with the Woodmen of the World.

GEORGE WEAVER, clerk of La Plata County, and for four years (1894–98) receiver of the United States land office at Durango, was born in Grant County, Wis., in 1850, a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Deam) Weaver. His early life was quietly passed at his home in Wisconsin. In youth he learned the trade of a bricklayer, which he followed for a time. In 1879 he came to Colorado, and for a year remained in Central City and Leadville, but in the spring of

1880 he came to the San Juan country, locating at Silverton. From there, in the fall of 1880, he came to Durango, then a new town, but recently platted. Here he followed his trade and also worked as a contractor, taking contracts for the brick work on many of the public buildings. On the Democratic ticket he was elected county clerk in 1889, and held the office for two years at that time.

Going to Creede, Colo., in 1892, Mr. Weaver engaged in the mercantile business and mining, but after a year he returned to Durango, where he followed his trade until 1894. During the four following years he served as receiver of the United States land office at Durango. In 1898 he was again elected county clerk, and for a few months also continued as land receiver, but upon resigning the latter office turned his entire attention to his official duties. In the politics of the town he has been prominent as a leader in the Democratic ranks. From 1885 to 1887 he was a member of the Durango city council, and he has also rendered efficient service as a director of the city schools. He is past master of Durango Lodge No. 46, A. F. & A. M.; past high priest of San Juan Chapter No. 15, R. A. M.; past eminent commander of Ivanhoe Commandery No. 11, K. T.; and a member of Aztec Camp No. 30, Woodmen of the World.

The marriage of Mr. Weaver, November 1, 1876, united him with Miss Phena Leadbitter, daughter of Asa Leadbitter, who was a pioneer of Wisconsin, and twice crossed the plains, being captain of the largest train that went overland to California; he was killed in California in 1853. Mr. and Mrs. Weaver have three children: Maude, Florence and George Merrill.

GEORGE W. ATKINSON, who is engaged in contracting and building in Colorado Springs, came to this city in 1888 and has since had many important contracts, among them those for the Christian Church, Deaf Mute School and numerous elegant residences here, the roundhouse at Goodland, Kan., schoolhouse at Catlin, the Normal School at Greeley, high school at Pocatello, Idaho, schoolhouses and courthouses in Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri, including the courthouses at Fullerton and Aurora, Neb.; seventeen buildings (in 1897) for the government at Fort Russell, Wyo., and a large warehouse at Fort Logan, Colo., also a large Normal school at Jacksonville, La.

Mr. Atkinson is of English parentage. His father, John, was born in Yorkshire, and was a contracting stone mason. Soon after his marriage to Anna Walker, of Yorkshire, he emigrated to the United States and settled at Freeport Pa., where he died at sixty-two years of age. He was a large farmer in that locality. His wife, who died in Minnesota at eighty-four years of age, was a daughter of James Walker, a farmer of Yorkshire, where he died. Three children comprised the family of John and Anna Atkinson. James E., their older son, who was a pioneer of Minnesota, served as captain in a Minnesota regiment during the Civil war and also fought in the Indian wars. Through his speculations in land he accumulated a large competency. Prominent in public affairs, he was for years a judge and a member of the Minnesota legislature. His death occurred in Litchfield, Minn., in 1896. The only daughter, Sarah, Mrs. Peters, is living in Minnesota.

The subject of this sketch was born in Freeport, Pa., May 19, 1835, and remained on the home farm until he was fifteen. From boyhood he was familiar with the use of tools. After the death of his father, in 1850, he accompanied his brother on a contract on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, working as a stone mason for eighteen months with the same road, after which he assisted the chief engineer. In 1860 he began contracting for himself in Pittsburg and vicinity, and assisted in the building of the city hall and other public works, also built heavy culverts on the Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio Railroads. In 1859 he went to the oil regions of West Virginia, and at the opening of the war went into the Pennsylvania oil regions, at Titusville, Oil City and Pithole City, where he engaged in boring and contracting. When the manufacture of oil was first begun, he was a contractor for the company having the work in charge and put up all their stone work. Afterward, for five years, he was with the United Pipe Line Company as superintendent of construction, having from eighty to one hundred men under him. Next he contracted in Pittsburg for two years.

Locating in Beatrice, Neb., in 1881, Mr. Atkinson engaged in contracting, and built the People's Bank building, the Nichols' building and other large blocks. He had contracts for railroads, as well as for general work. In 1887, at Gove, Kan., he embarked in the stock business, continuing, however, his work as a con-

tractor. In 1888 he came to Colorado Springs, where he owns a handsome brick residence, built by himself, at No. 209 South Nevada street. Politically he is a Republican.

In Freeport, Pa., Mr. Atkinson married Miss Nancy J. Wilson, who was born in Huntingdon County, Pa., where her father, Samuel, was a farmer for some years, but later removed to Iowa, dying in Grundy County. They are the parents of nine children, namely: John, who has been a contractor in Marshalltown, Iowa, for ten years; Mrs. Nettie Finley, of Colorado Springs; Villa, at home; Charles and L. S., contractors in this city; Mrs. Elizabeth Hollingsworth, of Beatrice, Neb.; W. W., of Colorado Springs; J. W., a contractor here; and G. F., who is his father's partner in business.

JAMES BYARD WRIGHT, M. D., a practicing physician of La Veta and for two terms county physician of Huerfano County, was born in Modoc, Randolph County, Ind., July 31, 1867. He is a representative of one of the pioneer families of Randolph County. His paternal grandfather, Rev. Hicks K. Wright, was of southern birth and in an early day settled in the forests of Indiana, where, from the early '40s until his death, he engaged in missionary work in behalf of the Methodist Episcopal Church. As commissioner of Randolph County, and in other positions of trust, he discharged his duty as a citizen, but his time was mainly given to the preaching of the Gospel. His death, in 1877, removed from a sphere of activity a man who had accomplished much for the spiritual welfare of his fellow-men.

The doctor's father, H. K. Wright, was born on the eastern shore of Maryland, and is a well-to-do citizen of Winchester, in the county-seat of Randolph County. Active in public life, he is now serving his second term as treasurer of the county. As a member of the school board, and in other ways, he has advanced the interests of his community. He is still in business, and as a member of the firm of Sellers & Wright, has engaged extensively in the buying and selling of stock. He married Armina Pickering, who was born in Indiana, of southern parentage. They became the parents of six children, five daughters and one son.

In his native town of Modoc (then known as Fallen Timber) our subject passed the days of his boyhood. He had the advantage of study in the local high school and DePauw University at Greencastle, Ind., after which he entered the freshman class of the Indiana State University, and continued there until the close of the junior year. The study of medicine he carried on in the Indiana Medical College, and upon leaving college he went to Montana, where he engaged in the practice of his profession and also acted as surgeon for the Great Northern Railroad Company for two years. Desiring to broaden his professional knowledge, he took a post-graduate course in the Louisville Medical College, where he completed the course in 1897. On leaving Louisville he came to Colorado, first locating in Creede, but not finding the outlook favorable, he remained only a short time. For one year he engaged in practice in Cripple Creek, after which he spent several months traveling in the interests of the Santa Fe Hospital corps. In June, 1893, he came to La Veta, where he has since engaged in practice, and, in addition, he holds an official position with the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company.

In 1896 Dr. Wright was elected coroner of Huerfano County, and at the expiration of his term was elected for a second time. Active in the Republican party, in 1894 he served as secretary of the county central committee and at various times has been a delegate to local and state conventions. He is one of the six physicians now resident in Huerfano County, and by the others, as well as by the general public, is respected as a physician of ability and a man of intelligence. Fraternally he is identified with La Veta Lodge No. 59, A. F. & A. M., and is also a member of the Woodmen of the World.

CAPT. GILES CRISSEY, who has made his home in Colorado Springs since 1873, is the oldest living representative of the lumber business in this city. In 1874 the firm of Crissey & Whipple started the second lumber yard here, and embarked in the lumber and contracting business. Soon, however, Captain Crissey bought his partner's interest, and continued the enterprise alone for a time. Afterward the business title became Crissey & Thomas, then Crissey & Davis, and on the organization of the Crissey-Davis Lumber Company, he was made president and general manager. In 1896 he bought the interest of Mr. Davis, and now has in business with him his two sons, as well as Mr. Fowler, who has been identified with the enterprise since 1883. In

1887 the yard was removed to No. 109 West Huerfano street, extending through from Huerfano to Cucharras, and with a siding from the Gulf Railroad that renders transportation easy, also with piling room, sheds and necessary buildings. He has continued as president and general manager of the Crissey-Fowler Lumber Company.

The Crissey family originated in England and was represented in Connecticut and Massachusetts in colonial days, as early as the founding of the Salem colony. Abraham Crissey, the captain's father, was born in Connecticut, and in 1847 removed with his family to Warren County, Ill., where he engaged in farming near Monmouth. His last days were spent at Avon, Fulton County, that state, where he died in 1893, at the age of ninety-four years. His wife was Ellice Bets, a descendant of Revolutionary stock and a native of Connecticut. She died in Illinois in 1863. Of her eight children all but one attained maturity and three sons and one daughter are now living. One of the sons, Henry, served for a short time in an Illinois regiment during the Civil war.

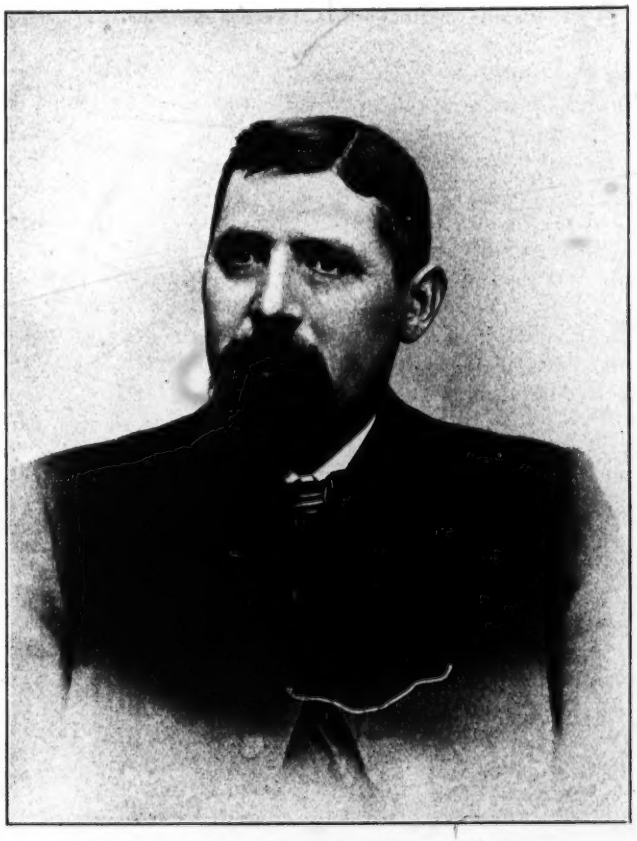
Born in Norwalk, Conn., April 9, 1840, the subject of this sketch was a child of seven years when his parents settled in Illinois. He well remembers the building in which he gained his primary education. It was built of logs, with an unattractive exterior that reflected the crude workmanship visible in the interior. Heat was furnished by a fireplace that extended six feet along the wall, while the pupils sat on puncheon benches that were both ugly and uncomfortable. In 1856-57 he attended Lombard University, after which he clerked in a store at Greenbush, Ill. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company H, Eighty-third Illinois Infantry, and was mustered into service at Monmouth, August 11, as orderly sergeant. Ordered south, he went from Fort Henry to Fort Donelson, and participated in the battle at the latter place, February 3, 1863. Later he was at Clarksville, Nashville and other points in Tennessee, his last service being under General Thomas. In 1863 he was commissioned captain of Company H by Governor Richard Yates and served as such until the war closed.

With his brother Oliver, as Crissey Brothers, Captain Crissey embarked in the lumber business at Avon in 1865. In 1873 he sold to his brother and came west in order that he might recuperate his health. In the fall of that year he brought his family to Colorado Springs, and, as he liked the place, he decided to locate here permanently. He has taken a warm interest in the progress of the community and the welfare of the people. In 1878 he was elected alderman, and during his term of office the water works were started. In 1883 he was elected county commissioner of El Paso County, which position he filled for three years, and was chairman of the board during two years of the time. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce. Few men in this part of the state are better informed than he regarding the lumber trade and its various interests. He is actively connected with the Colorado, New Mexico & Wyoming Lumber Dealers' Association. The Grand Army occupies a warm place in his heart, and often, at reunions and at camp fires, he reviews the events of the Civil war with others of the veterans who fought for the Union. His membership is in Post No. 22, of this city. In religious connections he is identified with the First Congregational Church.

At Avon, Ill., in 1867, Captain Crissey married Miss Mary Ellen Mings, who was born in Warren County, Ill., a daughter of Joseph Mings, of Kentucky. They are the parents of four children, namely: Frederick L., who is secretary of the Crissey-Fowler Lumber Company; Arthur Glenn, a member of the firm and director in the company; Ellice Gertrude and Harriet B.

THOMAS R. WILLIAMS, who is engaged in the clothing and men's furnishing business at Rico, was born in South Wales in 1844, and received his education in private and national schools of his native land. At fourteen years of age he was apprenticed to the grocery business, in which he was employed in Wales until 1872, and then crossed the Atlantic to America, settling in Pittston, Pa., and remaining in that city and Wilkes-Barre for five years, engaging in mercantile pursuits. On leaving Pennsylvania he spent six months in Texas, and then went to Emporia, Kan., where he was engaged in the dry-goods business.

In the spring of 1880 Mr. Williams came to Colorado and settled at Freeland, Clear Creek County, where he engaged in the mercantile business and was also for four years connected with the Freeland Mining and Smelting Company. Going to Glenwood Springs in 1887, he opened a men's furnishing store, and continued there until March, 1892, when he settled at Rico. Here he purchased a business block on Main street and opened



JOHN JOSEPH BENDER.

up a full line of men's furnishings, since which time he has continued successfully prosecuting this business.

A Populist in politics, Mr. Williams is active in local affairs. For two years, 1895-97, he was a member of the town board, and afterward he served as mayor of the village for a year. In Glenwood Lodge No. 68, I. O. O. F., he is past grand, and represented his lodge in the grand lodge of the state. He served as noble grand in Ridgely Lodge No. 59, I. O. O. F., at Freedom, Colo. He is past chancellor of Silver Glance Lodge No. 82, K. P., at Rico, and a member of the grand lodge. In both of these fraternal organizations he takes a warm interest. As a business man he is energetic and persevering, and conducts his store upon sound business principles.

JOHN JOSEPH BENDER, deceased, formerly a business man of Glenwood Springs, was born at Malch amt Weislach, Baden, Germany, in 1843, and received a fair education in the schools of his native land. When twenty-one years of age he came to the United States and settled in St. Louis, Mo., where he followed the blacksmith's trade for a number of years. In the fall of 1878 he came to Colorado and was at first in Canon City. While there he shod the horses for B. H. Sanderson's stage line between Canon City and Leadville. In 1879 he went to Buena Vista, but soon afterward settled in Salida. He assisted in building the iron bridge across the Arkansas River on the Rio Grande Railroad in the Royal Gorge; and he and his wife stood all night to witness the laying of the rails in the race between the Santa Fe and Denver & Rio Grande Railroads, in which the latter won. He followed his trade in Salida and also engaged in the restaurant business, erecting the Commercial restaurant on Seventh street, fronting the river. From Salida he came to Glenwood Springs in 1886.

Mr. Bender was a very enterprising man, yet very unselfish, always working for the public good and for the welfare of others rather than for himself. He was an enthusiastic supporter of the Republican party, in the interests of which he worked night and day at election times. No one was more pleased than he when the party gained a victory, either in local or national elections. To the last he retained his interest in public affairs, and at the time of his death, which occurred very suddenly November 3, 1888, he was reading the political news. In religion he was a Roman Catholic.

At Hermann, Mo., in 1868, Mr. Bender married Catherine Christiana Miller, who was born in Winesburg, Germany, and in girlhood came to America with her father, George C. Miller, settling in Hermann. In that town Mr. Miller was for years engaged in the grain business. During the Civil war he served as a member of the home guard. Mr. and Mrs. Bender had six children, (all sons), but they died in infancy. They were kind to orphan children, not a few of whom received practical help from them.

Since the death of Mr. Bender, his wife has carried on the Commercial restaurant, which is one of the first-class and popular restaurants of the town. A thorough business woman, she has accumulated a valuable property, including her fine residence on Eighth street, also the Commercial restaurant, a number of store buildings that she rents, and several dwelling houses, four which she has recently erected. She is recognized as of the most efficient and successful business women of western Colorado. Besides her realty in Glenwood Springs, she is the owner of property in Newcastle, Aspen, Salida and other Colorado towns. She furnishes employment to many workmen, in her dealings with whom she is exact, just and kind.

While Mrs. Bender has been very successful in the accumulation of money, she has not been selfish in hoarding it. No one in the city has done more than she in behalf of the poor and needy. No one has ever been turned away hungry from her door. Ever watchful to see where she can do good, the opportunities that come to her are always taken advantage of with a generous spirit. In her girlhood she was a member of an organization connected with the Lutheran Church and known as the Concealed Secret Charitable Sisters, whose duty it was to help anyone in need. In her church, too, there was kept a "poor box," into which each member placed an offering for the destitute. While there is no organization of this kind in Glenwood Springs, she adheres to its principles and follows its teachings. She has witnessed with interest the growth of her home town, which, at the time she settled here, had no railroad and but few houses, while the population was very small. Its present size and prosperity are a source of gratification to her, and she is deeply interested in its welfare. Her time is given

closely to the demands of her large business interests, but in 1895 she took a vacation from business and visited her old home in Germany, also traveled through Great Britain, Switzerland and other European countries.

GEORGE A. WILLIS. The history of every community is made up, so far as its most interesting features are concerned, of the events and transactions in the lives of prominent citizens. In any history of Colorado the biography of Mr. Willis should appear as that of a representative citizen of Alamosa. He came to this city in 1881 and has since been identified with its interests. 1888 he began in the real-estate and insurance business, and has since acted as agent for twenty-three of the best English and American insurance companies.

Born in Oswego, N. Y., in 1835, Mr. Willis spent his boyhood years principally in Wisconsin and Minnesota. He began his business career in Milwaukee, where his first employment was that of clerk in a general store. Afterward he was employed in the freight office of the Michigan Central Railroad in Chicago. Later he was with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad in Aurora, Ill., continuing in that position until the outbreak of the Civil war. In 1861 he enlisted in Company A, Thirty-sixth Illinois Infantry, and from his first position, that of adjutant, he was promoted to be captain of the company. On the reoganization of the Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry, he was made captain of Company I, and later was commissioned major of the Tenth Illinois Cavalry. During a portion of his military service he was acting assistant adjutant-general of the brigade; also provost-marshal of the division and inspector-general of the division, remaining as such until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged.

Going to Chillicothe, Mo., in 1865, Major Willis was employed by the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad Company, and later was transferred to Cameron, on the same road. From there, in July, 1881, he came to Alamosa, Colo., where for seven years he was connected with the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. Since severing his connection with the railroad he has given his attention to the insurance business and to real estate. Upon the Democratic ticket he has been elected mayor of Alamosa and also a member of the board of trustees, both of which positions he filled with excellent judgment and unwavering loyalty to the interests of the people. In 1890 he was a candidate for county clerk, but was defeated by six votes.

Fraternally Mr. Willis is connected with Alamosa Lodge No. 44, A. F. & A. M., in which he is past master. He is also a charter member of San Luis Chapter No. 18, R. A. M., of which he is the scribe; and is identified with Rio Grande Del Norte Commandery No. 15, K. T. By his marriage to Miss Carrie V. Hodges, of Brooklyn, N. Y., he had three sons: Albert, who is engaged in railroading on the Rio Grande Southern in Telluride, Colo.; Henry and George, both of whom are employed on the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad.

JUDGE M. A. CAREY, LL. D., justice of the peace, and a well-known citizen of Pueblo, came to this city in 1880, and for two years engaged in teaching school. Afterward he carried on a grocery business, at the corner of Grand and Sixth streets, until 1889, when he sold out, having decided to turn his attention to the profession of law. Soon he entered the law department of the University of Buffalo, from which he graduated in 1892, with the degree of LL. D. Returning to Pueblo, he was admitted to practice at the bar of Colorado and opened an office in this city. In the fall of 1893 he was nominated justice of the peace and received the election on the Republican ticket. Two years later he was re-elected, and again in 1897. He has his office and court room in the Board of Trade building.

The subject of this sketch was born in Niagara County, N. Y., May 25, 1859. His father, Daniel, in early days settled upon a farm in Niagara County, where he is still living, having devoted his life to agricultural pursuits in the same locality. He married Margaret Tracy, who accompanied her parents to America in childhood and settled in Niagara County. Eleven children were born of the union, all but two of whom are still living, and of the family two sons are in Pueblo. Our subject, who was next to the eldest of the children, was educated in the public schools of his native county, and at an early age began to teach school. Later he studied in the literary department of the University of Buffalo for a year, leaving in order to come west in 1880. In national politics he believes in the principles of the Republican party, through which it is his opinion the progress of our country can be more rapidly promoted. He is a member of the Baptist

Church and a deacon of the congregation. Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and, with his wife, is also connected with the Rebekas.

In Wyoming County, N. Y., occurred the marriage of Judge Carey to Miss Coralyn Potter, who was born in Oxford, Chenango County, N. Y. She is a daughter of Rev. William Potter, who was a descendant of a prominent New England family and was a well-known and popular minister in the Baptist Church in New York; he married Mary Brown, whose ancestors were early settlers of New York state. The two sons of Judge and Mrs. Carey are named William and Howard.

GEORGE C. BATEMAN, city clerk of Trinidad and secretary of Trinidad water works, is a member of an old Pennsylvania family, and is himself a native of that state, born in Ebensburg, Cambria County, October 31, 1849. In 1857 he went with his parents, Wesley and Jane (Thomas) Bateman, to Iowa, where his father became an extensive contractor and builder. During the Civil war the family was well represented on the side of the Union, the father and three of the sons enlisting in the service. One of the sons, Wesley, contracted yellow fever, of which he died at Dry Tortugas, while guarding prisoners of war. The eldest son, John T., enlisted as first sergeant of Company F, Second Iowa Infantry, and served bravely until he was wounded at Fort Donelson; on account of injuries received in that memorable struggle he was honorably discharged, and is now living, retired from business, in Iowa. The father enlisted in the Gray Beard Regiment of Iowa and served as a private in the infantry, being engaged most of the time in garrison duty at Memphis, Tenn., and St. Louis, Mo. At the expiration of three years he received an honorable discharge. In politics he was always stanch in adherence to the Republican party. He died in 1895, at eighty-seven years of age. Of his eight children only three are living: John T., Mark W. (a commission merchant of Monroe, Iowa) and George C.

The early years of our subject's life were spent principally in Iowa. When the war broke out he was a boy of twelve, and therefore too young to engage in active service, a fact which he deeply regretted when he saw his father and older brothers start for the front. At the age of seventeen he secured employment in the office of the old Des Moines Valley Railroad, and there remained until 1876, when he became connected with the operating department of train service for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad. Two years later he went to Texas, and from that time until 1885 was connected with the Texas & Pacific Railroad. Later he was with the Northern Pacific road in a similar capacity. Returning to Texas in 1887, he was with the construction department of the Fort Worth & Denver Railroad until 1891. The loss of his foot through the accidental discharge of a gun led him to abandon railroading.

Coming to Trinidad in 1891, Mr. Bateman was elected city clerk of Trinidad in 1894 and was re-elected in 1896 and 1898. In the latter year the city council appointed him secretary of the city water works, which position he still fills. Since 1894 he has been a worker in the local Republican ranks, and since 1896 he has identified himself with the silver wing of the party. In addition to his other interests he acts as agent for three well-known fire insurance companies.

December 10, 1891, Mr. Bateman married Henrietta, daughter of Daniel Fetzer, of Dallas, Tex., and they have one son, Gilbert Fetzer Bateman. Fraternally our subject has been active in the Masonic order. He is a member of Las Animas Lodge No. 28, A. F. & A. M.; Trinidad Chapter, No. 23, R. A. M.; Oriental Commandery, No. 18, K. T., and El Jebel Temple, Mystic Shrine, of Denver. A member of the Order of Railway Conductors, he has served as secretary of Division No. 247, of this order.

OSCAR WILKINS. South of Alamosa, Costilla County, on the Rio Grande River, lies the ranch of three thousand acres which Mr. Wilkins owns and on which he is engaged in raising hay and stock. In addition to this property he owns four hundred and eighty acres at Garland, on Ute Creek. He is one of the largest stock dealers in the valley, and has on his ranch about one thousand head of cattle and three hundred head of horses. Besides raising hay for the feeding of his own stock, he usually feeds and sells about two thousand tons per annum. To provide adequate irrigation for his land he built two private ditches, which he owns, and in addition to these he is interested in the Hickory Jackson Ditch Company, of which he is president.

Near Burlington, Vt., Mr. Wilkins was born in 1840, a son of Asa Wilkins, a native of Vermont. He was only four years of age when, in 1844, the family removed to Wisconsin. At the age of almost nineteen, in 1859, he started across the plains, with Pike's Peak for his destination, but, while crossing the plains, his party met several disappointed gold-seekers returning east, and the discouraging reports of these men caused the others to change their plans as to location. He went to Gregory and Russell Gulch, where he began prospecting in the mountains. In the fall, with a party of about twenty, he crossed the Arkansas and began prospecting on Uncompahgre River, but after a short time he began prospecting on the Arkansas, in which section he was the first prospector. During the winter he remained in Colorado City. In the summer of 1860 he prospected and mined in Colorado Gulch, where he took out a number of claims, but these he sold in the fall. He then went to the San Juan country and spent the winter at Elrito, N. M., but being dissatisfied with prospects in that section, in the spring of 1860 he came to Fort Garland.

The first work secured by Mr. Wilkins in this locality was at fifty cents a day, in the employ of Colonel Francisco, when Judge Daigre was his foreman. He remained near the fort, employed on different ranches, until the fall of 1861, after which he was employed by the quartermaster of the fort for eleven months. In the spring of 1863 he commenced to buy beef cattle, which he drove into the mining districts and there sold. During the following winter he remained at Fort Garland, and in the spring of 1864 bought some wool, which he sold in Kansas. During the summer he engaged in cutting hay at the fort in the government employ. With two loads of wool he went to Kansas in the fall, and there sold the wool and bought some cattle, which, however, on account of trouble with the Indians, he never secured. Returning to Colorado after a year, in 1865 he brought three wagon loads of freight to the San Luis Valley from Leavenworth, freighting on contract for twelve and one-half cents a pound. Afterward he freighted from the San Luis Valley to Denver and the mining districts. During the fall of 1865 he bought goods in Denver, which he sold at Conejos, and bought potatoes, which he disposed of in the mining districts. On returning to Fort Garland he took up land and engaged in stock-raising. In 1877 he came down on the Rio Grande, and a little later bought his present ranch. He also owns real estate in Alamosa.

Until the currency issue sprang up, Mr. Wilkins was a Republican, but he now advocates free silver. In 1883 he was county commissioner, during which time the courthouse and jail were built and the Costilla County bridge was built over the Rio Grande at Alamosa, at a cost of $6,000. Roads were also established throughout the county on section lines, two miles apart in both directions. Much of the credit for these improvements was due to his energetic work as chairman of the board. By his marriage to Mary, daughter of Samuel Ashley, a pioneer of Saguache County, he has two daughters, Alice and Bertha.

WILLIAM B. CUNNINGHAM, superintendent of the water works of Trinidad, and a director of the Victor Coal and Coke Company of this city, was born near Pittsburg, Pa., June 7, 1852. He is a son of James and Nancy (Bradley) Cunningham, the former of whom started to cross the plains to California in 1852, but died on reaching Salt Lake City; the latter died in 1857. When our subject was six years of age, his mother having recently died, he was taken to Iowa and reared in the home of his uncle, William Bradley, a banker of Centerville. There he received such advantages as the public schools afforded.

When sixteen years of age Mr. Cunningham entered the employ of Taylor, Blake & Co., druggists, in Ottumwa, Iowa, and with them he remained for two years. However, the confining work affected his health injuriously, and he resigned the position. Afterward he secured employment as fireman on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, between Ottumwa and Creston, and continued in that position for one year. From there he went to Chicago. In 1874 he met Delos A. Chappell, a contractor for water works, and in his employ assisted in constructing the water works at Litchfield, Evanston, Charleston, Lake View and Hyde Park (Chicago), Ill., also those at Muskegon, Mich. In the latter city he was employed as assistant engineer of water works until 1879.

Coming to Trinidad, Colo., in 1879, in company with Mr. Chappell, our subject constructed the water works at this place. After the completion of the plant he was made superintendent and manager of the works, and secretary and

treasurer of the company. He continued in these capacities until April, 1897, when the city purchased the plant, retaining him as superintendent. For four years he was connected with the Victor Coal and Coke Company, of which he acted as secretary and treasurer, and he still remains a director. Politically he is a Democrat, and, while not a partisan, is yet deeply interested in party affairs.

In November, 1877, Mr. Cunningham was united in marriage with Clara B., daughter of Henry H. Griffin, of Muskegon, Mich. They have four children: William H., Lucy C., Presley L. and Charles L. Fraternally Mr. Cunningham is connected with Las Animas Lodge No. 28, A. F. & A. M.; Trinidad Chapter, R. A. M.; Oriental Commandery No. 18, K. T.; and Trinidad Lodge No. 17, I. O. O. F., in which he has officiated as treasurer. He is an able and successful business man, and is recognized as one of the most skilled engineers in the state.

GEORGE BARR, sheriff of Otero County and a well-known Republican leader of his locality, is a native of Ohio, born in Chillicothe, July 29, 1859. The years of his boyhood were passed in an uneventful manner, alternating attendance at school with work at home or with the usual sports of youth. When he was twenty years of age he decided to seek a means of livelihood in the great west, of whose resources he had heard so much and so often. Going to Kansas, he settled on land near Fredonia, and during the years that followed he gave his attention to its cultivation and improvement.

Coming to La Junta in 1888, Mr. Barr secured employment on the Santa Fe Railroad, and for several years was connected with that road. Afterward, for three years, he held the position of marshal of the town. In the fall of 1897 he was elected county sheriff, his election being a victory for the Republicans, of which party he is an active member and for which he has done effective work in his town. In the discharge of his duties as sheriff he is firm, energetic and brave, and no violator of the law may hope to escape from his hands.

In matters relating to fraternities, Mr. Barr has identified himself with two of the most prominent and successful orders. He is an active member of the blue lodge of Masons, belonging to Euclid Lodge No. 64, A. F. & A. M., and is also allied with its auxiliary, the Eastern Star. In the Independent Order of Odd Fellows he is a prominent local worker, holding membership in La Junta Lodge No. 74, of this city.

MORRIS B. COLT, commissioner of Conejos County, located permanently in Alamosa in the spring of 1888, and, in addition to holding the position of superintendent of two ditch companies, he has carried on a general real-estate and insurance business, in partnership with G. A. Willis. From 1889 to 1897 he served as trustee of the town of Alamosa. In 1888 he was appointed agent of the town company, which position he now holds. As a Republican he has been intimately connected with local politics from the time of his settlement here. In 1890 he was first elected a county commissioner, and in 1893, again in 1897, he was re-elected to he office, which he now fills. During much of the period of his service he has served as chairman of the board.

Born in New York state in 1854, the subject of this sketch is a son of James B. and Mary (Morris) Colt, natives respectively of New York and England. His father, who for some years engaged in canal and railroad contracting, held a contract for completing a portion of the Erie canal; in 1866 he removed to Missouri, where he and his wife still reside, he having given his attention to stock-raising of recent years. Of eleven children, our subject was the oldest. His education was obtained in public schools, Kemper College and the Michigan State University at Ann Arbor, where he completed an engineering course in 1875. Afterward he took charge of the construction of a portion of the railroads for which his father held contracts, his work taking him into Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Nebraska and Colorado. In that occupation he continued until 1886. His last contract was for the construction of the Missouri Pacific from McCracken, Kan., to Pueblo, Colo., which work was completed early in 1887.

On retiring from contracting, Mr. Colt came to Las Animas, where he constructed the Henry ditch, one of the largest in Bent County. The ditch was completed in the spring of 1888. Afterward he constructed the laterals of the San Luis and Empire ditches, and later became superintendent of both ditches, of which he has since had charge. In 1881 he was united in marriage with Mary LaDue, of New York, and they have established a comfortable home in Alamosa, where both have many friends among the best people of the town. In fraternal relations he is connected

with Camp No. 21, Woodmen of the World; Alamosa Lodge No. 96, K. P., and is second lieutenant of Lodge No. 21, Uniform Rank, besides which he is connected with the endowment department. As notary public he has had considerable work, and in other lines has been intimately identified with local affairs. He is a man of business ability, and both in county and private affairs his influence has been felt in the advancement of measures for the benefit of town and county.

JOSEPH WORKMAN, a successful business man of Walsenburg, was born in Toronto, Canada, July 14, 1841. He was the fourth son in a large family, whose other members were as follows: William, born February 27, 1836, died June 24, 1896; Frederick M., born April 3, 1838, died at Guelph, Canada, June 20, 1887; Matthew T., born February 9, 1840, died July 24, 1840; Benjamin, born July 31, 1843, died August 13, 1844; Anna C., born October 18, 1845; Catherine, born January 25, 1849, died in 1849; Thomas, born December 8, 1850; Florence, born October 12, 1852; Alfred, born November 15, 1857, died September 6, 1858.

Concerning the life and ancestry of the father of this family, Joseph Workman, M. D., we quote as follows from the *Alienist and Neurologist* of St. Louis, January, 1890: "Dr. Joseph Workman was one of the earliest collaborators of this journal, and he has continued a faithful, constant and valued member of its staff to this day. Ripe in years, strong in mind, and full of knowledge, he has been and is a most helpful associate in the good work of the *Alienist and Neurologist* during the past decade in the charming and enlarging field of neurology. His long clinical experience, large medical discernment and ripe scholarship have made him a power in the wide and widening circle of our readers. He is known to the *Alienist and Neurologist* by the always appropriate and entertaining translations, which have for so many years adorned its pages, the most critical of our many readers having always approved the judiciousness of his selections, applauded the beauty of his diction and approved his criticisms when he has seen proper to make them.

"Dr. Workman comes of a worthy and illustrious lineage. The Workmans of Ireland are descendants of an English ancestry. Rev. William Workman, of St. Stephen's Church, Gloucester, England, was deposed and excommunicated by the archbishop for having preached against the setting up of images and pictures in churches. He had a numerous family. One of his sons, William, joined the army of Cromwell, and came over to Ireland with that king-killer, as Cromwell was very liberal in rewarding his followers with the goods of other people. William received, in compensation for his military service, several tracts of land in County Derry, near Colerain. All the Workmans of Ireland, Scotland, America and India are descended from this Puritan soldier. They have all been of a migratory tendency.

"The father of the late Dr. William Workman, of Worcester, Mass., came to New England prior to the conquest of Canada by the British and fought at the siege of Ticonderoga. Joseph, father of Dr. Joseph Workman, was a native of County Derry, and, with an elder brother, Benjamin, emigrated to the United States soon after the close of the Revolution. After three years in Philadelphia he returned to Ireland and married Catherine Gowdey, who was of Scotch descent. By her he had eight sons and one daughter, Joseph being the fourth of the sons. He was born in County Antrim, May 26, 1805, and was himself an old man when his parents died, his father at eighty-eight and his mother when past one hundred and two years.

"Joseph Workman graduated from the McGill University, as doctor of medicine and surgery, in 1835, after a course of five years with Prof. John Stephenson, M. D. He assumed charge of the Toronto Asylum for the Insane, July 1, 1853, and continued in charge until July 19, 1875. Since he severed his connection with that institution he has resided in Toronto, most of the time engaged in the practice of his profession, but chiefly in the capacity of medical consultant. He has been president of the Toronto Medical Society and recipient of many other honors from his professional brethren of Ontario. His portrait placed there by admiring friends adorns the walls of the medical society."

Dr. Workman was an active worker during the fearful outbreaks of cholera, which afflicted Montreal, and at that time was one of the few medical men who claimed the disease was contagious. As an authority on brain affections he stood in the front ranks, and was frequently referred to by European and American professional journals as the "Nestor" among students of mental disease. As a linguist he had few equals. In addition to his knowledge of the classics, he

was familiar with Scotch, Welsh, Irish, Gaelic, German, French, Italian and Spanish, and translation from these to English was a favorite occupation with him. His translations were chiefly on medical subjects, more particularly on diseases of the brain, and they appear from time to time in the best American and Canadian professional journals. He was an honorary member of the Italian Societa Treniatra and other similar bodies in various European countries, but the highest possible acknowledgment was paid to his professional attainments when he was elected to honorary membership in the Medico Physiological Association of Great Britain, an honor which no one else in America had received at that time, and few anywhere out of Britain. During the latter part of his life he held the chair of obstetrics and therapeutics in the Toronto School of Medicine. His death occurred in Toronto April 15, 1894, when he was in his eighty-ninth year.

The wife of Dr. Workman was Elizabeth Wasnidge, who was born in Sheffield, England, in 1813, and was married to him in 1835. Of their children our subject, his father's namesake, was born and reared in Toronto, receiving a liberal academic education. In 1863 he began the study of medicine with his father, and later attended the University of Toronto, but became dissatisfied with the work, for which he felt he had no natural taste. Turning his attention to business he became interested in a hardware store with his brothers, and for seventeen years continued in the same place. In 1888, on account of chronic bronchitis, he came to Colorado, hoping that the climate would prove of benefit to him. After spending a few months on a ranch he was greatly relieved from the annoyance occasioned by the disease. In two years he felt sufficiently restored to return to Canada, but as soon as he went north his health again failed, so he settled in Colorado permanently. In May, 1895, he bought an interest in a furniture store in Walsenburg, of which he is now the sole proprietor, although he still retains the title of Joseph Workman & Co. To the original stock of furniture he has added a choice assortment of queensware, mouldings, picture frames, stationery, etc., and has built up an important business.

Politically Mr. Workman is independent. Fraternally he is connected with Unity Lodge No. 70, I. O. O. F. His marriage was solemnized in Canada, at the residence of the bride's parents, June 29, 1875, his wife being Rebecca, daughter of Robert Moderwell, ex-sheriff of the county of Perth, Canada. They are the parents of two sons and two daughters: Florence Ethel, who was born July 17, 1876, in Canada, and died September 10 of the same year; Robert Joseph, who was born December 22, 1878, aad died August 27, 1887; Kathleen, born November 2, 1880; and Thomas A., November 7, 1882.

FREDERICK BURKHARD is the senior member of the firm of Burkhard & Son, of Trinidad. He came to this city in the fall of 1879 and engaged in the saddlery business with his father-in-law, whom he bought out in a few months. Afterward he conducted the establishment alone until 1896, when his son, Stephen T., was taken into partnership. Not only is this the oldest, but it is also the largest business of its kind in southern Colorado. At the stores, Nos. 210-216 Main street, harness and saddles of every kind are manufactured, and carriages, wagons and vehicles of every description; also farm implements are kept on hand.

Mr. Burkhard was born in Huttwyl, Canton Bern, Switzerland, December 5, 1844, a son of John Jacob and Julia (Dalp) Burkhard. He was ten years of age when he came to America with his parents and settled in Cincinnati, Ohio. His father, who was a cutler by trade, made a specialty of surgical instruments, and had a reputation in Europe for skill in that line. He died in less than one year after coming to America, leaving nine children. Those besides our subject are: John Jacob, deceased; William R., who is a business man of St. Paul, Minn.; John F., a farmer of Minnesota; Andrew, who was interested in a saddlery business in Topeka, Kan; Marion B., widow of John Thorwarth, of St. Paul, Minn.; Ferdinand, of Minnesota; Theodore, a bookkeeper with the firm of Burkhard & Son; and Julia, who died at the age of sixteen.

From eleven years of age until grown our subject lived in Galena, Jo Daviess County, Ill. At the age of fifteen he was apprenticed to the saddler's trade in Galena with Major Perkins, an intimate friend and neighbor of Gen. U. S. Grant; and while in the store as a boy Mr. Burkhard became acquainted with Grant and his family. He made the bridle that the afterward famous general used while acting as colonel of the Twenty-second Illinois Regiment. In May, 1864, he enlisted in Company C, One Hundred

and Fortieth Illinois Infantry, as a private and served until November 4, 1864, when he was mustered out in Chicago. Afterward he located in Dubuque, Iowa, in which place, and later in other towns, he worked at his trade. In the fall of 1865 he went to Kansas and there engaged in business, continuing until 1872, when he sold out to his brother, who had been his partner. From that time until 1879 he carried on agricultural pursuits in the vicinity of Topeka, having a stock and fruit farm. From there he came to Trinidad and embarked in the business he has since conducted with signal success. His prosperity is the result of his unaided efforts. He still attends personally to every detail of his large business, finding in this way the most satisfactory results can be secured. Interested in real estate, he has bought considerable property in Trinidad and in 1891 erected a comfortable residence on Beach street.

While a Republican in national issues, Mr. Burkhard is inclined to be independent in local politics. Twice he has been elected to serve as alderman of the first ward, the first time in 1892 and again in 1896. Fraternally he is connected with Trinidad Lodge No. 17, I. O. O. F., in which he is past grand. He is also a member of Jacob Abernethy Post No. 29, G. A. R. May 24, 1869, he married Miss Ellen R. Butler, daughter of S. T. and Mary A. Butler, of Topeka, Kan. Four sons and four daughters were born of their union, namely: Edwin D., a practicing physician in Philadelphia, Pa.; Mary A., wife of H. C. Nichols, of Trinidad; Stephen T., junior member of the saddlery company; Lida J., Luella, Elizabeth, Frederick W. and Walter. The older children are graduates of the city schools.

FRANK H. PETTINGELL. Through his connection with the mining interests of Cripple Creek Mr. Pettingell has become well known in Colorado Springs, where he has made his home since 1888. In 1891 he became interested in the Cripple Creek district, with which he is so thoroughly familiar that he has attained a wide reputation as a judge of mining investments, and many of his clients leave wholly to his decision the placing of their funds, relying upon his knowledge and fidelity. He is president of the Colfax Mining Company, secretary of the San Fernando Copper Mining and Smelting Company (which owns property in California), secretary and treasurer of the Mount Rosa Mining, Milling and Land Company of Colorado Springs (which laid out the town of Victor) and secretary of the Ben Hur Mining and Milling Company, besides having official connection with a number of other companies. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, was a charter member of the Colorado Springs Board of Trade, the American Bankers' Association, and was at one time president and for two years vice-president of the Colorado Mining Stock Exchange of Denver, even while a non-resident member.

The first member of the Pettingell family in America came from Staffordshire, England, to Salem, Mass., early in the seventeenth century. One of his descendants, Josiah, took part in the Revolutionary war. His son, Richard, was a large landowner in Newburyport, Mass. The latter had a son, Cutting, who was born in that city and became an extensive landed proprietor. He departed from the religious faith of his ancestors, who were Congregationalists, and became an active worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He had a son, Capt. Nathaniel Pettingell, who was born in Newburyport, and engaged in the coasting trade as captain of a ship, until his death, at thirty-eight years. He was a Methodist in religious views. His wife was Mary A. Feltch, of Newburyport, member of a family that emigrated from Scotland to New Hampshire. Her father, Joseph H. Feltch, was born in Newbury, and was a successful farmer and highly respected citizen. He was a son of Col. Joseph Feltch, a native of New Hampshire and a colonel in the war of 1812, stationed at Portsmouth, N. H. Removing to Newburyport he became the owner of large estates there and was a man of influence and prominence. Joseph H. Feltch married Miss Mary H. Haskell, of Massachusetts, whose father, Caleb Haskell, served under Arnold in Canada in the French and Indian wars. The Haskells are among the oldest families in New England. Caleb Haskell's parents were John and Johanna (Ingersoll) Haskell, the latter a member of an old family of Salem, Mass. Our subject's mother died in Newburyport in 1894, aged fifty years. Of her four children three are living, namely: Frank H.; Cutting, who is with the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company in Pueblo; and Joseph, who still resides in Newburyport.

The subject of this sketch was born in Newburyport, Mass., January 2, 1868, and received his education in grammar and high schools there.

MRS. MARGUERITE LU RAILEY.

For six years he was employed by the Towles Manufacturing Company, in his native town. In 1888 he came to Colorado Springs, where he was bookkeeper for the First National Bank three and one-half years, then resigned to engage in the stock brokerage business. For one year he was a member of the firm of Pettingell & Coffin, but since 1892 he has been alone. Politically a Republican, he was secretary of the Republican League Club in 1896. He is a member of the El Paso Club of Colorado Springs, the St. Anmanius Club of Topeka, Kan., the Sons of the American Revolution of Massachusetts, and the Sons of the Revolution of Massachusetts. His marriage, in Independence, Mo., united him with Miss Mary A. Morgan, who was born in Bowling Green, Ky., and received her education in a convent in that state. Mr. Pettingell has one son, Frank H. Pettingell, Jr.

In 1892 Mr. Pettingell organized the Security Loan Company. He became president of the Golden Dale Company, the stock of which, under his efficient supervision, greatly increased in value. Not only in business, but in social circles also, he is a very popular man, and he numbers a host of warm, personal friends among those whose acquaintance he has made since coming to Colorado. His large financial success is the legitimate outcome of his judicious application to business, and his entire career has been such as to sustain the confidence felt in his ability. In his relations with his clients it has been his aim to recommend only such investments as would, with the lapse of time and judicious development, necessarily increase in value, and those who have entrusted their business interests to him have found him to be conservative, judicious and faithful to every trust.

MRS. M. L. RAILEY. In former years it was extremely rare that a woman was seen at the head of an enterprise of any size and importance, even at the present day such instances are by no means common. The fact that Mrs. Railey has managed interests of magnitude and has done it successfully, proves that she possesses more than ordinary business ability and sagacity of judgment. Alike in teaching and as the manager of large landed interests, her work has been successful and her ability recognized.

Now a resident of Park County, Mrs. Railey was born in Fayette City, Pa., a daughter of David and Susanna (Haveley) Patton. She was one of ten children, of whom four are now living. Her sister, Lizzie D., is the wife of H. Jerrel, of Mount Pleasant, Iowa; her older brother, Augustus B., graduated from the classical and law departments of the Iowa Wesleyan University, and is now a practicing attorney of Ogden, Utah; while the younger brother, John H., is engaged in the real-estate business in Idaho. The father, David Patton, was born in Maryland in 1808, and there grew to manhood. He was married in Wheeling, W. Va., and from there moved to Pennsylvania, settling in Fayette City, and engaging in contracting and building. He was a skilled cabinet-maker and architect, and met with excellent success. In 1858 he removed to Mount Pleasant, Iowa, where he followed contracting and building the remainder of his life, dying in 1865.

The mother of Mrs. Railey was born in Virginia in 1813, and was of German and French descent, her father having been of German parentage, while her mother was born and reared in Paris, France. She was a descendant of Jacob De Haven, who loaned immense sums to the United States government during the Revolutionary war, fitting out General Lafayette and continuing to furnish supplies to the government during that historic struggle. Mrs. Patton died one year before her husband's decease.

Desirous of obtaining a good education, the subject of this sketch availed herself in girlhood of every opportunity that was offered for the advancement of her education. She was graduated from Howes' Academy and Teachers' Training School at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, after which she was for five years employed as a teacher in the Des Moines public schools. In 1873 she came to Colorado and settled in Pueblo, accompanying her brother, Augustus B. Patton, who began the practice of law in that city. For ten years she was a teacher in the Pueblo schools, after which she was made city superintendent of the Gunnison schools, a distinction that had never before been conferred upon a woman in the state of Colorado. This position she filled with the greatest efficiency for five years. During her residence in Pueblo, in 1877, she became the wife of L. C. Railey, a business man of that city, who in the subsequent business depression disposed of his interests in Pueblo and went to Gunnison, where he became foreman for one of the large smelters. In 1890 Mrs. Railey came to Park County and acting as agent for her brother, A. B. Patton, the

owner, she took charge of a ranch of twenty-two hundred and eighty acres near Hartsel. Three years later she acquired the property by purchase and has since successfully engaged in the haying and stock business, being recognized as one of the most extensive cattle raisers in the county.

JAMES C. WOODBURY. There is probably no citizen of Colorado Springs who has a larger circle of acquaintances throughout El Paso County than Mr. Woodbury. His large acquaintance is doubtless due to his long period of service as county commissioner, which office it is said he has filled for a longer time than any similar official in the state. It was in 1870 that he was first elected to the office as the candidate of the Republican party, and at seven subsequent elections he was chosen to fill the position, sometimes without any opposition whatever. After having been eight times nominated and elected he declined further nomination, and retired from office in January, 1895, after a service of twenty-four years and three months. During this time (in 1873) the county seat was transferred from Colorado City to the Springs, bridges were built, roads were laid out, and the Ute Pass road, at a cost of $15,000, was built, thereby enabling people who had formerly paid several dollars in toll to reach Leadville via the Springs without any tax whatever. His name is inseparably associated with the development of El Paso County and Colorado. He has lived to see what was in years gone by a region of unsettled and apparently worthless land transformed into a cultivated country, with large ranches, thriving villages and prosperous people. In the midst of the stirring scenes of pioneer life he was ever ready to help those who needed assistance, and his kindness of heart and public spirit won the friendship of his associates. His influence over his fellow-citizens has been that which one true, honorable and enterprising man invariably wields over another.

The Woodbury family was first represented in America by two brothers who came from England to Massachusetts in 1624. One remained in that state, the other proceeded to New Hampshire. Isaac Woodbury, our subject's father, was a son of a Revolutionary soldier and was born in Leverett, Franklin County, Mass., where he engaged in farming. In 1844 he removed to Illinois, traveling by railroad to Albany, packet to Buffalo, lake to Chicago, and thence by stage to Putnam County, where he settled on a farm. There he remained until his death at fifty-six years. His wife, Eunice, was born in Massachusetts and died in Illinois at sixty-two years of age. Her father, Samuel Osgood, was a member of an old family of Massachusetts, whose first representatives there emigrated in 1600 from the north of Ireland. They were of the Presbyterian faith. Our subject was the third of eleven children, seven of whom attained mature years. Of these, A. O., who is eighty-five years of age and the eldest of the family, resides in Nebraska, as does also a younger sister, Mrs. Jerusha Deweese; Mary, the older daughter, died in Illinois, and George B. in Nebraska. Isaac is living in Minnesota.

In Leverett, Mass., where he was born December 16, 1825, our subject attended the public schools. Later he was a student in the preparatory department of Amherst College. In 1844 he came to Illinois, where his father died the next year. His education was completed in Mount Palatine Academy, after which he carried on farming and also traveled as a salesman for some years. In 1855 he went to Fort Dodge, Iowa, where he engaged in the mercantile business for five years.

When the news reached the east that gold had been discovered in the mountains of Colorado our subject determined to try his fortune as a miner. He outfitted a horse and mule train at Fort Dodge and crossed the Mississippi River at Council Bluffs March 31, 1860. April 23 he landed at Auraria (now a part of Denver). From there he went via Colorado City and Ute Pass over the base of Pike's Peak, where the roads were merged into cliffs and boulders and became almost impassable with teams. At one place the wagons were lowered over the cliffs by means of ropes. On reaching California Gulch he engaged in mining, and afterward spent his winters in Central City and the summer months at the gulch and Breckenridge. In the fall of 1862 he took up a ranch at what is now Buttes Station, El Paso County, where he homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres and embarked in farm pursuits. Later he bought additional land until he became the owner of seven thousand acres in the county, and here he has carried on a large business as a cattle-raiser. Besides his ranch he owns land on Rush Creek and has a cattle range in Cheyenne and Kiowa Counties. Since he located in Colorado Springs, in 1891, his partner has had the oversight of the cattle, which are principally

Herefords and Shorthorns. The brand is O L, on the left hip. Shipments are made to the various markets and of recent years good prices have been received for the cattle. Three railroads run through the ranch, the Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf, Denver & Rio Grande, and Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.

In El Paso County, in 1871, Mr. Woodbury married Miss Jane A. Sylvester, who was born in Medina County, Ohio, and came to Colorado the year preceding her marriage. They have three daughters: Agnes C., who married H. E. Benbow and lives in Colorado Springs; Elba Nell, wife of Martin Drake, of Colorado City; and Jennie A. Mr. Woodbury is connected with the El Paso County Pioneers' Society and the Association of Colorado Pioneers. For years he has been a member of the Colorado Cattle Growers' Association. He was a member of the first board of school directors of District No. 9, and assisted in building the first schoolhouse in the district. In 1868 he was made a Mason in Colorado City, and is now identified with El Paso Lodge No. 13, A. F. & A. M.; Colorado Springs Chapter No. 12, R. A. M.; Pike's Peak Commandery No. 6, K. T., and El Jebel Temple, N. M. S.

DAVID HUME RICE, M. D. Since coming to Colorado Springs in 1888, Dr. Rice has established a reputation as a skillful physician and has built up a large and lucrative practice. He is a close student of his profession, and, in the fall of 1897, with a desire to keep himself posted concerning the latest developments in the science of therapeutics, he went to New York, where he took a post-graduate course in the Polyclinic, receiving a diploma in recognition of his work. His skill and ability have won for him a high standing, not only among his patrons, but among those of his profession in the city and county.

The Rice family is of English extraction. Jesse Rice, who was a native of England, settled in Indiana in a very early day and from there, in 1835, removed to Adams County, Ill., becoming a pioneer farmer of that county. His son, William D. Rice, who was born in Rising Sun, Ind., devoted his active life to agricultural pursuits, and held the office of supervisor and various local positions of trust in his county. His death occurred about 1873. His wife, whom he married in Adams County, was Martha Staker, a native of Kingston, Canada, and daughter of Conrad Staker, who removed from Canada to what was then Adams (now Pike) County, Ill. Mrs. Martha Rice is living in Plainville, Ill. Of her seven children all but one are living, namely: John H., a graduate of Rush Medical College, Chicago, and practicing physician in Quincy, Ill.; David Hume; Luther, who occupies the old homestead; Merritt and Meredith, who are twins and are in partnership, as dentists, at Plainville, Ill.; and Mrs. Mary Sellers, of Decatur, Ill.

On the home farm near Quincy, Ill., where he was born September 6, 1855, the subject of this sketch passed the years of youth. He attended the public schools and Johnson College in Quincy, after which he assisted in cultivating the homestead. The study of medicine he began under Dr. W. C. Trotter, of Richfield, Ill., and afterward took a course in the Missouri Medical College. With his brother, John H., he engaged in practice at Niantic, Ill., for a year or more, then returned to college, where he graduated in 1885, with the degree of M. D. Returning to Richfield he opened an office there, but in the fall of 1885 removed to Cheney, Kan., where he engaged in practice. From there, in 1888, he came to Colorado Springs, where he has his office in the Postoffice block. He is identified with the El Paso County Medical Society and takes an interest in all plans for the advancement of his profession and the enlargement of its usefulness. His participation in politics has been of a quiet nature, but he is stanch in his advocacy of the Democratic party. In Liberty, Ill., he was made a Mason, and now belongs to El Paso Lodge No. 13, A. F. & A. M., of which he is past master; is also connected with Colorado Springs Chapter No. 6, R. A. M., in which he is past high priest; and Colorado Consistory No. 1, of Denver.

The marriage of Dr. Rice was solemnized in Adams County, Ill., and united him with Miss Ida M. Maclaskey, whose father, George Maclaskey, was a pioneer of that part of Illinois. They have one child, Ethel May.

LAURENCE M. PETERSON, one of the oldest residents of Manassa, Conejos County, was born in Denmark in 1843, and at the age of ten years was brought to the United States by his mother, his father having died in England prior to embarkation for America. Soon after landing in this country the mother died in Kansas City. Afterward the family scattered. He learned that his brother intended to accom-

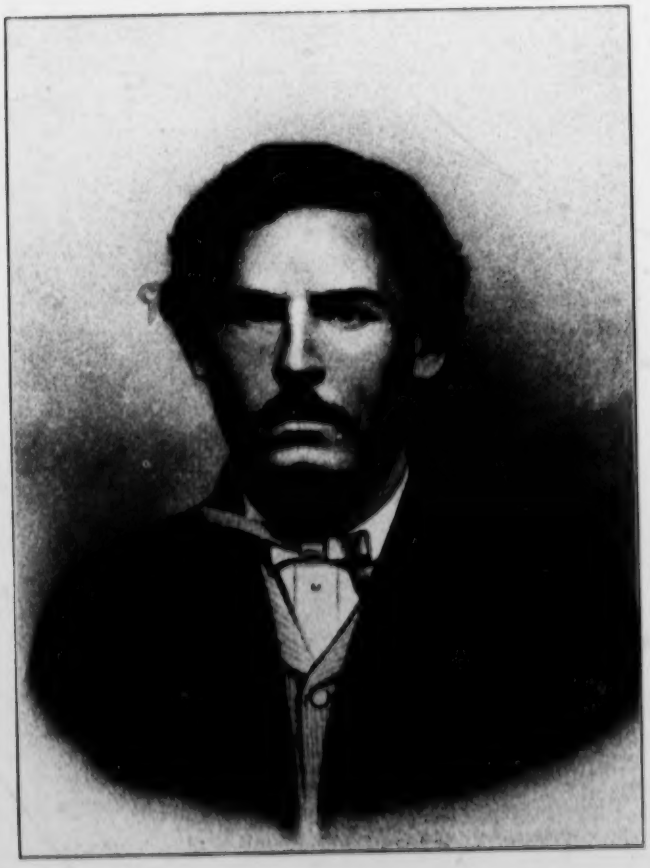
pany a band of Mormon emigrants to Utah, but he refused to go, and instead joined a party of Mexican freighters bound for Santa Fe, N. M. In Albuquerque he formed the acquaintance of a captain in the United States army, with whom he went to Fort Union as errand boy and from there to Fort Massachusetts, returning to Fort Union in 1856. Later he spent two years in Sapello, N. M., with a captain in the Mexican army, and while there he attended a Spanish school. His life in boyhood was not a happy one; he was friendless and alone, in a strange land, with no one to speak a kind word to him or help him in any way.

In 1859 Mr. Peterson secured employment as clerk in a general store, but the next year went to Las Vegas, N. M., and there joined a freighting train bound for Kansas City, returning the same season to Las Vegas. His next position was as clerk for Henry Connelly, then proprietor of a store at Mora, afterward governor of New Mexico. In 1867 he moved from Mora to Trinidad, Colo., and engaged in general merchandising. The next year he was elected county clerk and recorder for Las Animas County, which position he held for two years. In 1870 he acted as assistant postmaster under Henry A. Baracalough. From Trinidad he moved to a point on the Las Animas River, where he kept a general store until 1874, and in 1875 he took his family and Mexican driver to Utah to see his brother, from whom he had run away in Kansas City in 1854. While in Utah he became an adherent of the Mormon church. Prior to his return to Colorado he was ordained an elder and began missionary work among the Mexicans. Forty of his Mexican converts accompanied him to Little Colorado, Ariz., but in a short time he returned with the majority of them and established a Mormon settlement at Castle Rock, N. M. In 1878 he received an inquiry from the president of the Mormon Church as to a good location for settlement in southern Colorado or New Mexico, and he recommended that part of Conejos County where Manassa now stands. He was requested by the president to establish a settlement at this point, which he did, and his brother was sent to establish the stake. He has been a resident of Manassa since.

In 1887 the Republicans elected Mr. Peterson judge of Conejos County, and in 1890 and 1893 re-elected him to the office, which he held for nine years. For some time he has been justice of the peace at Manassa, and secretary of the school district. In 1895 he was a candidate for representative. Since 1895 he has engaged in the real-estate and conveyancing business, and also acts as town attorney for Manassa, besides which he is engaged in general farming and stock-raising on his eighty-acre ranch. In 1863 he married Maria Gertrudes Trujilla, who was killed by accident near Antonito. In 1886 he married Ida Sego, by whom he has five children: Clara C., Laurence R., Minnie G., Laura D. and Ruby.

MARION A. PATRICK, the lessee and manager of the Pagosa hot springs and hotel, and the owner of real estate in both Pagosa and Durango, was born in Morocco, Newton County, Ind., in 1860, a son of John and Sarah Patrick, of Indiana. Educated in the schools of his native county, he was seventeen years of age when he came to Colorado and settled in Georgetown. After a year in that camp he removed to Idaho Springs, where he developed mines in which he was interested. From there, in 1881, he removed to Durango, and pre-empted a quarter-section of land on Pine River, where he began to raise stock and carry on general agricultural pursuits. In 1883 he went to Silverton, where he remained for a year, engaged in mining and buying some interests in mines. Upon his return to his Pine River ranch he took charge of the local lumber yards for a Chicago firm. Selling his property in 1889, he came to Pagosa Springs, and here embarked in the cattle business. The following year he assumed the management of the springs for the Pagosa Springs Company, and in 1891 he leased the springs and hotel. The Patrick hotel is known and appreciated by those who have had the good fortune to be its guests. He is a popular landlord, and makes the welfare and comfort of his guests his chief aim.

In matters of a political nature Mr. Patrick always works with the Republican party. He was one of the prime movers in the incorporation of the town of Pagosa Springs, and has since served on the town board. He has also held office as secretary of the board of school directors of Pagosa Springs. He is a member of Pagosa Camp No. 412, Woodmen of the World, and a regular attendant at its meetings. In 1885 he was united in marriage with Annie Grimes, by whom he has two sons, Clifford and Bradford.



JOHN FRED DIEZ.

Devoting his entire attention to the management of the hotel and springs, Mr. Patrick has met with success in his business. Connected with the springs are three bath houses for ladies and gentlemen. Every modern convenience has been introduced, in order to provide for the comfort of guests and enhance their pleasure, and the results speak volumes for his genial manner, enterprising disposition and untiring perseverance.

JOHN FRED DIEZ was one of the colonists who settled in the Wet Mountain Valley in 1870, and he has since been well known among the German residents of Custer County. In addition to his ranch here he also owns ranching property in Huerfano County, where he has a half-section of land devoted to hay and grazing. Stock-raising has been his specialty, and in this industry he has been very successful. Adding to his herd from time to time, he has become the owner of a large bunch of cattle, and on his place raises grain and hay to be used for feed. He has continued both farming and stock-raising, and by industry and ability has gained success, while others, who had more capital to start with, have failed through lack of perseverance. In 1883 he erected a fine stone residence on his ranch, and besides he has all the necessary farm buildings for the shelter of stock and storage of grain. He usually keeps from twelve to fifteen work horses on his ranch.

Born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in April, 1844, our subject is a son of John Fred and Magreda (Eichner) Diez, the former an agriculturist and proprietor of a vineyard. He was educated in Germany and there learned the machinist's trade. When less than twenty years of age he came to America and for a time followed his trade in Buffalo, but in two years went to Chicago, where he was employed in a machine shop and foundry. In 1870 he joined the colony and came to what is now Custer County (then a part of Fremont). He took up one hundred and sixty acres of land, but having no money with which to make improvements, he began to work in the mines of Central City, where he worked as an engineer for two years. With the money thus earned he returned to his ranch and soon had the work here started in good shape. He has since engaged in farming and stock-raising.

Both in local and national elections Mr. Diez supports Republican principles. While in Chicago he married Tillie Riester. Of their union seven children were born, six of whom are living: Emma, wife of Frederick Ockelbein, a farmer of Custer County; Albert, who assists his father in the cultivation of the home place; Fred, Joe, Minnie and Annie. Mr. Diez came to Colorado without any capital whatever, and by industry and perseverance has become the owner of a valuable ranch and has gained a place among the prominent stockmen of his county.

WILLIS A. REESE, attorney for La Plata County, and a successful lawyer of Durango, was born in Union County, Ill., in 1858, a son of Capt. John P. and Dora (O'Daniel) Reese. His father, who was an officer in the Civil war, was active in the defense of the Union and has always been prominent in local affairs. Politically he is a Republican. He owns large estates in Union County and has for years been an enterprising farmer of that part of Illinois. His five children are: Willis A.; J. O., of North Dakota; Lou; Lena, wife of Otis Miller; and Ann, wife of George James.

After having completed his education, our subject began to study law under W. S. Day, then of Union County, and now a judge in Los Angeles, Cal. In May, 1880, he was admitted to the bar of Illinois. He formed a partnership with Judge Crawford of Jonesboro, Ill., under the firm title of Crawford & Reese, but after one year in that connection his health failed to such an extent as to render a change necessary. For two years he made no attempt to practice, but devoted himself to the recuperation of his health. When able to work again he resumed practice and also taught school during the winter months, remaining in Union County until 1891, and after 1886 he devoted himself exclusively to the law. In 1891 he came to Colorado and settled at Durango, where he formed a partnership with N. C. Miller, district attorney. They continued together until January 1, 1896, when Mr. Reese began for himself, and has since been alone.

Until 1896 Mr. Reese voted the Republican ticket, but during the exciting presidential campaign of that year he became an advocate of the Democracy and a supporter of the movement for the remonetization of silver. He had previously been active among the Republicans. In 1892 he was chairman of the Republican county central committee, and in 1895 he was the Republican candidate for county judge. On transferring his allegiance to the Democratic party he was ap-

pointed campaign manager for the county and in 1897 served as chairman of the Democratic county central committee. In 1898 he was a candidate for county judge on the Democratic ticket. In 1897 he was appointed county attorney and the following year received the same position by second appointment.

Fraternally Mr. Reese is a member of the blue lodge of Masons. Identified with the Knights of Pythias, he has served as chancellor commander, and for four years has been grand representative to the grand lodge. His marriage, in 1883, united him with Thisbie, daughter of J. J. Biggs, who was born in Illinois, but is now living in Durango. They have two children, Mamie and Clarence, who are ten and six years of age respectively.

GEORGE W. PARKER, ex-county judge of Otero County and a resident of La Junta since 1888, was born in Clinton County, Ind., March 16, 1838, being a son of Daniel and Lucy (Moore) Parker, natives respectively of Bordentown, N. J., and Cincinnati, Ohio. He is of Irish descent, his paternal grandfather, Philip Henry Parker, having been born in the north of Ireland, and emigrating from there to America in early manhood; his first home in this country was in New Jersey, but in an early day he removed to Ohio and there engaged in farming until his death, at an advanced age.

The boyhood years of Daniel Parker were spent on a farm near Cincinnati. From there he removed to Clinton County, Ind., and engaged in farming, but in a short time he settled in Watseka, Iroquois County, Ill., and opened a mercantile store. He continued to reside in that place until his death, at sixty-eight years of age. A Republican in early life, he afterward became identified with the Democrats, and continued to espouse the principles of that party as long as he lived. For a time he was associate justice of his county. While he started in life without means, he was so judicious and enterprising that at his death he left about $50,000. His wife, who was a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died at eighty-four years. They were the parents of three children, but Elizabeth died at thirty years and Daniel W. at twenty, so that our subject is the sole survivor.

The literary education of Judge Parker was principally obtained in the Middleport Collegiate Institute. When twenty-three years of age he graduated from the Albany Law School, after which he carried on a law practice in Watseka, in connection with his business interests there In 1878 he removed to Council Bluffs, Iowa, and for three years carried on a grain business. Next he went to California and engaged in the real-estate business in San Diego, continuing there until he came to La Junta in 1888. Since making his home in Colorado he has engaged in the stock business.

Judge Parker is a stanch friend of the silver cause. While in Illinois he was a Democratic candidate for member of congress, also served as member of the legislature and county commissioner, and in 1895 was elected judge of Otero County by a large majority. For a number of years he was very prominent in politics in Illinois and at one time stumped the state for Peter Cooper, the latter having been nominated for president in a convention of which Judge Parker was a member. He was a delegate to the People's party convention in St. Louis, Mo., where he supported Bryan. He is a member of the blue lodge of Masons in La Junta. For years he has been a member of the Methodist Church, to which he has contributed liberally. His wife bore the maiden name of Emma Griffin, and was from Des Moines, Iowa. By a former marriage he had two children: Daniel W., who is engaged in mining in Colorado; and Carrie, wife of G. W. Bryson, of Omaha, Neb.

REV. ASBURY H. QUILLIAN, deceased. In the early days of Colorado, and especially the southern section of this state, one of the well-known circuit riders was the subject of this sketch. "Parson" Quillian (for under this title he was best known) came to Colorado in 1870 and settled in Huerfano County, where he engaged in missionary work in behalf of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Among the ten or more churches that he organized and established were those at Walsenburg and La Veta. While giving his attention principally to ministerial work he also superintended his stock ranch near Gardner, Huerfano County, and this property he still retains. The approach of old age, with its attendant infirmities, caused him to lay down his work in 1898, and afterward he lived retired in Walsenburg.

Born in Habersham County, Ga., March 6, 1830, our subject was a son of Rev. James and Sarah Quillian. His father, who was a native of

North Carolina, moved to Georgia in childhood and became a pioneer worker in the Wesleyan faith there, entering the ministry in middle life and continuing active until his death. For years he served as tax collector of his county. He was a man of means and a large holder of land and slaves. In his family there were seven children who lived to maturity, and of these three are now living: James M., who followed a mercantile life until the war, since which he has engaged in farming; Sarah, the widow of H. H. Parks, of Georgia; and Asbury H.

When a young man our subject, in 1852, went to California and for three years engaged in mining near Sacramento, meeting with fair success. In 1855 he returned to Georgia and embarked in the mercantile business in Banks County, continuing there until the war broke out. He then turned his attention to ministerial work. From Georgia, in 1870, he came to Huerfano County, Colo., where the greater part of his subsequent life has been devoted to missionary work. He endured all the hardships incident to the nature of his work, but long rides did not dishearten him nor indifference on the part of others weaken his determination to do all within his power for the cause of Christ in this part of the Lord's vineyard. He has lived to see, in a large measure, the reward of his labors. Churches have sprung up and Christianity has spread its refining, uplifting influence upon the lives of all the people. There is a higher moral tone prevalent than is to be found in some frontier localities, and this is without doubt due in some degree to his efforts.

In 1875 Mr. Quillian was elected county superintendent of schools and continued to serve acceptably in that capacity until 1885, being four times re-elected. The position is now held by his daughter, Miss Fannie, who is a lady of ability and very popular with all parties; when she was nominated, in 1897, no other candidate was placed in the field to oppose her, but all united in voting for her.

In Georgia, November 18, 1858, Mr. Quillian married Agnes F., daughter of Thomas Lilly and a native of Georgia. Her mother's brother, Judge George W. Pascal, was a prominent attorney of Texas and author of a well-known legal work; he was connected as an attorney with the Peabody suit for the recovery of school lands sold by the state to raise funds for the carrying on of the war, and it was largely through his efforts that the lands were recovered. His father, George Pascal, was a lieutenant in the Revolutionary war. Mr. and Mrs. Quillian became the parents of ten children, viz.: Alice L., wife of A. O. Wilburn, a stockman of Gardner, Colo.; Stella S. C., Mrs. Charles Alexander, of LaVeta; Thomas J., who is engaged in the stock business in this county; Ida E., wife of Erskine Williams, a leading lawyer of Fort Worth, Tex.; Fannie, county superintendent of schools; Hattie, a professional nurse; Lizzie, who is a teacher in the Walsenburg school; Annie Isabel, who died in infancy; Emma, who is teaching in Walsen Mine School; and Mary, now a student in the Walsenburg high school.

Mr. Quillian was made a Mason in Georgia and served as master of his lodge there. After coming to Colorado he assisted in the organization of Huerfano Lodge No. 26, A. F. & A. M., of Walsenburg. He died at Fort Worth, Tex., March 25, 1899, and was buried in that city.

LOUIS PAQUIN. Since the age of six years Mr. Paquin has been a resident of Colorado. The years of his youth were passed in or near Pueblo. In 1876 he was one of a party of five who came to that part of La Plata County now included in Montezuma, and of these five men he alone is left. With the stock he drove from Pueblo he embarked in the stock business in this locality, and later engaged in general farming, but at this writing he devotes himself exclusively to the raising of stock, of which he has at times as many as twenty-five hundred head. A resident of Mancos from its founding, he took an active part in securing its incorporation, and is now one of its trustees.

Born in Rice County, Minn., in 1857, our subject is a son of Norbert Paquin, a native of Lower Canada, who removed to Minnesota about 1847, and remained their until 1863. During the latter year he settled at Pueblo, Colo., and for a number of years engaged in raising stock twelve miles east of Pueblo, on the north side of the Arkansas River. At the time he settled in the now prosperous city of Pueblo it contained but one small store, while the houses were few and crudely constructed. In 1876 he removed from there to Ouray, where he engaged in mining and also farmed to some extent. His death occurred in that place in 1886, when he was sixty-six years of age. Politically he was a Democrat. By his marriage to Lizzie McMahon, of Minnesota, he had seven children: Moses, of Ouray;

Louis; Mary Ann, the wife of O. B. Critchfield; Philemon, of Ouray; Norbert, who lives in Mancos; Emma, Mrs. Albert Williford; and Felix, of Mancos. The mother of this family died in 1887, when fifty-one years of age.

When the family settled in Colorado our subject was a child of six years. His education was received in Pueblo, where he remained until his removal to Montezuma County in 1876. He remained a bachelor until 1888, when he was united in marriage with Theresa Roessler, of St. Louis, by whom he has two children: Laura and William L. He is the owner of some village property in Mancos, which, together with his stock interests, makes him a well-to-do man. He is a member of Mancos Lodge No. 100, A. F. & A. M. The Democratic party has in him one of its stanch adherents, and he is always faithful to its principles and platform.

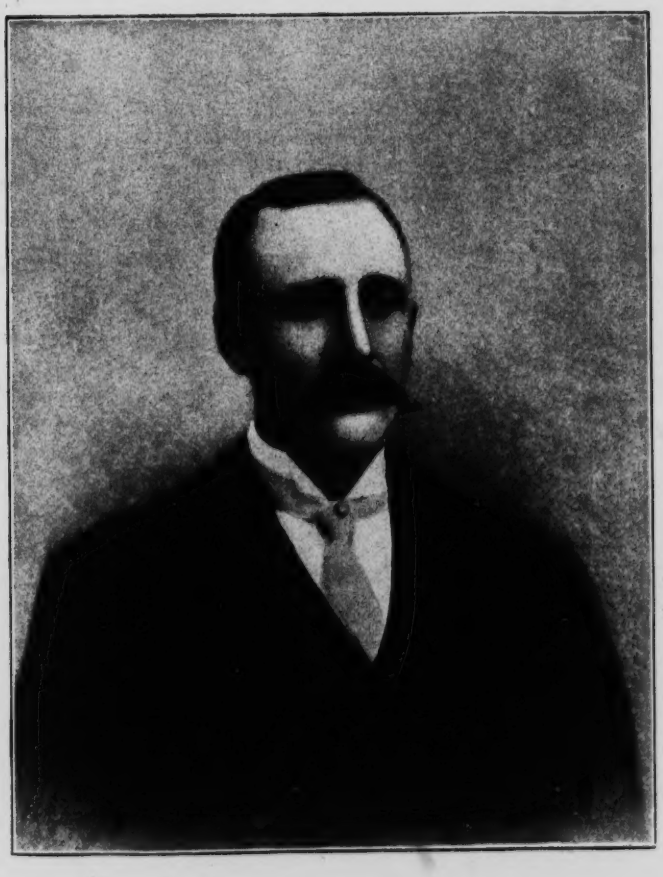
CHARLES F. RHODES, a contractor and builder, residing in Trinidad, was born in Warren County, Ohio, October 22, 1857, a son of C. T. and Sarah (Dougherty) Rhodes, natives of Virginia and Ohio respectively. He was fourth among five children, the others being: Louis, deceased; J. W., who is associated with our subject in business; Jennie and Horace, deceased. When our subject was a boy of ten years his parents removed to Henry County, Iowa, and there he grew to manhood, receiving his education in public schools.

At twenty-one years of age Mr. Rhodes began to work at the carpenter's trade, and this he followed in Page County until 1887. Meantime he was married there, March 15, 1883, to Carrie Blackman, daughter of L. M. Blackman, and a native of Iowa. In 1887 Mr. Rhodes came to Colorado and settled in Trinidad, in which place he has since made his home. From the first he received a fair share of patronage in his special line of work. Some of the houses that he built are among the finest in the city, and he also had contracts for many small houses and for some business buildings. As a contractor he is accurate and honest, and his work invariably proves to be well done, so that he has become known as a reliable workman.

The political belief of Mr. Rhodes brings him into affiliation with the Republican party. He is interested in all measures pertaining to the prosperity of his city and the welfare of the citizens. In 1892 he was elected to represent the fifth ward in the city council, and has since served in that capacity, doing much in this position to promote the interests of the town. A member of the Masonic fraternity, he is connected with Trinidad Lodge No. 89, A. F. & A. M., and he is also identified with the Woodmen of the World. In his family there are three children: Margaret, Charles and Jennie.

HON. JACOB BENJAMIN PHILIPPI, former register of the United States land office at Glenwood Springs, was born in Findlay, Ohio, December 15, 1859, a son of John Jacob and Frances (Gross) Philippi. His mother died when he was small, and while he had four half-brothers he was the only child of his father's second marriage. From Germany, his native land, John Jacob Philippi came to the United States in 1848, to escape the results of his participation in the Revolution. He was a tanner by trade and operated large tanneries in different parts of Ohio. Selling out there in 1872 he settled in Boulder, Colo., where he built a business block and embarked in the hardware business with his sons. In 1876, accompanied by our subject, he visited Germany, renewing the associations of his youth. Surrounded by every comfort it was his hope to leave wealth to his sons, but unfortunate reverses arose, and when he died at Fort Collins, in 1884, the estate was small.

When our subject went with his father to Germany he entered a school at Idstein, where he studied for two years, but on account of his father's reverses he was compelled to leave school. However, on his return to Colorado he took a course in the University of Colorado at Boulder. In 1879 he went to Leadville and entered the office of George E. King, an architect, with whom he remained until 1880. Afterward he engaged in mining at Red Cliff until 1889, and from that time until 1892 held office as county judge of Eagle County, remaining in Red Cliff until July, 1894, when he was appointed by President Cleveland as register of the United States land office at Glenwood Springs. This position he has satisfactorily filled. Politically a Democrat, he was his party's candidate for judge of Garfield County in 1898, but was defeated by a small majority. In June, 1898, he married Florence E. Gardiner, who for some years previous had been a successful teacher in this state. She is the daughter of William Gardiner, now of Garfield County, formerly of Iowa.



HENRY N. CARMAN.

HENRY N. CARMAN, treasurer of Bent County and a well-known business man of Las Animas, was born in Schuyler County, Mo., September 15, 1864, and is a son of Samuel S. and Cynthia (West) Carman. His boyhood years were spent upon a farm and in the acquirement of an education in country schools. He remained at home until twenty-one years of age, when he began farming independently. Coming to Colorado in 1887 he remained a year or more, and entered land from the government in Bent County. When the pre-emption was duly completed he returned to Missouri, and continued to reside there for five years, giving his attention to the cultivation of a farm which he had purchased.

The second time Mr. Carman came to Colorado was in 1893. He then embarked in the mercantile business, which he has since conducted. By reliability in all of his transactions and fair and honest dealings with all he has become known as a capable, successful merchant, and has won the patronage of the people. The Democratic party, of which he has been a member ever since he was old enough to vote, and with which he is heartily in sympathy, in recognition of his fidelity to its principles and of his fitness for office, nominated him, at their convention in 1897, as their candidate for county treasurer, and he was elected in the fall of the same year. As a county officer he is known for sound and careful judgment, and for his prompt discharge of every duty. As a member of the city council of Las Animas he has been instrumental in promoting plans for the advancement of his town and the enlargement of its influence. At this writing he is treasurer of Elder Lodge No. 11, I. O. O. F. He was reared in the faith of the Baptist Church and inclines toward its doctrines.

THOMAS H. ROBBINS. Two and one-half miles southeast of Howbert, in Park County, lies one of the fine stock ranches of this section of the state. Here, since 1873, Mr. Robbins has made his home, during much of the time carrying on a large cattle business, but in 1893 he disposed of his cattle and has since devoted his attention to the raising of sheep. A man of recognized ability, he was selected in 1882, 1883 and 1884 to serve as a member of the board of county commissioners. During much of the time since 1884 he has occupied the office of justice of the peace.

Mr. Robbins was born in Parke County, Ind., July 6, 1832, a son of Isaac and Nancy (Kirby) Robbins. He was one of eight children and the second among six now living, the others being: Elizabeth, wife of Alexander Newell, of Dallas County, Iowa; James, of White City, Kan.; Daniel W., of Colorado Springs; Edward, who makes his home in St. Joe, Mo.; and Mary, the wife of Judson Purington, of Des Moines, Iowa. The father of this family was born in North Carolina in 1806, and when a boy of ten years accompanied his parents to Orange County, Ind., where he grew to manhood and married. Shortly after his marriage he removed to Parke County and settled upon a farm. In 1852 he established his home in Dallas County, Iowa, and there remained until his death in 1874. During his residence in Indiana he served as a member of the legislature, and held rank among the prominent men of the state.

The grandfather of our subject, Daniel Robbins, was a member of an old Quaker family of the south. On account to his opposition to slavery he moved from North Carolina to Indiana. During the war of 1812 he served as a drummer in the army, and a half century afterward, when a regiment was formed in Orange County, Ind., to take part in the Civil war, he, then an aged man of ninety-six years, acted as drummer for the regiment on its march to the train, when starting for the front.

Shortly after he was twenty-one years of age our subject married Miss Elizabeth Fisher, a native of Edgar County, Ill., their marriage being solemnized October 2, 1853. Afterward he settled upon a farm in Dallas County, Iowa, and there remained until 1860, when, with two others, he outfitted for the west, and with a team of mules started for Colorado. May 19 of that year he reached Denver, then a small hamlet with a few rude cabins. Going to Gilpin County with his companions, he spent three months in mining, and then, with them, took a contract to improve a ranch in Arapahoe County, six miles below Denver. There he remained for one year, after which he went to Idaho Springs and engaged in mining. March 1, 1863, he returned to Iowa for his family, and on the 4th of July, accompanied by them and also bringing some thirteen head of cattle, he arrived in Denver. From there he proceeded to the head of Bear Creek and settled down to ranch life. In 1867 he removed from there to a ranch which he purchased near Colo-

rado Springs and which is now in the limits of the city. Thence he came to his present property in Park County.

The family of Mr. and Mrs. Robbins consisted of fifteen children. Of these nine are living, viz.: Nancy, wife of Michael Foster, living near Durango, La Plata County, Colo.; Sarah, Mrs. William Vermillion, of Park County; Edward, of this county; Lewis and Asa, who are ranching in this county; Lillie, at home; Emma, wife of John Wilson, of El Paso County; Chattie and James, at home. The family are connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

MELVIN M. PARR, treasurer of Archuleta County, and one of the most extensive stock-dealers of southern Colorado, was born in Green County, Wis., in 1862, a son of Henry and Mary A. (Kilgore) Parr. At seventeen years of age he left Wisconsin and moved to Iowa, and in 1880 he came with his parents to Leadville, Colo. From youth he has been interested in agricultural pursuits, and for a short time he engaged in ranching in Kansas during the time that the western part of the state was settling.

Coming to Pagosa Springs in 1889, in connection with his brothers, Lee L. and Estie M., our subject formed a stock company and homesteaded land. The company now owns eleven hundred and forty acres, where they carry on stock-raising and also raise hay for feed. On the ranch are about thirteen hundred head of cattle, mainly of the Hereford breed. While they began in business on a small scale, they have gradually increased the business to its present dimensions, and have become known as among the most successful stockmen in Archuleta County.

On the Democratic ticket, in 1895, Mr. Parr was elected treasurer of Archuleta County, and two years later he was re-elected to the office, which he has since efficiently filled. He is also one of the trustees of the town. In local questions affecting the welfare of the people or the growth of the town he maintains a constant interest. He is a member of Woodsdale Lodge No. 334, I. O. O. F., at Woodsdale, Kan., and Pagosa Camp No. 412, Woodmen of the World. In 1887 he married Anna Johnson, who was born in Illinois.

The father of our subject owned a large farm in Wisconsin and there engaged in buying and shipping stock. After coming to Colorado he engaged in prospecting and mining in Leadville. From there, in 1889, he came to Archuleta County, and began ranching, at the same time engaged in the lumber business and operated a sawmill four miles north of Pagosa Springs. Here he still resides.

DAVID IRVINE CHRISTOPHER, M. D. The residence of Dr. Christopher in Colorado Springs dates from July 5, 1888, since which time he has engaged in the general practice of his profession. In addition to the management of his private practice he has been surgeon for the Rock Island Railroad since January, 1889, and has also acted as a member of the staff of consulting surgeons of St. Francis Hospital of this city. While professional duties consume much of his time and attention, he has also, for some years, owned mining interests of importance. One of the first companies organized in Cripple Creek was the Cripple Creek Consolidated Mining Company, of which he has been for some time a director, and is now the treasurer; this company owns twelve claims, all of which are valuable. In the Esperanza Mining Company he is now a director and large stockholder.

The Christopher family is of Scotch-Irish origin, and by intermarriage also descends from English stock. They were numbered among the F. F. V.'s. The doctor's great-grandfather took part in the Revolutionary war, enlisting from Virginia, where he was a planter. The grandfather, Thomas Christopher, was born in the Old Dominion, and took part in the Indian wars and the war of 1812. In an early day he settled in Woodford County, Ky., where he operated a plantation near Mortonsville. He died there when eighty years of age.

Thomas Howard Christopher, the doctor's father, was born in Woodford County, and at the age of fourteen went to Richmond, Madison County, where he entered a store owned by his uncle, Thomas H. With him he learned the mercantile business. Later he bought the store, which he carried on for many years. On selling the business, he was elected sheriff of Madison County, in which office he was retained for several terms. It was his duty as sheriff to collect the taxes, so his position was one of responsibility, and took him into every part of the county. In 1849 he removed to Buchanan County, Mo., and settled on a farm near St. Joe. In 1864 he sold his place there and went to Helena,

Mont., but after one year moved to Atchison, Kan., and after another year returned to St. Joe. Later he spent a few years in Colorado, but his last days were spent with our subject, then a resident of Kansas City. His death occurred in 1887, when he was eighty-six years of age. In the early days he was major of a regiment in Kentucky, and was always afterward known as "major." For sixty years he held membership with the Masons, in which he held the Knight Templar degree.

The mother of our subject was Mary A. Irvine, who was born in Madison County, Ky., and is now living with our subject, quite hearty and strong for one of her years (ninety). She remembers having seen General Lafayette when a child, and attended a ball given in his honor, and a barbecue, also given in his honor, at Boonesborough. She also recalls seeing the famous pioneer and scout, Daniel Boone. Her father, Judge David Irvine, was a member of a Virginia family, and served as judge of Madison County for some years, but died at thirty-four. In religion Mr. and Mrs. Christopher were members of the Christian Church. They were the parents of four children, of whom two daughters and a son are living. Mrs. Ellen I. Craig lives in Denver and Mrs. Nancy I. Elliott makes her home in Routt County, this state.

From Richmond, Ky., where he was born, February 19, 1846, our subject was taken, at three years, to Buchanan County, Mo., where he passed his boyhood years on a farm and in school. In the spring of 1865 he accompanied his parents to Montana, going by boat to Fort Benton, thence by mules to Helena, Mont., where he was engaged in prospecting, and later going to Atchison. He attended St. Benedict's College in Atchison, and then went to St. Joe, where he entered a wholesale dry-goods house, continuing in that position for eighteen months. Afterward he studied medicine under Dr. Francis Davis, formerly of Maryland. At the opening of the St. Louis Medical College he entered that institution and attended one course of lectures, after which he continued his studies with his former preceptor. In the fall of 1873 he entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College in New York City, where he graduated in 1874, with the degree of M. D. Returning to St. Joe, he began in practice, making a specialty of surgery. He was one of the originators of what is now the Ensworth (then St. Joseph) Medical College, and for nine years he filled the chair of physiology in that institution.

In the spring of 1885 Dr. Christopher went to Kansas City, Mo., where he engaged in general practice until 1888. On the 4th of July of the latter year he started for Colorado Springs, hoping that the change of climate might benefit his daughter's health. He reached here the following day and at once began in practice, which he has since continued. He is a member of the El Paso County Medical Society, and for many years was identified with the National Association of Railway Surgeons. For one term he was health officer of St. Joe. In politics he is a Democrat and in religion a member of the Christian Church. Fraternally he is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Ancient Order of Pyramids and is exalted ruler of Colorado Springs Lodge No. 309, B. P. O. E.

In Platte County, Mo., Dr. Christopher married Miss Alice S. Perrin, who was born in Stanford, Ky., a daughter of William F. Perrin, who removed from Kentucky to Missouri and became a large farmer of Platte County. Dr. and Mrs. Christopher have three children: Mrs. Mary Perrin Brinker, of Pueblo, Colo.; W. T., who for eight years has been clerk for the Colorado Midland Railway at Colorado City; and David A., who is employed in the transportation department of the Rock Island Railroad at Colorado Springs.

WILLIAM G. RICE, agent of the United States and Pacific Express Companies at Colorado Springs and a member of the board of aldermen, representing the fifth ward, first came to Colorado in 1876, but remained only a year, his permanent residence in this state dating from 1885. He descends from an old family of New England. His great-grandfather removed to Kentucky, where the grandfather, Joel Rice, was born and reared. The latter removed to Quincy, Ill., where he engaged in the mercantile business until his death. He was one of the originators of the old Whig party, and his life was prolonged to the organization of the Republican party, which he helped to form.

Thomas J. Rice, our subject's father, was born in Lexington, Ky. He became a pioneer merchant of Keokuk, Lee County, Iowa, where his son, our subject, was born October 30, 1854.

Early in the war he enlisted in the First Arkansas Regiment, of which he was commissioned quartermaster, and remained as such until the close of the war, when he was mustered out at Memphis, Tenn. Locating permanently in that city, he carried on a lumber business there until his death, in 1870, at forty-five years of age. His wife bore the maiden name of Catherine E. White and was born in St. Louis, Mo. Her father, Joseph White, removed from New England to St. Louis, and engaged in business until the war, when he became an officer in an Illinois regiment. The close of the war found him with health so greatly impaired that a return to business was impossible. He lingered, practically an invalid, for some years, and died in Quincy, Ill. Thomas J. Rice and his wife were the parents of four children: William G.; Mary, Mrs. J. D. M. Hamilton, of Fort Madison, Iowa; Charles, a contractor, in Holly, Colo.; and Harry, who is in the employ of the Union Pacific Railroad at North Platte, Neb. After the death of Mr. Rice his widow was married to J. B. Billings, of Keokuk, Iowa.

In 1865 our subject was taken to Memphis, but five years later, upon the death of his father, he returned to Keokuk, Iowa. He graduated from the high school of that city in 1874, and afterward was employed for a year in the post-office there. In 1875 he entered the employ of the United States Express Company. In 1876 he came to Colorado and for a year was a clerk for Mallory, Fitzgerald & Flynn, contractors on the Santa Fe. In 1877 he went from Trinidad back to Keokuk, and resumed work in the express office, being their messenger in Iowa and Illinois, on the Rock Island road. In the spring of 1883 he resigned from the United States Express Company and entered the employ of the Pacific Express Company as messenger between Omaha and Denver. In November of that year, at Wood River, Neb., he was accidentally shot by an agent, who took a gun for shipment that was loaded and when he handed it to Mr. Rice the hammer caught in the side of the door and he was shot in the right leg. He was confined to his house until March of the next year. As soon as able to resume work he was made agent at Fremont, Neb., taking the position while he was still using crutches. In the fall of that year he requested a position as messenger in Colorado, and in the spring of 1885 was made messenger on the old Colorado Central, between Denver and Silver Plume. After filling that position for nine months he was transferred to a run between Denver and Kansas City on the Union Pacific, and six months later was transferred to the city office in Denver. June 15, 1888, he was sent to Colorado Springs as agent for the Pacific and United States Express Companies, which position he has since held, being the pioneer express agent at the Springs.

In Rock Island, Ill., Mr. Rice married Miss Gertrude Cronk, who was born in Michigan. They and their children, Susie and Guy, live at No. 1038 Washington avenue. The family are identified with Grace Episcopal Church.

A silver Republican in his views, Mr. Rice is a member of the county central committee of his party. In 1898 he was nominated on the Citizens' ticket for alderman from the fifth ward and was elected. In the council he is serving as chairman of the ordinance committee and member of the police and fire committees. While living in Keokuk he was made a Mason and he now holds membership in El Paso Lodge No. 13.

W. C. POCHON, secretary, treasurer and general manager of the Pueblo yards of the Newton Lumber Company, is a true type of western progress and enterprise. His energy and prudent business methods have combined to make him one of the prominent business men of the city.

Mr. Pochon was born in Elkhart, Ind., March 29, 1862, and is a son of J. J. and Mary C. (Kellison) Pochon. His father followed the machinist's trade the greater part of his active career, but during the last five years of his life was retired from active business. He was in this state during the Civil war and enlisted in the First Colorado Infantry, which was principally engaged in fighting the Indians, and was in the famous Sand Creek massacre. For several years he had charge of the lumber manufacturing department of the Rio Grande Extension Company, and was chief engineer in the penitentiary during Governor Adams' first term. He was a director of the Pueblo Savings Bank, of which Governor Adams is president, and served as alderman in Pueblo. He was one of the leading citizens of this place. His death occurred March 1, 1899.

When only eight years of age W. C. Pochon was taken by his parents to England to be educated and remained there until he was six-

teen. In the meantime the family had located in Pueblo in 1873, and here he joined them in 1878. On starting out in life for himself he engaged in the insurance business for three years, but for the past twelve years has been connected with the Newton Lumber Company, first as bookkeeper, but when the company was incorporated in 1893 he was made secretary, treasurer and general manager, having charge of two yards in Pueblo. He is a progressive, energetic business man of known reliability, and of a very social and genial nature. He belongs to several societies, including the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World. Politically he is identified with the Democracy, but has never cared for official honors. He was married August 28, 1890, to Miss Irene M. Paul, a daughter of Dr. Paul, of Pueblo, and they have one daughter, Helen Catherine. Their home has become the center of a cultured society circle.

EDWIN MC LEARN, a prosperous merchant of Rifle, Garfield County, came to this village in 1892 and established the mercantile business which he has since conducted. He is one of the principal business men of this town, which is situated on the Colorado Midland and Denver & Rio Grande Railways, at an altitude of five thousand and four hundred feet. In his store he employs a number of clerks, whose efficiency and energy add to the popularity of the establishment. Besides this business, which is constantly increasing, he operates a lumber yard, and is the owner of a large ranch near town.

ELISHA M. SAUNDERS, who has owned and superintended a stock ranch near Nyburg, Pueblo County, since 1890, came to this state in 1871 in company with his parents and settled in this county, where a large part of his life has since been passed. He was born in North Carolina, in the village of Hayesville, in 1860, and was almost eleven years of age when he came to Colorado with his father, Elisha, a farmer and veteran of the Confederate army. The first home of the family was established in Pueblo County, but after a time removal was made to Routt County, where the father died, August 12, 1888. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Susan Barnett, was a daughter of John Barnett; she was born in North Carolina and is now residing with our subject. Of the three sons and two daughters comprising the parental family, George lives in Pueblo; Andrew J. is a stockman in Routt County; Dorcas Louisa is the wife of George H. Puntenney, of Arkansas; and Naomi married Ethan Chilcott.

When a youth of sixteen our subject started out in the world for himself, and from that time he has not only been self-supporting, but has accumulated a valuable property. He has always been interested in the stock business, and on his ranch may be seen some fine stock. After remaining in Routt County for three years he returned to Pueblo County and bought his present property in 1890. The most of the improvements on the place have been made by himself, but the residence was here when he bought the land. He has kept the land under cultivation, raising feed for his stock and also some products for the market. In 1886 he married Cora A. Young, of Jackson County, Mo., who was orphaned at an early age. Their children are: Roger M., Earl, Lloyd, Patrick Henry, and an infant daughter unnamed.

JOHN ROGERS. The county of San Juan contains among its residents no one who takes a warmer interest in its progress or aids in a higher degree the development of its mining resources than he whose name introduces this sketch. During the years that he has made his home here he has been instrumental in promoting the prosperity of his home town, Silverton, and has favored measures for the benefit of his fellow-citizens. The high regard in which he is held by the people was shown, in November, 1897, when he was elected, by a good majority, to hold the responsible position of high sheriff of San Juan County.

The Rogers family is of English extraction. The subject of this sketch was born in England December 31, 1845, and his parents, John and Elizabeth Rogers, were also natives of that country. When he was a boy he accompanied his parents to America and settled with them in Illinois. The years of youth he passed upon a farm in Jo Daviess County, where he early learned the habits of industry and perseverance that stood him in good stead in later years. His education was such as the common schools afforded, and, although not broad, was thorough.

Upon coming to Colorado in 1874, Mr. Rogers settled in Silverton, San Juan County, where he has since made his home. During the interven-

ing years he has engaged in prospecting and mining, and has met with some reverses and some successes, experiencing the usual ups and downs of a miner's life. In the main, however, he has been prospered and has met with favorable results in the development of mining interests. He has always been interested in public affairs. At all times he has been true to the principles of the Democratic party. Public-spirited and progressive, he bears a part in all measures which tend to advance the welfare of the community. As a school director he was instrumental in promoting the interests of the public schools. He also held the office of assessor, by appointment, and since 1897 has served as sheriff, which position he fills efficiently. Fraternally a Mason, he has for six terms been master of San Juan Lodge No. 33, A. F. & A. M., of Silverton. He is also connected with the Home Forum, of which at this writing he is president.

The marriage of Mr. Rogers was solemnized in Benton County, Iowa, April 2, 1874, and united him with Jennie E. Porter, a native of Peekskill, N. Y., and a daughter of R. L. and Elizabeth Porter. Three children were born of their union. Clara, who was born in January, 1878, and died at the age of six years; Harry, born in April, 1882; and Frank, born in November, 1884.

WILLIAM M. PARRISH, M. D., who is a well-known and successful physician and surgeon of Monte Vista, Rio Grande County, was born in Greencastle, Ind., December 17, 1844, a son of Abel and Bersheba (Rush) Parrish, the former a native of North Carolina. The paternal grandfather, Barney Parrish, was the son of an Englishman, and the grandmother, whose maiden name was Letitia Rouk, was also of English extraction. Upon completing his literary studies our subject commenced the study of medicine at Osceola, Iowa, with Dr. Sherrick, under whose preceptorship he remained for eighteen months, when Dr. Sherrick died. Later he carried on his studies under Drs. Howard and Goslin, of Oregon, Mo.

In 1870 Dr. Parrish began the practice of medicine at Newpoint, Holt County, Mo., and there he built up an extensive practice, remaining until 1888. During his residence in that place, September 6, 1877, he married Alice L., daughter of John Patterson, who had removed from Ohio to Holt County, Mo. In their family are three living children: Opal, Meredith and Walden. Ethel died when five years old. The year 1888 found Dr. Parrish opening an office in Pagosa Springs, Colo. He engaged in practice there until 1896, when he came to Monte Vista, and here he has since conducted a general practice. During his residence in Pagosa Springs he engaged in the drug business in addition to his profession, and was also interested in ranching and stock-raising.

Politically, some years ago Dr. Parrish transferred his allegiance from the Democracy to the People's party, whose views he has since supported. As an elder and trustee in the Christian Church and superintendent of the Sunday-school he has been very active and successful in religious work. In fraternal relations he is connected with the Odd Fellows and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

JAMES T. WHITELAW, attorney-at-law, of Silverton, San Juan County, was born in Brownsville, Tenn., May 23, 1845, a son of Dr. H. O. and Eliza M. (Taylor) Whitelaw, natives of Virginia. His father, who graduated from the Philadelphia Medical College, spent his active professional life in Brownsville, where he died in 1869. A stanch Union man, much of his property was lost during the war.

At fifteen years of age the subject of this sketch entered the freshman class of Spring Creek College in Madison County, Tenn., and from there went to Lebanon, Ill., where he carried on his studies in McKendree University, and still later was a student in the St. Louis City University. Upon completing his literary studies he went to Kansas, and carried on the study of law in the office of the district judge at Hutchinson. After his admission to the bar he opened an office at Medicine Lodge, where he engaged in practice until 1881, and afterward for ten years practiced in Dodge City.

During 1891 Mr. Whitelaw came to Silverton, where he has since established a reputation as a reliable attorney and counselor. He has filled the office of city attorney here, and has given close attention to professional work. In political views he is a stanch believer in Democratic principles. The party of free trade and free silver is the party of his choice. While living in Dodge City, in 1890, he was the Democratic nominee for district judge, and, notwithstanding the fact that the district was largely Republican, he was defeated by only forty-three votes. In 1884 he received the nomination, on the Democratic ticket,

for the state senate, and made an excellent showing at the election. He was a candidate for district judge of the sixth judicial district in 1894, and after a three days' session, in which he was the leading candidate, the convention adjourned without making a nomination.

Mr. Whitelaw was a charter member of St. Bernard Lodge No. 22, of Fort Dodge, Kan., in which his membership still continues. In common with most of the citizens of the San Juan district he has mining interests, and owns a number of fair prospects. His first marriage, April 3, 1868, united him with Julia Arthur, of Lake Spring, Mo. They became the parents of three children, namely: Elizabeth, wife of Harry Hubbard, a conductor on the Santa Fe Railroad, with headquarters in Dodge City, Kan.; Cariolanus, deceased; and Harold, of Silverton. Mrs. Julia Whitelaw died October 22, 1883. The second marriage of Mr. Whitelaw was solemnized January 8, 1890, and united him with Emma Warren, of Dodge City.

ROBERT M. RIDGWAY, superintendent of the second and third divisions of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad at Salida, has held his present position since February, 1883, and has the reputation of most thoroughly understanding his business. Under his immediate supervision he has one thousand miles of track and from twelve to fifteen hundred men, but, while the place is one of great responsibility, he has filled it to the entire satisfaction of the company officials, and has become known as one of the best trackmen in the United States. His attention is so closely given to business matters that he allows himself little time for recreation or participation in public affairs. However, he indulges his fondness for a good horse and owns two that are especially fine, Don S., record 2:18, and Metzger, record 2:14. He is also interested in raising trout and has ten large ponds and four smaller ones, stocked with not less than one hundred and twenty-five thousand fish, having about fifty acres of spawning ground, while two men are constantly employed to oversee this work.

The Ridgway family is of English extraction, but has been in America for many generations. John E. Ridgway, our subject's father, was born in Warren County, N. J., and was a carpenter by trade, which he followed in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. An only son, and with but one sister, he had been given exceptional opportunities when a boy, and was a well-informed man. In religion he was a Baptist. By his marriage to Mahala Wise, of Pennsylvania, he had five sons and four daughters, six of whom are living. Our subject, who was next to the oldest, was born in New Jersey, September 13, 1835. He was educated in Pennsylvania common schools and was obliged to walk six miles each day to and from the old log building where school was held. His first occupation was the making of school slates, which work he followed at Delaware Water Gap. When nearly twenty-one years of age a railroad was built to that point and he secured employment on it. Since then he has continuously engaged in railroading, and has gained an experience remarkable in that line. His first work was the grading of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad. In 1856 he was sent to the mouth of Newark Bay, Staten Island Sound, where he was employed in the laying of track as foreman of construction. This work consumed one year. On its completion he returned to the road with which he had previously been connected, and there he continued until the outbreak of the war. When the government advertised for trackmen, he was one of the first to respond, and for three and one-half years he remained with Sherman's army. He built the last bridges after Johnston's surrender, for the purpose of getting in the captured supplies, which were conveyed from Hillsboro, N. C., to Wilmington, and shipped north by water. In this work he encountered many dangers and had a number of perilous experiences. At one time food became so scarce that the rations were reduced to one-fourth of their usual amount.

After the close of the Civil war Mr. Ridgway built the second track from Lehigh Summit to Stroudsburgh. In 1866 his superior in the war, Gen. W. W. Wright (who was next in rank to Sherman) was appointed superintendent of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, then one hundred miles long, and he sent for Mr. Ridgway to come west. This he did in the fall of 1866, and was made roadmaster. For twelve years he remained with the company, meantime having charge of the track, bridges and building. Afterward for three years he was with the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad as general roadmaster of all their lines. In January, 1881, he came to Colorado as general roadmaster of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, and one year later he was transferred to the

superintendency of the San Juan division. In February, 1883, he was transferred to the position he has since so efficiently filled.

Politically Mr. Ridgway is a stanch Republican, but has avoided connection with public affairs. March 1, 1858, in Philadelphia, he married Sarah Schimell, by whom he has seven children. The eldest, Arvilla, is the wife of Alfred Paul, of Salida; A. C. is superintendent of the Florence & Cripple Creek Railroad; J. Howard is roadmaster on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad; Harry has charge of the Mexican Central shops as master mechanic; Arthur is assistant civil engineer on the Denver & Rio Grande road; Hattie and Lottie, the youngest of the family, are with their parents.

JEWETT PALMER, sheriff of Archuleta county, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1853, being a son of Ira Palmer, a native of New York state. When he was one year old he was taken by his parents to Wisconsin, where he was reared, his education being begun in common schools in that state. When he was fourteen years of age he came to Colorado, and for sixteen years remained in or near Denver, engaged in ranching and the stock business during most of the time. From Denver he went to Durango, where he pre-empted a quarter-section of land, eighteen miles east of the town, and engaged in stock-raising and agricultural pursuits.

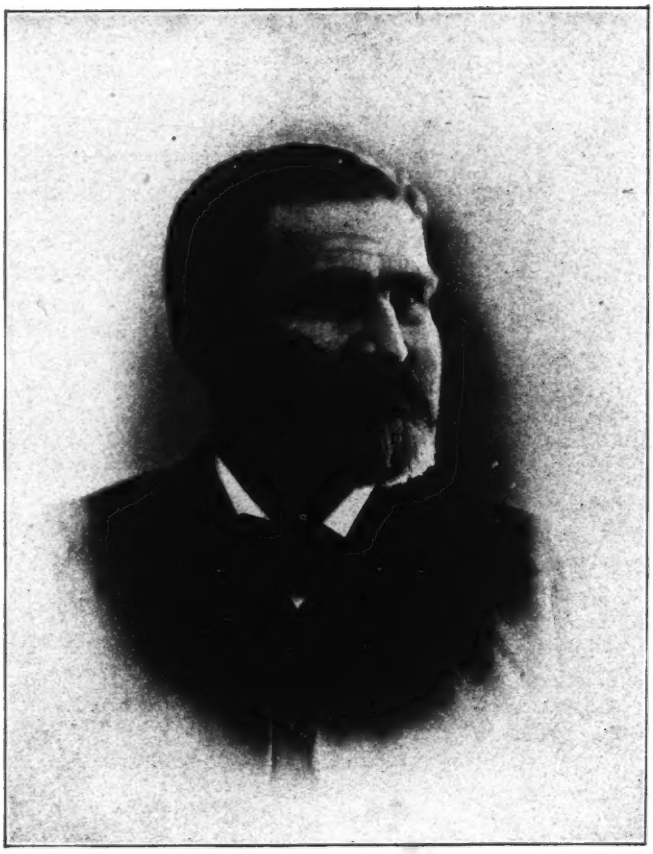
Coming to Pagosa Springs in 1890, Mr. Palmer opened a mercantile store, which he conducted for three years, and in conjunction with it he carried on a general livery stable. In 1893 he sold his mercantile business, but continued proprietor of the livery barn until 1897, when he sold out. He owns a ranch of one hundred and sixty acres six miles south of Pagosa, where he deals in stock (mostly cattle) for the markets. He was interested in the incorporation of Pagosa Springs and has been a warm supporter of all measures for its growth.

Political matters receive Mr. Palmer's attention, and he favors Democratic principles. For four years he was deputy under Sheriffs Kern and Garvin, and practically had entire charge of the office. In 1894 he was elected high sheriff and afterward was re-elected, now serving his second term. Several times he has been chosen to serve upon the board of school directors, and for two terms he held the position of town trustee. He is an active member of Pagosa Camp No. 412, Woodmen of the World. By his marriage in 1880 to Estella Patton, he has seven children: Harvey, Madison, Levi, Millie, Effie, Jewett, Jr., and Jesse.

GEORGE RIEDEL, the most extensive dealer in general merchandise at Antonito, Conejos County, and also the proprietor of a branch store at Conejos, was born in Rostack, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, in 1833. He remained in his native land until thirty-nine years of age, when, hoping thereby to better his condition, he came to the United States. His first location was in Ellis County, Kan., where he was employed on the Union Pacific Railroad, and later he was with the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company.

It was in 1879 that Mr. Riedel first saw Antonito, then a small Mexican settlement. He had very little money, and what he had was at once invested in a stock of confectionery and peanuts. Thus he began his business life in Conejos County. Rapidly the stock was increased, and in a few years he found himself the proprietor of the largest general mercantile establishment in the San Luis Valley, all of which was brought about by his energy and business judgment. In 1891 his store, stock and fixtures were destroyed by fire, inflicting upon him a loss of $4,500, with no insurance. Many a one would have grown discouraged by such misfortune, but not he. The same year he erected an adobe building 192x45 feet, and soon he was ready to resume business, with a more complete line of merchandise than before. His stock now occupies a space of 133x45 feet, and is said to be the largest establishment of its kind in the valley. In addition, with William H. Barlow as a partner, he operates a branch store at Conejos, under the firm title of George Riedel & Co.

In common with the majority of the people in the valley, Mr. Riedel is interested in ranching. He is the proprietor of a fine ranch of six hundred and forty acres, from which he cuts about three hundred and fifty tons of alfalfa. Besides his store building, he owns a number of dwelling houses in Antonito, and it is probable that he has done more than any other citizen toward the building up of the town. His success is largely due to his energy and superior ability as a financier, as well as to his straightforward business principles. He uses good judgment in buying goods, and has made it his uniform custom to



ROBERT GRANT.

MRS. ROBERT GRANT.

buy in car-load lots, discounting all bills; as he buys cheap, his customers have the advantage of this, and he is able to make a fair profit, even when selling at a low price.

By his marriage to Dora Schultz, Mr. Riedel has four children: Frieda, wife of William H. Barlow, of Conejos; Lute, Bernhard and Lizzie.

ROBERT GRANT. The title of generals of finance has been aptly bestowed upon those men who, marshalling the peaceful hosts of industry, conquer new realms of commerce and widen the reach of business activity. Of this class the subject of this sketch is a notable representative, his financial operations assuming breadth and scope, which indicate the determination, persistence, sound judgment and power of combination which distinguish the born leader of men. Coming to Pueblo County in moderate circumstances, he has made his way to the front rank in business affairs, and this success is made still more emphatic by the broad and generous interest that he shows in all that concerns good citizenship.

Mr. Grant was born October 29, 1841, at Morris, Grundy County, Ill., on the Rock Island Railroad, sixty miles west of Chicago. His father, Colquhoun Grant, was a native of Edinburg, Scotland, and probably belonged to the same family as Gen. U. S. Grant, as their ancestors came from the same section in Scotland. Prior to 1861 he followed farming and stock-raising in Illinois, but later successfully engaged in the practice of law and served as judge of Grundy County, that state, for several years. In his family were three sons, besides our subject, who entered the Union army during the Civil war. William was a member of General Banks' staff, and is now a practicing attorney in New Orleans; Peter served through the war, and now follows farming in Missouri; and Walter S., also one of the boys in blue, came to Pueblo, Colo., in 1880, was chief clerk for our subject eight years, and later engaged in the wholesale meat business in Pueblo until his death.

Reared on the home farm, Robert Grant received his education in the district schools of his native county, which he attended only during the winter months, but he made the most of his advantages and studied at home in the evenings. At the age of seventeen he was qualified for teaching, and for one year taught a school near his old home. In 1862 he enlisted in the Sixty-ninth Illinois Infantry, and served four months under Col. James Tucker, being honorably discharged in the spring of 1863. He had studied law in his father's office with the intention of following the legal profession, but the war interfered with these plans, and when mustered out he came to Colorado, locating near the present town of Boone, Pueblo County, May 10, 1863. His neighbors were John Ross, George Gilbert and B. F. Kidwell, all of whom settled in the same section about that time, and are represented elsewhere in this volume. Denver was then the closest railway point; Pueblo was only a small trading station; and it was twenty years before the Santa Fe and Missouri Pacific Railroads were built. Great changes have since taken place, and now on all sides are seen fine farms, supplied with plenty of water from the Arkansas River, which traverses this section.

Mr. Grant remained upon his ranch, engaged in farming and stock-raising, until 1871, when he removed to Pueblo, where he was interested in the wholesale meat business for sixteen years, shipping the first car load of dressed beef to Chicago ever sent from Pueblo County. He was very successful in this, as in other enterprises with which he has been connected, and after selling out gave his attention for a few years to the care of his real estate in the town and county. He now makes his home upon his ranch, twelve miles east of Pueblo, where he has sixteen hundred acres of valuable land, nearly all improved. His ranch is a part of the old Fort Reynolds' reservation. Through the place runs the Bessimer ditch, which is one of the largest in this section of the state, and has done more to build up Pueblo County than any other one enterprise, although it is only seven years old. Mr. Grant was one of the promoters of the ditch, has always been officially connected with the company, and is now serving as its president. He has another farm of four hundred acres on the north bank of the Arkansas River, that stream running between the two places. He has an elegant residence, surrounded by fine orchards, shrubs and ornamental trees, making it one of the most attractive homes of the locality. He is one of the largest stock raisers in the county, or, in fact, this section of the state, and has for the past fifteen years been president of the Southern Colorado Stock Growers' Protective Association. For several years he was a director in the Stock Growers' National Bank, and when it was consolidated with the

American National Bank, under the name of the Mercantile National Bank, he was made vice-president of the latter, which position he still holds, his time and attention being divided between the bank and his large ranches. He usually has about six to seven hundred head of cattle on hand. At one time he had as high as two thousand head. He raises on the ranch sufficient corn, oats and hay to feed his stock, besides selling large quantities of hay annually.

On the 24th of January, 1875, Mr. Grant was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Josephine Waggoner, who was born in Shelby County, Ill., and is a daughter of Stephen M. Waggoner, a farmer, who moved to Pueblo at an early day and engaged in the stock business, but now lives near Flora Vista, N. M., forty miles from Durango, Colo. Mrs. Grant is a lady of culture and refinement, and presides with gracious dignity over their beautiful home. She was educated in Pueblo, as she came with her parents to this state when a child of ten years, and for some time they lived on the St. Charles River, where she attended school. Our subject and his wife had a family of ten children, namely: Gertrude M., who died at the age of eighteen years; Edwin; Margaret and Lois, who are attending the high school in Pueblo; Lawrence Colquhoun; Wallace Stewart; Wilbur E.; Jenny; Donald, who died in infancy; and Edna, at home. The sons were educated in Pueblo, and assist their father upon the ranch.

Politically Mr. Grant has been a life-long Republican, but he has never cared for the honors or emoluments of public office. He is a fine-looking man, and in appearance much resembles General Grant, and while the latter was a born leader in war, our subject is a born leader in financial and business circles. He has been remarkably successful in his career, but is broad minded, liberal and generous, and from his door no one is turned away hungry. He is pre-eminently public-spirited, and few men have done more to advance the interests of the county than Robert Grant.

JAMES A. PULLIAM, attorney-at-law, of Rico, Dolores County, was born in Scotland County, Mo., in 1863, the youngest among the five children of Squire James and Rebecca H. (Shacklett) Pulliam, natives of Kentucky. His father removed to Missouri in early manhood and there engaged in the stock business, continuing to reside there from the year of his arrival, 1849, until his death, at the age of sixty years. Our subject was educated primarily in public schools, and the information there obtained was supplemented by a course in the State Normal at Kirksville. Upon completing his literary studies he engaged in teaching school and at the same time read law under Judge Schofield, at Memphis, Mo.

Shortly after his admission to the bar, in 1887, Mr. Pulliam came to Colorado and was admitted to the bar of this state in the fall of that year. Settling in Sterling he opened an office and continued in practice at that place until September, 1892. He then came to Rico, where he has since engaged in professional work, and has also become interested in mining to some extent. Since 1893 he has held the office of county and city attorney, and he is also attorney for the Rio Grande Southern Railroad. The most of his time is given to his practice, but he does not neglect the duty of a law-abiding citizen; he studies public affairs and aims to promote public-spirited projects. In politics he usually votes the fusion ticket. He is the only attorney in Dolores County, and to him, therefore, has come the principal share of the legal work in this locality.

Mr. Pulliam is a member of the Woodmen of the World and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In the year 1890 he was united in marriage with Florence E. Lewis, of Clark County, Mo. They have two children, Eulalie I. and James A., Jr.

WILLIAM H. RADER, M. D. The family represented by this well-known physician of Silverton has long been identified with the history of America. His maternal ancestors were of French Huguenot stock, and were forced to flee from France during the religious persecutions of Protestants, seeking a refuge in this country and first settling in New Orleans, but afterward coming up the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers to the Old Dominion. His paternal grandfather, John Rader, who was a native of Pennsylvania and a soldier in the war 1812, married Magdeline Hildebrand, of Pennsylvania, and among their children was John, Jr., the doctor's father. The latter was born in Virginia, became a farmer, and in 1855 removed to Menard County, Ill., where he died in 1888. His wife was Sarah Towberman, also of Virginian birth.

During the residence of his parents in Augusta County, Va., Dr. Rader was born July 6, 1846.

He accompanied his father to Illlnois, but in 1857 returned to Virginia, where he made his home with relatives. In 1870 he entered the University of Virginia, from which he graduated in 1871, having, by previous study, gained such a proficiency in the theory of medicine that he was able to graduate after one session of college study. After graduation he spent six months in the Bay View Asylum, Baltimore, Md., where he was resident physician. He began to practice at Hermitage, Augusta County, Va., where he remained for one year, after which he was at Timberville, Va., for three years. For six years he practiced in Piedmont, W. Va., and for two years in Cumberland, Md. In 1884 the failing health of his wife induced him to come to Colorado. He first located in Durango, where he engaged in practice for twelve years. In 1896 he removed to Silverton, where he afterward formed a partnership with Dr. Prewitt in the establishment of the Silverton Hospital. This institution, which has accommodations for fifteen patients, was established for emergency cases, and in this respect has been found to be most helpful.

For seven years Dr. Rader was retained as physician and surgeon to the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, for some years was physician and surgeon to the Omaha-Grant Smelter Company, and also held the office of county physician of La Plata County. He has been employed as physician for a number of life insurance companies, which, combined with his private practice, has made his life a very busy one indeed.

The success which Dr. Rader has attained is especially noteworthy when it is considered that he was left fatherless at an early age, and from youth was forced to make his way in the world. When he was fifteen the Civil war began, and, fired with a zeal in behalf of the Confederate cause, he enlisted in J. E. B. Stuart's cavalry, where he continued for two years, but a wound received in June, 1863, incapacitated him for further service. He was honorably discharged and soon went to Texas, but after a year returned to Virginia, where he took up the study of medicine. Since then his life has been devoted to professional labors. Through his membership in the American Medical Association, and his study of the best medical literature, he keeps abreast with every advancement made in this constantly developing science. He is a member of the Masonic order. In religion he believes in Presbyterian doctrines and affiliates with that denomination; while residing in West Virginia he officiated as a deacon in the church.

April 15, 1875, Dr. Rader married Jeannette B. Thruston, a granddaughter of Judge Buckner Thruston, who was elected senator from Kentucky in 1805 and afterward, under President Monroe, became chief justice of the District of Columbia. Mrs. Rader was orphaned at an early age and was reared in the home of her uncle, Rear-Admiral L. M. Powell. The family of Dr. and Mrs. Rader comprises three children: William H., Jeannette T. and A. Thruston.

MILTON T. MORRIS came to Colorado in 1880 and settled in the Mancos Valley, where he secured, by pre-emption, a quarter-section of land. At that time the valley was in the early stages of its development. Only about three hundred acres were under cultivation, while at the present time there are about twelve thousand acres improved and cultivated. He himself has been an important factor in the development of the agricultural resources of this locality, and by the success he has had in his private pursuits has stimulated others to undertake ranching here. He has made farming and stock-raising his occupations throughout the later years of his life, and in these has met with gratifying success.

In Pickaway County, Ohio, Mr. Morris was born in 1836. His father, Thomas W. Morris, was a native of Ohio and a leading farmer of Pickaway County, where be was an active worker in the Democratic party, and for two terms was county auditor. While he was still in office, and less than forty years of age, he attended a state convention of his party at Columbus, Ohio, and there caught a cold which terminated in a fatal illness. He was a son of John Morris, who was born in Pennsylvania, and became a prosperous farmer of Pickaway County, where he held many positions of trust. Our subject's cousin, Samuel Morris, is now cashier of the First National Bank at Circleville, Ohio, and his brother, Milton T., is a prominent attorney of that place. The family still maintain the high reputation for integrity and ability which their ancestors established years ago in Pickaway County.

The marriage of Thomas W. Morris united him with Matilda Penninger, a native of Virginia and a descendant of one of Virginia's old colonial families. She died in 1865, aged fifty-seven years of age. Of her five children, Sarah is the

wife of John McGregor, of Springfield, Mo.; John H. lives in Missouri; and Elizabeth W. and Martha J. are deceased. Our subject, who was fifth in order of birth, accompanied his mother to Jackson County, Iowa, when he was fourteen years of age, and there he grew to manhood, meantime attending district schools. At the age of twenty he entered Lawrence University at Appleton, Wis., where he remained for a time, and afterward completed his studies in the State University. Upon leaving school he began the study of law under Jerry W. Jenkins and C. M. Dunbar, at Maquoketa, Iowa. In 1861 he went to the Pacific coast and roamed through California, Idaho, Washington, Oregon and Nevada, engaging in prospecting and mining a various camps. Returning to Iowa in 1867, he there married Miss Samantha Monroe, daughter of Alonzo Monroe, who at one time was a leading attorney of Ohio. After his marriage he settled in Marionville, Mo., where he built a flour and saw mill and engaged in the milling business, while at the same time he practiced law. From there, in 1874, he went to Texas, and engaged in farming and stock-raising until 1880, when he removed to the Mancos Valley in Colorado.

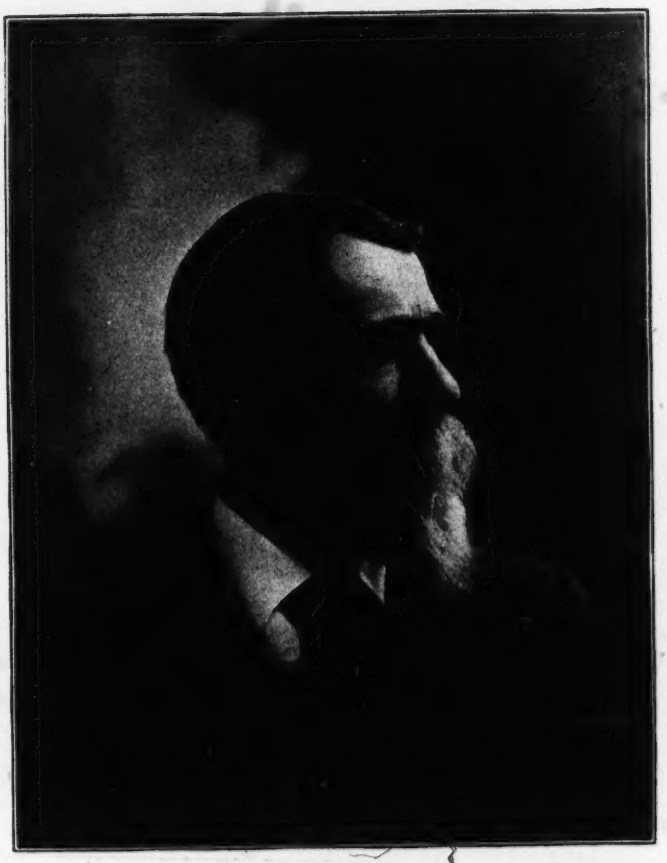
Until 1891 Mr. Morris was a Democrat, but since that time he has voted with the Populists. In 1889 he was elected judge of Montezuma County, which position he filled efficiently for three years. When Montezuma County was about to be separated from La Plata, in 1887, he went to Denver, in accordance with the request of his fellow-citizens, in order to forward the division of the counties. He was one of the organizers of the blue lodge of Masonry at Marionville, Mo., and was its first master. He and his wife have three children: Lina, who is married and resides in Silverton; Clara, wife of W. C. Ormiston; and May, who graduated from the Normal school in Chillicothe, Mo., and is now a teacher in the public schools of this county. The family are highly esteemed by their circle of acquaintances.

GEORGE ROBERTSON, an early settler of Colorado, and for years a prominent miller near Saguache, was born at Medina, N. Y., June 12, 1826, a son of John and Frances (Westerdale) Robertson. His father came to America from England in company with a brother Robert, settled in Hamilton, Canada, and was there engaged in the butchering business. Later he was similarly occupied at Medina, N. Y. In politics he was active, affiliating with the Whig party. His death occurred when he had attained eighty-two years of age. Of his six children, George, the youngest, is the sole survivor.

When a boy our subject was apprenticed to a miller at Lockport, N. Y., a town that then had no railroads, but was reached by steam packets running on the canal. After three years he went to Buffalo and secured employment with John T. Noye, in whose machine factory he remained for two years. Afterward, going to Cleveland, Ohio, he engaged in milling there for five years. His next location was in Canada, where he milled in various places, principally Chatham and London. Later he went to Detroit and remained there until the "boom" started in Chicago, when he went to that place, securing work at $7 a day.

When the first reports came of the discovery of gold in the mountains of Colorado, Mr. Robertson determined to seek his fortune in the west. He left St. Joseph with an ox-team and arrived in Denver June 13, 1859. That now great city was then a mere mining camp, destitute of houses or improvements of any kind. In the fall of the same year he went to Gregory Gulch, and in the spring of 1860 proceeded to Russell Gulch, but soon sold his claims and returned to Denver. In the spring of 1861 he enlisted in Company A, First Colorado Cavalry, which saw considerable service on the borders of Old Mexico. At Pigeon's ranch he assisted in rescuing the train from Colonel Sibley, who was in command of the Texans. He also participated in other small engagements and did considerable escort duty. One week before Christmas in 1864 he was honorably discharged.

Going to Pueblo Mr. Robertson embarked in the cattle business, but gave it up to enter the milling business. He started milling for Baxter Thatcher in 1866, and for twenty-one years was interested in the same mill, which was the first built there. In 1865 he had come through this valley on a hunting tour, and assisted in putting up the first log building erected on Kirber Creek. When he left the old Pueblo mill in 1887 he came to Saguache County and bought the mill west of town which he has since operated. In 1898 he remodeled it thoroughly and put in the roller process, increasing the capacity to thirty-five barrels. His long and thorough experience in milling enables him to turn out the very best products. Now, however, the management of the mill is mainly in the hands of his son, while



JOHN ROSS.

he is living to some extent retired, without any business cares, except such as are connected with the oversight of his property in Pueblo and Saguache County.

Besides his other interests, Mr. Robertson has done much toward developing the mining resources of Saguache County, and has a very promising proposition on what is known as the Klondike here. Politically he is a Republican, but has never been active in public affairs. In 1868 he married Sarah Humble, a native of Iowa, but who, at the time of her marriage, resided in Pueblo. Three children were born of their union, viz.: Minnie, wife of T. J. Dofflemeyer, of San Bernardino, Cal.; George H., who is engaged in the milling business as manager of his father's mill; and Anne May, who married Charles W. McDonald, and resides in Victor, this state.

JOHN ROSS, one of the leading stock-raisers and farmers of Pueblo County, eminently deserves classification among those purely self-made men who have distinguished themselves for their ability to master the opposing forces of life and to wrest from fate a large measure of success and an honorable name. He had his nativity encompassed by those environments which have ever fostered the spirit of personal independence and self-reliance, which have furnished the bulwarks of our national prosperity and wonderful development.

Mr. Ross was born in Jackson County, Ohio, in 1838, and is a son of John Ross, who was born in Wales, of Scotch parentage, and on coming to this country settled in Ohio at an early day. By occupation he was a farmer. He married Miss Mary Evans, a native of Wales, and to them were born six children, two sons and four daughters, all residents of Ohio with the exception of our subject. The other son, Thomas, is also an agriculturist.

Mr. Ross, of this review, was reared in his native state and educated in its district schools. At the age of twenty he started out to make his own way in the world, first going to Leavenworth, Kan., where he spent one year. In 1860 he came to Colorado, and after spending a year in traveling over the state he located in Pueblo County, when it contained no towns or railroads. Upon his present place he has made his home since 1863, and now has one of the finest ranches along the Arkansas River, it being improved with a fine residence, good barns and outbuildings and watered by his own private ditch. He also has a fine orchard and apiary, and is engaged in both farming and stock-raising. He has been remarkably successful in his undertakings and to-day is one of the most prosperous and substantial citizens of his community.

In 1872 Mr. Ross was united in marriage with Miss Lavada E. Wiggins, a native of North Carolina, and a daughter of W. A. Wiggins, who makes his home with our subject. He was a Confederate soldier of the Civil war, and participated in the battles of Fredericksburg, Antietam and Gettysburg. Mr. and Mrs. Ross have a family of four children, two sons and two daughters, namely: Mary, wife of W. L. Russell, who lives near Boone, Pueblo County; William Buford, Maud and Walter, all at home.

Mr. Ross gives his political support to the men and measures of the Republican party, but has never desired public office. He has ever taken a great interest in educational affairs, and has helped to build many school houses. His support is never withheld from any enterprise which he believes will prove of public benefit or will in any way advance the interests of his county or state.

JOSEPH C. PURSLEY, who is engaged in stock-raising and general ranching near La Jara, Conejos County, was born in Pickens County, S. C., May 7, 1850, but when a child accompanied his parents to Tennessee, and there his early life was spent. At an early age he became familiar with farming, for he assisted his father in the cultivation of the Tennessee homestead and also took part in the caring for the stock raised on the place. In 1885 he came to Colorado and settled near La Jara, where he farmed for a year, but in 1886 purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land, where he now resides. At once he began to improve the property, and in the years that have since intervened he has made a number of valuable improvements. Stock-raising has been his specialty, and he keeps on his place between forty and fifty head of Holsteins and Shorthorn cattle. He also has about thirty head of horses.

By the purchase of an additional quarter-section of land, Mr. Pursley is now the owner of three hundred and twenty acres. Upon this land he engages in agricultural pursuits, raising about five thousand bushels of grain per annum, and also a fine grade of stock. The farm is watered

by the Miller and Sherman ditch, which he assisted in building and in which he is a stockholder. He also owns stock in the Magota ditch, the water for which is taken from the Conejos River; and the Nate Garrett ditch, from the La Jara River. In 1891 he erected a neat residence, which has the modern improvements.

Politically Mr. Pursley is a pronounced Democrat and has been active in county and local affairs. By appointment from Governor Waite, he held the office of water commissioner of district No. 21 for two years. For eight years he served as a member of the school board of district No. 1. Realizing the advantages of a good education, he is giving his children all the opportunities possible. His success is praiseworthy and has been gained within a comparatively few years, for he came to Colorado a poor man in 1885, and is now the owner of one of the best ranches in Conejos County. In 1872 he married Sarah B. Carter, a native of Jackson County, Tenn., and by her he has seven children, namely: Frank, who is employed on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad; Henry, deceased; Anthony W., in Arizona; Charles, Erastus, James and Ellen.

CURTIS L. GREENWOOD, who is a successful civil engineer and also holds the office of deputy United States mineral surveyor, was born in Scranton, Pa., in 1859, a son of Isaac B. and Fannie (Thatcher) Greenwood. His father, a mechanic by trade, died in Scranton at forty-seven years of age, and his mother passed away when forty years old. After the death of his parents, our subject went to Rochester, Minn., and when nineteen years of age he entered the Minnesota State University at Minneapolis, where he took a course in engineering. After graduating in 1885 he settled in Minneapolis, and in that city and St. Paul engaged in railroad engineering for three years. He then spent a year surveying in Nebraska.

Coming to Colorado in 1889, Mr. Greenwood spent a year in Denver, and in 1890 became resident engineer on the Rio Grande Southern Railroad, holding the position for two years, during which time he had charge of the construction of the famous Ophir loop. In 1892 he was stationed at Rico, where he had charge of a branch line built to the Enterprise mine. From there he came to Telluride in the spring of 1893, and here engaged in general surveying and engineering, being employed by many of the leading mining companies of this section. Since 1893 he has held the position of deputy mineral surveyor. For four years he served as city engineer of Telluride and for a similar period acted as county surveyor of San Miguel County. Besides his other interests he owns a fruit ranch on the North Fork of the Gunnison River and is successfully carrying on the raising of fruits. He is a member of Bridal Vail Lodge No. 80, K. P. By his marriage, in 1887, to Miss Mary Irving, of Minnesota, he has four children, Arthur, Harold, Ruth and Mary.

JOHN W. ROGERS, whose ranch is situated eight miles southwest of Fairplay, Park County, was born in Platte County, Mo., October 8, 1858, a son of William S. and Emily (Miller) Rogers. He was one of eleven children, seven of whom survive: Barton W.; Robert W.; Alice J., wife of J. B. Fisher; John W.; James E., Ida M. and Wallace B. The father, who was born in Calloway County, Mo., in 1826, removed in boyhood to Platte County, where he grew to manhood and married Miss Miller, a native of Franklin County, Mo., born in 1832.

In 1868 William S. Rogers removed to Wyandotte County, Kan., but three years later returned to Missouri and settled in Jackson County, twelve miles east of Independence. There he still makes his home. He is a veteran of two wars, having served in the Mexican war and in the Civil war, in which latter he was captain of Company C, in Colonel Winston's regiment. His father, William Rogers, was in many respects a remarkable man. Born in Charlotte County, Va., February 16, 1792, he was a son of Ezekiel Rogers, an officer under Gen. George Washington. When a child of three years he was taken by his parents to Clark County, Ky., and in 1801 accompanied them to Upper Louisiana, or New Spain, now Missouri, where each settler received a gift of six hundred and forty acres of land, the territory being then under the Spanish government. Ezekiel Rogers settled twenty miles west of St. Louis, then called Pantcout. There, in spite of constant harassing by Indians, he continued to make his home until his death ten years later. Afterward the mother returned to Kentucky with her eight children.

When the war of 1812 began, William Rogers, then a young man, was among the first to volun-

teer in the service, and he continued throughout the war as orderly sergeant. Upon returning home he was commissioned captain of a company of militia. In 1832, at the opening of the Black Hawk war, he volunteered in the service, was accepted, and continued until the close of the war. From major he was promoted to be colonel and was finally commissioned brigadier-general. During the Florida war he raised troops for that struggle. In 1840 he removed to Platte County and settled three miles northwest of Barry, Mo. He was the first man to organize and drill a company of militia in Platte County and shortly after this he was appointed brigadier inspector by B. M. Hughes. He took a deep interest in military tactics and was said to be the most efficient militia officer of his day. In 1843 his name was presented for the legislature, but the great amount of rascality and trickery he encountered in the canvass caused his upright nature to rebel and he withdrew from the race, saying that if he could not go into the office honorably, he would not serve at all. When the Mexican war broke out he was too old to enter the service, but sent his eldest son, then a youth of nineteen, who espoused the cause joyfully. Four months afterward, when a second call was made for troops, he sent his second and only remaining son, then sixteen years of age. At the outbreak of the Civil war he assisted in raising troops, which he drilled for the Confederate cause, he being a Jeffersonian southern Democrat. After the conclusion of the war, he said that his rights had been taken from him, and he never voted again. He lived to be ninety-four years of age, and died September 9, 1886.

The subject of this sketch acquired a common-school education in boyhood. He was ambitious to be self-supporting, and at fifteen years began to work for neighboring farmers. In 1878 he started for the west and on the last day of July arrived in South Park, where he engaged at ranch work the next day, and for eleven months continued with the same employer. In company with three of his brothers and another man, in July, 1879, he went to Leadville, thence to New Mexico, and there changed their intended destination from Arizona to Texas. After a short time they drifted into Kansas, where they spent the winter. In March they returned to Colorado. At Leadville our subject was ill for two months. Upon his recovery he hired as a ranch hand, and or three years worked for wages. In 1883 he purchased his present ranch, which he has since successfully managed, carrying on a cattle business.

In Jackson County, Mo., Rev. James M. Chaney, of Independence, performed the ceremony which united in marriage, December 1, 1897, John W. Rogers and Sophia M. Sanders, a native of Kentucky, and a daughter of Samuel and Martha E. (Bright) Sanders. The maternal grandmother of Mrs. Rogers was in maidenhood Sophia Rochester, and was a granddaughter of Nicholas Rochester, who was born in Kent County, England, about 1640, and settled in Westmoreland County, Va., about 1686. His grandson, Nathaniel Rochester, was the founder of Rochester, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers have one child, Mary Alice, born September 4, 1898. In fraternal relations our subject is connected with the Patriotic Order Sons of America.

ROBERT MEADE SMITH, M. D., came to Colorado Springs in 1892 intending to remain only two weeks, but he was so pleased with the climate and city that he has established his permanent home here. In November of that year he bought the Broadmoor dairy, of which he has since been the proprietor, and which is the largest dairy in the city. On his farm of fifteen hundred acres he raises Brown Swiss cattle, to the care and feeding of which he gives the closest attention, as he did also to their selection. The dairy is conducted upon strictly scientific principles. The milk is subjected to the Pasteur process, being put in a plant manufactured for that purpose. The capacity of the dairy is a ton of milk a day, all of which is marketed in the city.

Dr. Smith is of Scotch descent. His father, F. G., Jr., was born in Philadelphia and was a son of F. G. Smith, Sr., who was a native of Philadelphia and engaged in the East India trade. He was one of a family of seven brothers and two sisters, all of whom celebrated their golden weddings. . During the war of 1812 he served in the First Philadelphia City Troop. The saber which he carried is now in Dr. Smith's possession.

Francis Gurney Smith, the father of our subject, bore the same name as his father. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania and for twenty-five years was engaged as professor of physiology in that university. At one time he was vice-president of the American Medical Society and attending physician of the Pennsylvania Hospital. He was one of the founders of the

Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company and its first medical director. He was also a member of the medical staff of the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company and the United States Mutual Life Insurance Company, and a director of the First National Bank of Philadelphia. His office was at Fifteenth and Walnut streets, Philadelphia. He died in that city in 1878. His wife, who was Catherine Dutilh, was born in Philadelphia, a daughter of Edmund Dutilh, of Dutch descent, and a merchant in the East India trade. He had a brother who was a very prominent banker. Mrs. Catherine Smith is living in Philadelphia. She has three sons and one daughter, all living. One of the sons, Dr. Alexis Dupont Smith, is practicing in Germantown; and another, Edmund Dutilh, is an iron merchant in Pennsylvania. The oldest son, our subject, was born in Philadelphia June 2, 1854, and in boyhood attended a preparatory academy, after which he took the regular course in the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in 1873, with the degree of A. B. In 1876 he graduated in medicine, receiving the degree of M. D., and the same year the degree of A. M. was conferred upon him. For eighteen months he was engaged as resident physician in the Episcopal Hospital at Philadelphia, where he had a large and valuable experience in the treatment of disease, in its varied forms. After practicing for one year he took up the study of physiology in 1879, studying in Liepsic, Germany, and at Cambridge, England. At Leipsic he was interested in graduate work under Professor Ludwig, and in Cambridge conducted his studies under the preceptorship of Prof. F. Balfour.

On his return to Philadelphia Dr. Smith was engaged as demonstrator of physiology in the University of Pennsylvania, after which for some years he was professor of comparative physiology in the same institution. Meantime, he also did considerable literary work, acting as assistant editor of the *Medical News*, assistant editor of the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, editor of the *Therapeutic Gazette*, and lecturer on chemistry at the Episcopal Academy. In 1891, hoping that the change of climate would prove beneficial to his wife, he went to New Mexico, and for a year remained at Kingston, where much of his time was devoted to hunting and fishing. From there he came to Colorado Springs.

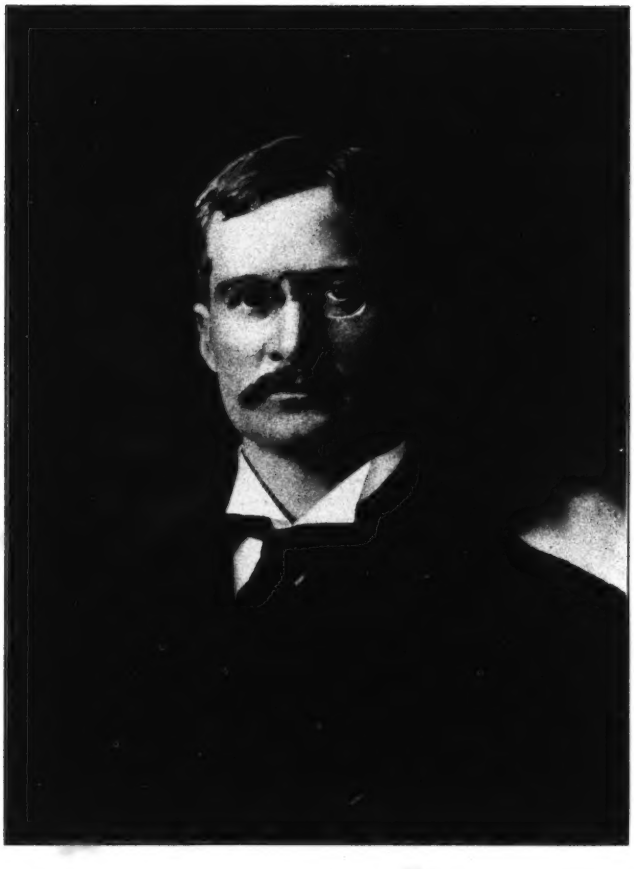
In Philadelphia, in 1877, Dr. Smith married Miss Florence Peace, daughter of Edward Peace, M. D., a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and surgeon to the Pennsylvania Hospital. Her paternal ancestors were from South Carolina, while her maternal ancestors, the Colemans, were of an old Pennsylvania family and owned the iron ore banks in Lebanon. Five children were born to the union of Dr. and Mrs. Smith: Francis Gurney, member of the Second United States Cavalry, Company B, now stationed at Porto Rico; Vernon Peace, deceased; Godfrey Dutilh, Florence Peace, Robert Meade, Jr., and Philip Peace.

Politically Dr. Smith is a Republican. In both the El Paso and Cheyenne Mountain Country Clubs he served for some years as a member of the board of governors. In religion he is identified with the Episcopal Church. During his residence in Pennsylvania he was a member of the Philadelphia and State Medical Associations, and is now connected with the American Physiological Society and the American Society of Naturalists. Among his literary works are about thirty professional pamphlets, a number of papers, several books (among them the "Physiology of the Domestic Animal), and a translation of Herman's Pharmacology.

ALBERT R. SMITH, president of the San Luis Stake of Zion, residing at Manassa, Conejos County, was born in Iron County, Utah, in 1862, and is a son of Silas S. Smith. He was educated in the schools of Utah and from an early age began to fit himself for missionary work. In 1882 he came to Manassa, where the first Mormon settlement had been made three years before, and here he has since made his home.

In 1886 Mr. Smith was married, and the following year he went south, to engage in missionary work in behalf of his religion. He remained in the south for twenty-six months, returning to Colorado in 1889 and settling upon a ranch near Manassa. Upon the resignation of his father as president of the San Luis Stake, in 1892, he was appointed to the position, and in this capacity he has since been retained. His stake embraces all of the San Luis Valley and two branches in New Mexico. Much of his time is devoted to missionary work. He maintains a general supervision over four bishops' wards, with six branches, making ten organizations in all.

By virtue of his office, Mr. Smith is president of the church tribunal or high council, which is



Wm O'Brien.

the highest authority in the local stake. He is also president of the stake board of education, which presides over all the educational matters of the stake, but does not interfere with the public school system of the county or state, its work relating principally to religious instruction. While his interest is especially deep in matters relating to his chosen work, he is interested in all matters looking toward the elevation of the county and its general advancement.

WILLIAM O'BRIEN, county attorney of Pitkin County, and attorney for a number of important and large corporations in Aspen and elsewhere, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, February 10, 1860. He is a son of Bernard and Margaret (Burke) O'Brien, natives of Ireland, having come to Ohio with their parents when young. His father, who was a road contractor, made his home in Cincinnati during the greater part of his active life, and there his death occurred. In politics he voted the Democratic ticket. Of his children, Richard died when thirty years of age and Mary in girlhood; Ellen is living in Cincinnati. These, with William, comprised the first wife's family. After the death of his first wife he married Mary Gorman, by whom he has five living children.

At the age of sixteen our subject graduated from St. Xavier's College at Cincinnati. With a desire to enter the profession of law he became a student in the Cincinnati Law School, from which he graduated in 1878, at eighteen years of age. He and another young man took the class prizes out of the very large number of members of the class. He was, however, too young to be admitted to the bar and was obliged to wait nearly three years before he was entitled to practice. Upon attaining his majority he was admitted to the bar and for over three years practiced in Cincinnati. For about two years he was first assistant prosecuting attorney of Hamilton County, under the administration of William H. Pugh. The year 1884 found him in Colorado Springs, Colo., where he spent one year in practice, and from there he came to Aspen, where he has, in the Bank building, an office furnished with a splendid library and other needed equipments. For some time he served as city attorney of Aspen and later was appointed county attorney. Politically he adheres to Democratic principles. Besides his professional practice, he has an interest in various mines in this section. In 1890 he married Margaret, daughter of William Elmendorf, who removed from New York state to Colorado, and has since engaged in mining and assaying in Lake City and Aspen.

CHARLES E. SNIDER, who came to Colorado in 1881 and has since made his home in Manitou, has, since 1884, represented his mother's interests in the Cave of the Winds, and since 1895 his mother's interests in the Grand Cavern, two of the greatest scenic wonders in Manitou. He was born in Cleveland, Ohio, August 17, 1854, the fourth among ten children, of whom seven sons are living and two sons and one daughter deceased. His grandfather, George Snider, who was a native of Maryland, living in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry on a plantation, removed to the vicinity of Reading, Pa., where he again engaged in farming. During the war of 1812 he was a freighter in the employ of the government. He participated in the defense of Baltimore, when the city was threatened by the British. His death occurred in Ohio.

Samuel Snider, our subject's father, was born in eastern Pennsylvania in 1817, and became a contractor and builder in Ohio, building locks on the Ohio canal, and also stone contractor in Cleveland. Later he settled upon a farm in Summit County. In 1861 he located in Akron, where he engaged in contracting until 1879, and then brought his family to Colorado in the spring of 1881. He built the first lime kiln in Manitou. After three years the business was bought by his sons, Charles and George, and he retired from active business cares. In religion he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He died in Manitou in January, 1895. His wife, who was Alvira Scranton, was born in Portage County, Ohio, and was a daughter of Joel Scranton, a native of Berkshire County, Mass., who with his brother and their families drove through with ox-teams to Ohio, he settling in Portage County, on the shore of Lake Brady, and his brother becoming in time one of the wealthy men of Cleveland. He was accidentally killed near his farm on a railroad crossing in 1863, when very advanced in years. The mother of Charles E. Snider died March 22, 1899, at her home in Manitou, Colo., from a severe attack of la grippe, at the age of seventy years and five months.

When a boy our subject attended the public schools of Akron, Ohio. Under his father he learned the stone cutter's trade and stone busi-

ness in general, following it the greater part of the time for four years. Coming to Colorado in the spring of 1881, he afterward became interested in the lime business, his father building a lime kiln in the winter of 1881 and manufacturing the first output in the spring of the next year. In 1884 he became directly interested in the business with other brothers, and continued with it until the panic of 1893. In 1889 two of his brothers opened up the red sandstone quarries in Red Rock canon, between Manitou and Colorado City. The stone business was consolidated with the lime kilns in 1890, and the two were incorporated as the Snider Stone & Lime Company, with our subject as secretary and treasurer. Many of the large buildings in Denver and other parts of the state, as well as west to Salt Lake City and south to the Gulf and east to the Mississippi River, are constructed of this red sandstone, the qualities of which are well known to the contractors. They also operated a sandstone quarry beyond Leadville, on the Colorado Midland Railroad. When the panic came on, the company failed and the works have been idle since then. There are four kilns, with a combined capacity of eight hundred bushels per day. Recently a company was formed and purchased the lime kilns and limestone quarries, and our subject has been installed as general manager of the business.

GEORGE H. PHILLIPS. As a leading citizen of Telluride, one who has long been closely identified with its business interests, his far-reaching enterprise, aptitude for affairs, and broad public spirit being potent in advancing its welfare in various directions, the name of Mr. Phillips is inseparably linked with its growth and progress. In 1887 he moved his planing mill from Gunnison to Telluride, and embarked in the lumber business here, also took the contract for the erection of many of the principal residences in the town. From 1889 to 1895 he had charge of the city water works as superintendent. During the same time he was engaged in steamfitting and plumbing work, and since 1895 has given his entire time to this business, which is the only one of its kind in the place. He has also given some attention to prospecting and mining, and has become the owner, besides, of real estate and five houses in Telluride. He is the present mayor of the city, having been elected in 1898.

In Gallia County, Ohio, December 20, 1849, the subject of this article was born, a son of James and Barbara Ann (Fry) Phillips. His father, who was a leading man of his locality, engaged in farming and the mercantile business, and for several terms served as county sheriff. During the Civil war he was lieutenant of Company A, Fifty-sixth Ohio Infantry, assigned to the army of the Potomac, and after the war ended he returned to his farm, where he died in 1874, aged seventy-seven years. His wife survived him for years, her death occurring in 1897, at the age of eighty-two. Of their eleven children, seven are living.

From Ohio, at sixteen years of age, our subject went south and for two years traveled there, engaged in selling stock. In 1867 he embarked in the mercantile business, and for eighteen months kept a commissary for railroad employes at Brunswick, near Savannah, Ga. In 1869 he went to New York City and from there, in government service, shipped on a sailing vessel, that belonged to the Admiral Rogers' expedition. With this party he visited Brazil, Cape Town (Africa), the East Indies, China, and many ports on the eastern coast of Asia. The expedition returned after an absence of three years and eight months and he proceeded from New York City to his old home in Ohio, later engaging in the lumber business on the Ohio River in West Virginia. Afterward he was interested in the stock business in Missouri, for Chicago merchants, for three years.

Coming to Colorado in 1881, Mr. Phillips went from Pueblo to Gunnison and there took charge of the city gas works and also acted as assistant superintendent of the water works. In 1884 he erected a planing mill on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad and for two years carried on a very extensive lumber business there, but in 1887 brought his planing mill to Telluride. He has since been one of the leading business men of this city. Politically he was a Republican until 1884, since which time he has affiliated with the Populists. In Gunnison he was a member of the town board, resigning on his removal from that place. In 1895 he was elected county commissioner of San Miguel County, and three years later was chosen mayor of Telluride. In 1887 he married Miss Hattie Jenkins, of Missouri, and they have two children, George Otho and Glaudia Belle, who have attended the select school and academy at Healdsburg, Cal., and are being given the best educational advantages possible.

Mr. Phillips is a member of Telluride Lodge No. 56, A. F. & A. M.; Bridal Vail Chapter No. 28, R. A. M., of which he is treasurer; Ouray

Commandery No. 16, K. T., of Ouray; Bridal Vail Lodge, K. P., of which he is a charter member, vice-commander and past chancellor commander; a member of the Uniform Rank, and of the grand lodge.

EBERLE K. SHELTON, M. D., the leading active practitioner of Buena Vista, Chaffee County, was born in Bloomfield, Iowa, September 10, 1854. His father, Elijah J. Shelton, M. D., a well-known physician of Iowa, is a native of Indiana, born at Columbus in 1832, and, early beginning the study of medical science, took the regular course of lectures in the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati. After graduating he removed to Iowa in 1846 and settled in Bloomfield, then a pioneer village. Wishing to gain more extended knowledge, he studied for a time in the Iowa State University at Iowa City. Devoting himself closely to professional work, he attained a reputation as one of the most skilful surgeons in his state and as a specialist in the treatment of a number of important diseases. His practice became so extensive and covered so wide a territory, that, in order to relieve himself of so much travel, he established a sanitarium in his town, and this he has since conducted. He has resided continuously in Iowa since 1846, with the exception of the years of 1859, 1860 and 1861, when he made his home in Kansas. Though now sixty-seven years of age, he is quite robust physically and his brain is as quick and keen as in the days of his prime. For several years he held the office of coroner and also served as a member of the board of pension examiners.

In the public schools of Bloomfield our subject gained his primary education. Afterward he attended Shurtleff College at Alton, Ill., from which he graduated February 17, 1876. He then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Cincinnati, Ohio, and there he remained during four winters, while in the intervening summer months he was a student in the St. Louis Medical College. Upon completing the regular course he graduated, in 1876. From that time until 1890 he practiced with his father in Bloomfield, and afterward established and conducted a sanitarium in Ottumwa, Iowa, meeting with success until the loss of the building and equipments by fire cost him about $40,000. In October, 1895, he came to Buena Vista, where he has since engaged in practice and has also served for two terms as county coroner. Politically he is a stanch Democrat, but has never identified himself with public affairs, preferring to devote himself to professional work.

Dr. Shelton married Miss Kissie S. Hayes, second cousin of ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes. She was born in Lima, Ohio, and grew to womanhood in Carleton, Mo., where she was educated. Both Dr. and Mrs. Shelton are members of the Christian Church, in which faith they have reared their children: Helen E., Lucy I. and Eberle K., Jr. In fraternal relations the doctor is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; is past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, and a member of the Rebekah Degree Lodge of Odd Fellows (the first organized in the world) at Bloomfield, Iowa, of which his parents are charter members. In Masonry he belongs to Bloomfield Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; Malta Commandery No. 17, at Ottumwa, Iowa; the Consistory at Des Moines, Iowa, and Mystic Shrine at Davenport, Iowa.

WILLIAM C. MC CURDY, treasurer of Mesa County, and the owner of important ranch interests in this county, came to Colorado in 1893, and settled in Grand Valley, near Fruita. Here he purchased and improved a ranch, upon which he was engaged in general agricultural pursuits until the fall of 1897. He was then elected on the Populist ticket to the office of county treasurer, and as the duties of the office required his constant presence at Grand Junction he removed to this city, but he still retains his ranch property, which is now leased. On the re-organization of the Grand Valley Ditch Company he was elected one of its directors and in that capacity was retained for two years, after which he officiated as treasurer of the company for the same period of time.

The boyhood years of our subject were passed in Nova Scotia, where he was born June 14, 1834, a son of Alexander and Margaret (Conkey) McCurdy. His education was obtained in Nova Scotia. For some time he was employed in a mercantile house in the city of Boston. In 1856 he engaged in the boot and shoe business for himself at Lynn, Mass., and was for several years engaged in that business at Lynn and at Waterford, N.Y. In 1868 he removed to the west, settling near Waterville, Kan., where he engaged in farming. During his residence there he took an active part in public affairs, and in 1870 was elected probate judge of Marshall County, which

office he filled for three successive terms. As township assessor he served for a number of terms, and he also held office as justice of the peace. For three years he carried on a mercantile business at Marysville.

In 1880 Mr. McCurdy went from Kansas to Winslow, Ariz., where he continued in the mercantile business, freighting his goods from Albuquerque, N. M. When the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad was built through Winslow he moved to Flagstaff. There he carried on business until 1882, his family in the meanwhile residing in Marysville, Kan., where, after 1882, he joined them. On account of poor health he did not for a time engage in any occupation. His home continued to be in that state until 1893, when he became one of the residents of the Grand Valley. The location and prospects so pleased him that he established his permanent home near Fruita, in Mesa County, which he believes to be one of the garden spots of the state. He was married at Troy, N. Y., May 8, 1866, to Miss Mary R. Brooks, daughter of Benjamin and Mary R. (Walker) Brooks, of Waterford, that state. They are the parents of two children, George H. and Mabel, the former of whom acts as deputy county treasurer.

JOHN P. LANDON, M. D., of Telluride, was born in Carroll County, Ill., January 1, 1850, a son of M. Z. and Mary (Sanborn) Landon, natives of New York and Canada. His father, who was a carpenter and builder, was a well-known citizen of his locality and took an active part in politics during the ante-bellum days. From 1856 to 1860 he served as a member of the state legislature. For sixteen years he held office as justice of the peace, and he also served as county sheriff. During the latter part of his life he was engaged in the banking business at Denison, Iowa, where he died at seventy years of age. His wife is still living and at this writing (1899) is seventy-two years of age. They were the parents of five children: Alexander M.; Gertrude, wife of W. H. Kriedler; John P.; Jessie and Viola, deceased.

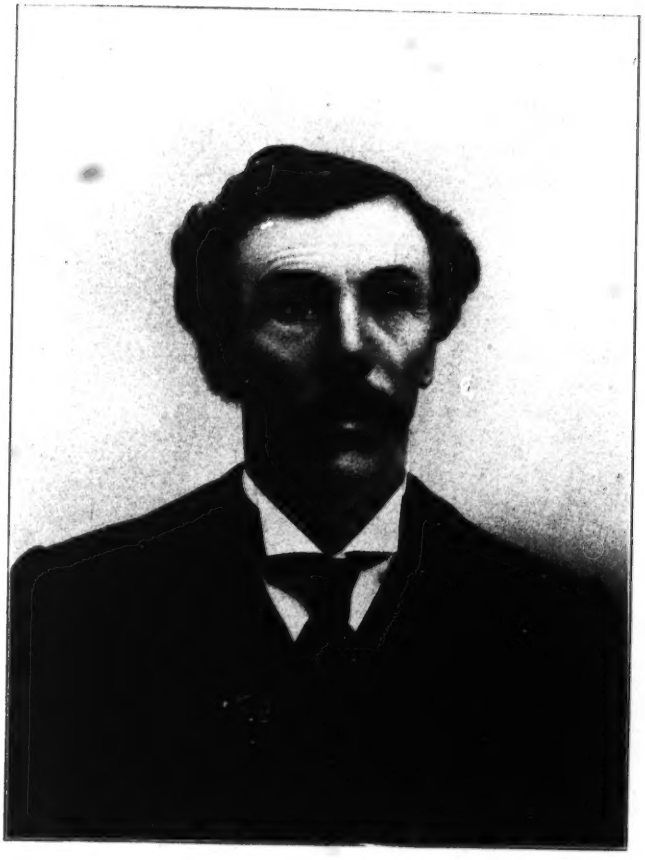
In common schools and Beloit (Wis.) College, our subject obtained a fair education. The study of medicine he prosecuted under Dr. Skinner, at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and F. H. Hamilton, of New York, completing the course of Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1875, with the degree of M. D. On his return to the west he opened an office at Sterling, Ill., but after a short time removed to Polo, the same state, where he remained for four years. In 1879 he went to Rico, Colo., where, in addition to the practice of medicine, he became interested in mining. Remaining in that place until 1897, he meantime built up a good practice and became widely known in the valley. In order to avail himself of the larger opportunities which Telluride affords he came to this city in 1897, and has since been practicing his profession here. His practice is very large, extending through La Plata, Montezuma, Dolores and San Miguel Counties, in all of which he has gained a reputation for skill and efficiency which his talents justify. He is also interested in mining at Rico and other parts of the San Juan country.

Dr. Landon is a worker in the Republican party, and, while he has never had any desire to hold office, he has more than once been chosen by his fellow-citizens to serve in positions of responsibility and trust. Three terms he served as mayor of Rico, and he was also coroner of Dolores County. Prominent in Masonry, he is a member of Rico Lodge No. 79, A. F. & A. M.; Tyrian Chapter No. 61, R. A. M., at Polo, Ill.; Ivanhoe Commandery No. 11, K. T., at Durango; Denver Consistory No. 1, Scottish Rite; and El Jebel Temple, N. M. S., of Denver, being a thirty-second degree Mason. In 1875 he was united in marriage with Miss Carrie S. Woodruff, of Polo, Ill., and they have one son, Frederick C.

A man of great sagacity, thoughtful discrimination, careful in diagnosis, accurate in treatment, Dr. Landon has established a reputation as a physician and surgeon that is second to none in southwestern Colorado.

BASIL M. SPALDING, manager of the La Junta Milling and Elevator Company, came to this city in 1892 to begin the duties of the position he has since held. The mill has a capacity of two hundred and fifty barrels a day, the product being flour of a fine grade; while the capacity of the elevator is seventy-five thousand bushels. Besides being manager, he is also a stockholder in the enterprise, and much of the success of the business is due to his sound judgment, great energy and business ability.

The boyhood days of our subject were spent in St. Louis, Mo., where he was born November 7, 1859, and where his father was a wholesale gro-



JOSEPH ROGERS.

cer. When he was ten years of age he was taken to a farm in Illinois and there he remained for three years, deriving benefit from the outdoor life and exercise. With the exception of those years he spent the first twenty-one years of his life in his native city. His education was received in private schools, Clark's Academy and the Jones Business College of St. Louis. At the age of eighteen he secured employment as weigher with a coal company, for whom he worked three years.

In the capacity of civil engineer Mr. Spalding first came west. He was connected with the Wyoming & Eastern Railroad, later assisted in the construction of the Denver & Rio Grande from Durango to Rico and from Mount Rose to Ouray. From 1881 until 1885 he was employed as civil engineer. Then, going to Denver, he secured work with the Flouring and Elevator Company, remaining in that city until 1892, when the company purchased the mill in La Junta and sent him here as manager of the business. He has been so devoted to business matters that he has had little time for politics, in which, aside from casting a Democratic vote, he takes no part. He is now (1899) the nominee on the Business Men's ticket for the city council.

Fraternally Mr. Spalding is a member of La Junta Lodge No. 28, K. P., which he represented in the grand lodge at Glenwood Springs, Colo. He gives his support to matters for the benefit of La Junta and Otero County, and is loyal to every local interest. While in Denver he was united in marriage with Miss Margret V. Walsh, of that city, and they have two children, John W. and Marion Rose.

JOSEPH ROGERS, a pioneer ranchman of Park County, has been identified with the development of the great Rocky Mountain region ever since frontier days, and enjoys the distinction of having crossed the plains five times before a railroad was built west of the Missouri River. A native of Canada East, he was born in the county of Two Mountains March 18, 1843, a son of Joseph and Calestic (Alore) Rogers, and is the sole survivor of four children comprising the family. His father, also a native of the county of Two Mountains, was there married, engaged in farming and continued to reside until his death. He was a son of Joseph Rogers, who was born in England and in early life was a sailor, taking part in various naval struggles in which England participated. When the French were emigrating to Canada in large numbers he shipped aboard a French vessel and crossed the ocean. While on board the ship he married a young French lady. Upon landing he went to the county of Two Mountains, where he settled down to a farmer's life.

When our subject was two years of age his mother died. He was then taken into the home of his grandmother, with whom he remained until sixteen years of age, receiving scarcely any education. · Upon beginning to support himself he worked in the lumber woods of Canada. In 1862 he and his brother went to Platte County, Mo., where he spent the winter and worked for a farmer and distillery owner. In the spring of 1863 he started for Virginia City, Mont., having been employed as driver of a four-mule team in a train of sixty-five wagons. Another team was driven by his brother. They reached Virginia City June 19, 1863. There he secured employment in mines, remaining until fall, when he returned to Leavenworth, Kan., and worked for farmers. In February, 1865, when a call was made for additional troops to serve in the Civil war, he and his brother enlisted in Company G, Sixteenth Regiment of Volunteer Cavalry of Kansas, and shouldered their guns for active service. They were sent to the frontier to fight the Indians. The campaign took them through the northwestern portion of the country. After many skirmishes they returned to Fort Leavenworth, and in the fall of 1865 were mustered out of the service. December 27 of the same year he went to Shawneetown, Kan., where he spent the winter among the Shawnee Indians. In the spring of 1866 he returned to Leavenworth and secured employment with a ranchman, whose farm he assisted in clearing. With a wagon and a team of mules, in the spring of 1867 he once more started across the plains, arriving in Denver June 12, and trading his mules for two yoke of oxen. He and his brother, who had preceded him to Colorado by one year, joined their capital and purchased five additional yoke of oxen and two heavy wagons. With these they repaired to the mountains back of Golden, where they hauled logs to the mill and in payment therefor received one-half of the lumber sawed. In this way they secured about thirty-eight thousand feet of lumber.

When the railroad was built to Cheyenne, in

the fall of 1867, the building boom began in that town. The brothers took their wagons and hauled lumber to Cheyenne, where they received $100 per thousand feet. Returning with their empty wagons, which had nothing but the running gears, they would make their bed in the snow at night. When all of the lumber was sold they settled with each other. In the meantime our subject had bought his brother's share of the oxen and wagons, and with these he went up to Coal Creek. Turning his oxen out for the winter he began "baching" in a cabin. Later he went to Denver and bought some provisions. With both of his wagons loaded with coal and with his seven yoke of oxen he started for Denver. When he reached that city he found a purchaser for his freighting outfit and he sold the wagons and oxen. Going back to the cabin he got together the clothes he had left there, and with these he returned to Denver. Shortly afterward he bought two teams of mules and a wagon and began to haul cord wood to Denver.

In the spring of 1868 Mr. Rogers went to Cheyenne and with his mules and a team of horses which he had bought he began to work on the Union Pacific Railroad. He was paid $6 per day a team. Soon he bought other teams and was doing a profitable business. At his suggestion his brother, then in Fairplay, went to Cheyenne and assisted him in his contracts. They were successful, and had the building enterprise continued longer would have made a fortune. The road being completed in May, 1869, they took their teams and all of their property and went to Cash Valley, Utah, where they sold their stock. Upon returning to Denver, they bought two ponies and with a load of provisions came to Park County. They drove with them three hundred head of cattle and with these began in the cattle business. In the spring of 1870 they located on our subject's present ranch, four miles west of Howbert. During the year 1870 our subject bought his brother's interest in the property. Since then he has become one of the large raisers of cattle and the largest sheep producer in the county.

November 13, 1873, Mr. Rogers married Miss Lucinda Alden, who is a lineal descendant of John Alden, of Puritan fame. By her he has had eight children. Those now living are: Henry E., a ranchman of Park County; George A. and Morton H., at home; and Inez M., wife of Martin Bender, of Park County. In fraternal relations Mr. Rogers is connected with South Park Lodge of Odd Fellows and is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

SILAS E. NEWCOMB. The accessions to the population of southern Colorado have not been wholly, or even principally, confined to the villages and mining camps. The adaptability of the land for stock-raising purposes has been demonstrated, and large numbers of men have come from the east and successfully engaged in agricultural operations here. Among this number mention belongs to Mr. Newcomb, of Conejos County. He is the owner of a homestead of four hundred and ten acres, and also owns a ranch of one thousand acres two miles from La Jara, where he is engaged in feeding sheep, raising hogs and carrying on general farm pursuits.

Born in Richmond, Ill., in 1851, Mr. Newcomb is a son of Daniel Newcomb, a descendant of an old family of Massachusetts, the lineage being traced back to Andrew Newcomb, who was captain of a vessel and came from England between 1620 and 1630, settling in Plymouth. One of the family, Hezekiah Newcomb, married a daughter of Governor Bradford and was prominent in Massachusetts. Our subject was educated in public schools and the Illinois State Normal. After teaching school for one year in that state, in 1871 he came to Colorado and settled in Pueblo County, where he taught for one year. In 1872 he settled near La Veta, Huerfano County, and cultivated land there for a year. The year 1873 found him at Del Norte, Rio Grande County, where for three years he carried on a general trade in merchandise, flour and feed, etc.

Coming to Conejos County in 1876 Mr. Newcomb took up a homestead and pre-emption of one-half section and began to raise stock, later also engaging in raising cereals. On his place may be found about one thousand sheep and a number of heads of Percheron draft horses, of which he makes a specialty. In order to secure proper irrigation for his land he took an active part in the organization of the Union Ditch Company, of which he became secretary and a stockholder, and assisted in the construction of the ditch.

In all matters pertaining to the advancement of society, education and politics, Mr. Newcomb takes a keen and discriminating interest. He has always been a Republican, but now allies himself

with the silver branch of the party. For two terms, 1876–80, he held office as county superintendent of public schools. Deeply interested in educational matters, he has been instrumental in securing for his locality various improvements, and has been one of the leaders in educational work. In 1876 he organized school district No. 1, the first school district in Conejos County. As past chancellor he is connected with La Jara Lodge, K. P.

The first marriage of Mr. Newcomb, in 1877, united him with Mary Russell, who died in 1884. In 1886 he was united in marriage with Miss Alice Watson, of Ohio. They are the parents of five children, named as follows: Gertrude May, George Daniel, Stella Emily, Silas E., Jr., and Bradford Watson, who was given Mrs. Newcomb's family name and the name of Governor Bradford, of Massachusetts.

GEORGE W. SNIDER, the discoverer of the Cave of the Winds and the Grand Cavern at Manitou, was the next to the oldest son of Samuel and Alvira (Scranton) Snider, and was born in Ohio. He came to Colorado in 1879, and for a time was employed in Denver, later worked on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad in the San Luis Valley, and then came to Manitou, where he has since resided. One day in January, 1880, he and Charles Reinhart, a man of sixty years and a friend of Mr. Snider's father, made a tour of inspection in Williams' Canon, their object being to see if a suitable location could be found for a lime kiln. They walked along admiring the magnificent scenery, which constantly changed, presenting a varied panorama of nature unsurpassed in any part of the world. They spent some time in Pickett's Cave, where stalactites and stalagmites, under the light of the candle the men carried, sparkled like diamonds. They finally retraced their steps, having planned to return to the cave the following week.

Before the second trip was made Mr. Snider called upon Mr. Hemenway, the owner of the land where the cave stood, and inquired the price of the property. He was told that it was $1,000. On his return from the ranch to town he met his brother, Horace W., and Charles Hunter, a fellow-workman. When he told them of his proposed trip to Pickett's Cave the two decided to accompany him. On Monday the four men walked the short distance to the cave. On entering and inspecting different parts of the second room, Mr. Snider found a small tunnel he had not noticed before. Putting his candle near the hole the light flickered, which proved to him that there must be some channel beyond. By the aid of his tools he effected an entrance to the room, and there found a chimney, the roof of which was decomposed limestone. He worked for an hour with his chisel and hammer, and finally was able to push his way through. The sight that met his eyes was one of dazzling brilliancy. Snow white stalactites and stalagmites crowded together so closely that the room looked like one mass of white, sparkling like diamonds. He called back to his companions, who at once joined him, and all gazed in breathless silence, awe inspired by the scene before them.

With Mr. Reinhart as partner, Mr. Snider purchased the property on which his great discovery was located. With his brother Horace he then commenced a systematic exploration of the various rooms in the cave. Every turn revealed new beauties. One of the most striking of these was the frail, but beautiful, "Flowering Alabaster," which resembles a rare specimen of coral and is so perfect in shape that it equals the finest filigree work. Further on he discovered the "Bridal Chamber" and "Dante's Inferno." After wandering about in the cave for nearly a day they turned back to the entrance and finally reached home, exhausted by the excitement and hard work.

After the cave had been open several months it was named the Cave of the Winds. There are, however, no howling winds to render a visit unpleasant, but instead a gentle breeze floats through the subterranean chambers, delighting the ear with its gentle murmur. A driveway has now been built through to the entrance, so that it is accessible to the most delicate invalid. They who visit this wonderful cave are unanimous in declaring it unsurpassed for loveliness and wonderful surprises. There the cathedral, concert hall, crystal palace and large balconies vie with one another in delighting the eye; but perhaps the most marvelous room is the "Bridal Chamber." In this beautiful room can be seen a bride and groom, the former dressed in a beautiful robe of dazzling whiteness. A number of spirals arise from the floor, as if representing the witnesses. On every hand are the rarest of gems and floral decorations, as if the gifts of loving friends.

Mr. Snider filed a claim on a part of section 31, adjoining the Cave of the Winds, and there

he and his wife made their home, in order to prove up the pre-emption. Here, through a fortunate accident, he one day discovered a cave, and on investigating it he found a sheet of water three inches in depth. He had never before seen a lake in an underground cave. The scene was one of great beauty, for the stalactites were sparkling with the dew that rose from the lake and in turn reflected back their brilliancy upon the water. He determined to keep the secret of his discovery to himself until he had proved up his claim, but, unfortunately, in leaving the cave he forgot to take with him his pick and shovel. A few days later two men, in search of firewood, found the pick and shovel, which aroused their curiosity, and they at once investigated, the result being that they found the cave. They at once went to Mr. Reinhart and Mr. Snider and reported their discovery, but Mr. Snider claimed the discovery as his own, and to prove the truth of his assertion went at once to the cave. Mr. Reinhart, however, claimed that the new cave was on his section of land, and a dispute followed that was taken into the courts, occupying a number of years. Before its close Mr. Reinhart died, and his daughter continued the case. After several appeals Mr. Snider lost it on some technical grounds. Mr. Snider sold to his mother the half interest he held in the Cave of the Winds, which she owns in conjunction with the heirs of Mr. Reinhart, Mr. Snider having done much to make the caves popular among visitors by his excellent management.

The writer acknowledges indebtedness in the compilation of this sketch to the history of Manitou caves, by Percy Turner.

CHARLES R. OTTAWAY, one of the pioneers of the San Luis Valley and a large property owner in Alamosa, was born in England in 1832. At the age of six years he was brought to the United States by his parents, who settled in Michigan. His educational opportunities were exceedingly meager, but he was ambitious to learn, and often, when the day's work was ended, he sat up until late, studying by the light of the fire. At the age of twenty-two years he went to Nebraska, and engaged in carpentering and such other occupations as promised an honest livelihood and were open to him. In August, 1854, he assisted in the erection of the first house built in Omaha.

In 1860 Mr. Ottaway came to Colorado. For six years he worked in freighting with mule-teams from the Missouri River to Denver, and at the same time he served as government wagon-master for Colonel Chivington, whose operations against the Indians and Texans are a part of history. In 1867 he went to Cheyenne, Wyo., which at that time had but one house. He assisted in the building up of the town and was engaged for one year in carpentering and building. In the spring of 1868 he went to New Mexico, and for some time worked at freighting from Pueblo to the mining districts of New Mexico.

Removing to the San Luis Valley in 1875, Mr. Ottaway settled at Del Norte, but he continued freighting and teaming for some time. In 1878 he came to Alamosa, and here followed his trade for some years, after which he turned his attention to the stock and dairy business, also began to sell ice and about the same time opened a livery stable, which is now his principal business, although he also takes important jobs at freighting. In 1888 he built a fine livery barn, and here he keeps a number of horses and other equipments of a livery business. On his place he has from six to twenty milch cows and supplies many of the town people with milk from his dairy. At this writing he has the contract for carrying the mail from Alamosa to Bowen. Though not active in politics, he is firm in his allegiance to the Republican party, and was elected, on that ticket, one of the trustees of the town, serving for a year.

At Omaha, in 1858, Mr. Ottaway married Elizabeth J., daughter of Colonel Chivington, of Indian-war fame. They are the parents of seven children, namely: Frank M.; Emma, wife of Senator W. H. Adams; Jennie May, who married Dr. S. S. Craig, of Wisconsin; Mrs. E. H. Rushworth, a widow, living in Alamosa; Charles S., who makes his home in Canon City and is employed as a guard in the state penitentiary; Winnie and George. There are also four grandchildren, Leonard C. and Ray W. Ottaway, Edward O. Rushworth and Ridgnel S. Craig.

Among Mr. Ottaway's real-estate interests are a number of lots in Alamosa and ten houses, which he rents. Notwithstanding the lack of early advantages, notwithstanding many hardships and obstacles, he has become successful, and is now one of the well-to-do citizens of his town. Its increase to its present population of

A. J. Hallett

fifteen hundred, and its many improvements are due not a little to his energy and tireless efforts. He has been a friend to the town and no one has rejoiced more in its growth than he.

SAMUEL IRVING HALLETT. There is no name in the United States held in greater respect than that of Robert Fulton, the brilliant engineer and inventor, whose crowning invention, that of the steamboat, entitles him to rank among the world's benefactors and marked an era in the progress of the human race. It will be of interest to know that Mr. Hallett, the successful mine operator of Aspen, is a great-grandson of this distinguished man. He has inherited much of his ancestor's inventive genius, having patented a number of improvements in mining, sampliug and concentrating machinery now in general use.

The father of our subject, Samuel Hallett, was a prominent banker in New York, and also took an active part in the building of railroads, owning and building the entire Kansas Pacific road. A financier of remarkable ability, he negotiated the sale of the first American railroad bonds in Europe. He was offered by President Lincoln the cabinet office of secretary of the treasury while he was still a young man. When thirty-five years of age he was assassinated at Wyandotte, Kan. His wife, Ann Eliza, was a daughter of Mathew McDowell, who was the first white child born in western New York. The two living children of Samuel Hallett and his wife are Samuel Irving and Robert Leslie, the latter an artist in Chicago. Margaret Kellogg, deceased, married E. W. Crittenden, of New York City, a nephew of Gov. S. J. Tilden; Ellen married W. B. Stewart, a Wall street operator; she is also deceased.

In boyhood our subject traveled in Europe with his mother. On returning to the United States he attended the naval academy at Annapolis, Md. When fifteen years of age he embarked in the Texas cattle business, which he followed for some years. While there he was a member of the Rifle Rangers of Texas. Afterward he engaged in mining in the Black Hills. In 1885 he came to Aspen, where he has since acted as superintendent and general manager of several mines, among them the Smuggler, with which he has been connected since 1886 as manager, and which is owned by one of the largest and most substantial companies in this part of the state. The Smuggler mine is located at the base of Smuggler Mountain and almost within the city limits of Aspen. The south end line of the Smuggler is the north end line of the Mollie Gibson mine. It is one of the great mines of Aspen, producing by far the largest tonnage of ore of any mine in Aspen, and has paid nearly $1,500,000 in dividends. In the year 1897 the Smuggler, in connection with a number of other mines, caught on fire, and, it is said, had it not been for Mr. Hallett's heroic efforts, all the mines would have been destroyed, which would have ruined the town of Aspen, depending, as it does, upon the mines for its existence. Had Smuggler Mountain burned the mines below the tunnel would have been ruined, and Mr. Hallett and his men deserve great credit for the heroic and successful exertions they made to save the mines. The Smuggler's stock, which is very valuable, has never been placed on the market. The mine has produced more than $3,000,000 in silver alone; it has paid $1,500,000 in dividends, and is now paying over $10,000 a month, with extra dividends at times, much of this satisfactory result being due to the able management of the superintendent.

Politically a Democrat, Mr. Hallett was his party's delegate to the national convention in Chicago that nominated W. J. Bryan. However, he is too deeply engaged with his mining interests to take an active part in politics. In his community he stands high. He was married in 1876 to Julia Estelle Gilham, whose father was a steamboat captain on the Mississippi River.

JOSE E. SANCHEZ, postmaster and general merchant of San Pablo and county commissioner of Costilla County, was born in Santa Fe, N. M. He received his education in St. Michael College in that city. In 1879 he became a clerk in the employ of F. Meyer, of Costilla, N. M., with whom he remained in that village for ten years and Fort Garland, Colo., being promoted meanwhile from a clerkship to the manager of the store. Coming to San Pablo he formed a partnership in the mercantile business with his brother, Manuel A., which connection continued for seven years and each continued in business alone.

Mr. Sanchez carries in his store a full line of goods suited to the needs of the people, and he has built up an important trade, the people having realized, through his years of honest effort,

that he is a man of integrity as well as enterprise. Politically he is a believer in Republican principles. For two years he served as deputy sheriff. In 1895 he was elected county commissioner and served a term of three years, retiring from office in January, 1899.

In 1884 Mr. Sanchez married Dora, daughter of Ferd Meyer, and they have one son, Willie F. Mr. Sanchez is one of the leaders among his people in Costilla County, and is especially prominent in the little village where he lives. In 1898 he was appointed postmaster of San Pablo by President McKinley. Since 1890 he has been a member of the board of school directors. He has also held other offices of an important local nature, and in each position has rendered efficient service.

ANSON RUDD, the oldest living pioneer of Canon City, was born in Erie County, Pa., in 1819, and in boyhood became familiar with farm work, but after going to Columbus, Ohio, he was for three years employed in the newspaper business by his grandfather, Jarvis Pike, a cousin of Capt. Zebulon Pike, for whom Pike's Peak was named. In the winter of 1836–37 he settled in Pike County, Ill., where he learned the blacksmith's trade. When the Mexican war broke out he enlisted and served with the First Illinois Infantry, Second Requisition, remaining in the service until the close of the war, when he received an honorable discharge at Santa Fe.

Instead of returning to Illinois Mr. Rudd went to California, where he engaged in mining until 1854, and then returned east via Central America and New Orleans, to Pittsfield, Ill. Thence he proceeded to Iowa, and in 1857 became one of the pioneers to Kansas. Taking up land he gave his attention to its improvement and to the trade of a blacksmith, which he followed. In 1860 he came by ox and mule team to Denver, and from there crossed the mountains to the Arkansas Valley. He was the commissioner to lay out the county, and was elected the first lieutenant-governor of the state, but did not serve, owing to the fact that the election was set aside. He was also the first sheriff of the county and served for two terms as commissioner. His connection with the official life of the county has been varied. He has served as provost marshal, oil inspector, postmaster and clerk of the People's court. He was one of the locators of the wagon roads to the Wet Mountain Valley and the river road to the Upper Arkansas region, as well as the road to Currant Creek and South Park. In 1870 he acted as guide to the German colony that settled in Wet Mountain Valley. For several years he was president of the Canon City Ditch Company. He was the first warden of the penitentiary under state organization and one of the commissioners to locate that institution. Politically he has been a lifelong Republican. In 1855 he married Harriet Spencer, a descendant of John Alden and Priscilla Mullins, of Puritan fame. They became the parents of two children, Anson S., of Canon City, and a daughter deceased.

Mr. Rudd has been connected with the history of Canon City from its earliest days. In 1860 he built a log house, which is still standing in his yard, and which was the first house in the place that had a floor. In 1881 it was replaced by his present residence, which is constructed of stone, with walls two and one-half feet thick. Personally Mr. Rudd is a very genial man, full of wit and humor, and with ability of a superior order.

BENJAMIN NEHER owns a farm comprising four hundred acres of land, situated one and one-half miles south of Las Animas, Bent County. The advance which has been made by this county during the past few years is due to the efforts of such men as he. The farming population is for the most part composed of men who are strong in character, energetic in disposition, sensible in judgment and prompt to take advantage of whatever will prove to their benefit. Nor is he an exception to this class. Since settling upon his present property in 1894 he has made many improvements and greatly increased the value of the land.

Near Dallas, Tex., Mr. Neher was born October 16, 1862, a son of Hiob and Mary F. Neher. He has not made his home with his parents since he was ten years of age, when he was adopted by William Minser, and by him taken to Wyoming. In 1872 they came to Colorado and settled at Fort Lyon, where Mr. Minser was commissary sergeant. Mr. Neher continued with Mr. Minser until the latter removed from this locality, when he, believing he could attain success here, remained behind. His education had been such as the common schools afforded, and, though not broad, was thorough and fitted him for the management of business affairs. At the age of sixteen years he secured employment as a cattle

herder, and that occupation he followed for twelve years, meantime saving his earnings until he was able to buy land and embark in farming.

At Las Animas, in February, 1891, Mr. Neher married Miss Eva Jones, daughter of J. C. and Elizabeth (Ham) Jones, and two children have blessed their union, James and Charles. After his marriage he engaged in the dray business for six years, and in 1894 bought his present property, where he carries on stock-raising and general farm pursuits. From early youth he gave his allegiance to the Democratic party, and during the campaign of 1896 he became a strong adherent of the silver cause. For two terms he served as alderman of Las Animas, and he has also been a member of the county registration board. At one time he was nominated by the People's party for sheriff of Bent County, but was defeated. He is a member of Elder Lodge No. 11, I. O. O. F., in which he has filled several chairs.

JOHN B. O'NEIL, of La Junta, owns one-half interest in the leading hardware, implement and harness store in Otero County, he and his partner, Charles W. Bomgardner, conducting a large trade under the firm title of Bomgardner & O'Neil. Besides this business he owns other valuable interests, the principal one being the sheep business, he and his brothers owning about four thousand sheep on a ranch of nine hundred acres. In both industries, the hardware business and sheep-raising, he has proved himself to be a man of ability, perseverance and excellent judgment.

In Oneida County, N.Y., Mr. O'Neil was born February 7, 1849. His father, James, who was a native of Ireland, emigrated to the United States in early manhood and settled in Oneida County, N. Y., where he devoted his remaining years to farm pursuits. He died at the age of about forty years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Katherine Butler, was born in New York City and died in 1892, at sixty-four years of age. In religion she was a faithful member of the Roman Catholic Church.

Upon the home farm our subject passed the years of boyhood. When he was seventeen years old he went to Utica, N. Y., and served there an apprenticeship of three years to the tinsmith's trade. Afterward for three years he was employed at Balston Spa, and then embarked in business for himself, opening a hardware and tinware store. Five years later he sold out, and coming west to Denver, Colo., engaged in the hotel business. In 1884 he located on government land seven miles east of La Junta and formed a partnership with his two brothers, continuing to devote his entire attention to the stock business until 1890, when he purchased an interest in his present business.

By his marriage to Miss Tressa Roberts, of La Junta, Mr. O'Neil has three children, Katie, John and Esther. In politics he believes in the principles of the People's party. In 1893, 1894 and 1895 he served as county commissioner, and during the last year was chairman of the board. Fraternally he is connected with the Woodmen of the World. He is a consistent member of the Roman Catholic Church, in which religion he was reared. He is a man of definite aim in life, one who has started in business with the intention of succeeding, and who, by his energy and ability, is abundantly qualified to attain prosperity and prominence. Local enterprises receive his support, and as far as possible he personally aids those projects originated for the benefit of his town and county.

JAMES G. THOMAS is interested in whatever tends to promote the moral, intellectual and material welfare of Rye and of Pueblo County. He was born in Warren County, Ky., fourteen miles from Bowling Green, February 12, 1854, and at the age of three was taken by his parents to Shelby County, Mo., where his father died two years later. The mother with her family then returned to Kentucky, but remained there only a year, when they again became residents of Shelby County, Mo., and made their home there for thirteen years. Our subject was educated in the public schools of that county. In 1873, at the age of nineteen years, he came to Colorado and located in Huerfano Canon, where for some time he taught school in the country. In 1877 he took up his residence in Rye, and continued to follow the teacher's profession in this section for several years. He established his present store in March, 1881, in partnership with his brother, J. W., who is also his partner in the ranch and cattle business. Since then he has engaged in merchandising with good success, having a well-stocked store, 40 x 60 feet, besides a warehouse. By fair and honorable dealing he has built up an excellent trade, and has prospered in his new home, owning besides his city

property a valuable farm near Rye. He is quite extensively interested in stock-raising, and in 1898 raised more wheat than anyone in his section.

In 1880 Mr. Thomas was united in marriage with Miss Kate Saylor, daughter of Jacob Saylor, a hotel man of Rye, and to them were born five children, two of whom are living, Ralph and Muriel. As a Democrat, Mr. Thomas takes an active part in local politics, has served as a delegate to the conventions of his party, and does all in his power to advance its interests. He is a member of the Woodmen of the World, and has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South for twenty years. He has worked hard to build up the town of Rye, where he built the hotel and his store, the two largest buildings in town, as well as the neat residence in which he and his family reside. The old postoffice was originally located two and a-quarter miles northwest of the present village. He received the appointment of postmaster during President Garfield's administration, and held the position eight years. He was again appointed to this office in 1894, during Cleveland's administration, and held the position until 1898. The name of the postoffice was originally Table Mountain, but for brevity's sake it was renamed Rye by Mr. Thomas. He has been a member of the school board, and has been identified with nearly every enterprise for the advancement of his town and county.

SAMUEL WHITE HODDING, who is engaged in ranching thirteen miles above Saguache, at what was formerly known as Rock Cliff, is a native of England, born in London, September 23, 1843, a son of William Henry and Susan (Sweet) Hodding. His early education was acquired in England, but when thirteen years of age he went to sea as an apprentice on the merchant marine. During the thirteen years spent upon the ocean he visited all the ports of India, China and Australia, and for nine years of the time he was an officer of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, the largest company of its kind that visited the Orient. For five years he was connected with the station at Bombay.

Coming direct from England to Colorado in 1870, Mr. Hodding was for nine months engaged with a stockman near Pueblo, during which time he became familiar with the customs of the people and the details of the stock business. He then decided to start out for himself, and came to the ranch where he is now located, April 28, 1871, taking up one hundred and sixty acres. To this he has since added until he has become the owner of five hundred and twenty acres, mostly pasture and hay land. Buying milch cows, he embarked in the dairy business. He started with Texas cattle, but later disposed of these, and in their place had Jersey cattle. From Saguache Creek he secured running water and good water rights. He became known as the Saguache dairy king. His profits from his dairy were about $250 a month, most of which was paid him by customers in Saguache. In 1897 he exchanged the Jersey stock for the Shorthorn variety, and has since retired from dairying. At the time that he settled here there were no white men near him, his only neighbors being the Indians, with whom he traded and was on friendly terms. The winter after he came to this county the wolves were so bad that they would often drive the cattle out of the woods, and in the spring many of the cattle had been so torn in the haunches that they were unfit for the market. He experienced all the hardships of frontier life, its vicissitudes, dangers and privations, but has had the good fortune to see settlements established in this region, towns built up and improvements made. He assisted in the starting of Saguache, and for building one of the first and best houses in the town was presented with a lot here.

Politically a Republican, Mr. Hodding has served as judge of election, and for many years was justice of the peace, also has served as secretary of the school board. In religion he is a member of the Church of England. Fraternally he is connected with Olive Branch Lodge No. 32, A. F. & A. M. He has done much to assist in the development of the mining interests of Saguache County, particularly at Biedell, on the Cochetopa, and Sky City in the Big Park. While he had few opportunities for attending school when a boy he nevertheless acquired an excellent classical education, with a fair knowledge of Latin and Greek. His time is so engrossed by his business affairs that he has little opportunity for recreation, and his only relaxation is found in whist, of which he is quite fond. One of his early experiences in Colorado was on a trip to Denver by team to secure winter supplies, when he met Senator Tabor, who was then conducting a small store at Granite. At night they

stayed at the same place, and Tabor bantered him about the English being such fine whist players. Tabor had a barrel of apples (then a great luxury and sold at a very high price), and it was agreed that they should play, the loser to pay for the apples eaten. The result was that Senator Tabor lost about one-third of a barrel of apples.

August 22, 1872, Mr. Hodding married Emily Margaret Walford, of England, where they were married. She died in 1885, and of the five children born of the union only two are living, Frederick, who is engaged in the life insurance business, and Herbert Gray.

THEODORE F. SCHROEDER, member of the state legislature from Cheyenne and Kit Carson Counties, was born near Dartmund, in the province of Westphalia, Germany, in 1847. He is a son of Theodore F. and Bernadine (Schäferhoff) Schroeder, natives of Westphalia, where the former died in 1896, at the age of eighty-six, and the latter in 1892, when eighty years of age. In the family were five sons and one daughter. Of these, Henry was killed at the battle of Sedan, in the Franco-Prussian war in 1870; Joseph died in 1875; Bernard is a miner in Essen, Germany; and William is a carpenter in Westphalia. Bernadine, the only daughter, died in 1871, at twenty years of age.

In the excellent schools of Germany our subject received his education. At the age of seventeen he secured employment in an office in his native town, and remained there and in the burgomaster's office for several years. In 1868 he crossed the Atlantic, landing in New York City, from which place he went to Savannah and Macon, Ga. At Savannah he enlisted as a private in the regular army, and for three years was employed in the commissary and quartermaster's department. At the expiration of his term of service he went to Iowa, where, and in Illinois, he remained until 1875. He then came west to Colorado and for seven years engaged in the dairy business near Denver. Later, securing employment on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, he was appointed stationary engineer at Montero, Cheyenne Wells and Mirage, in which position he remained until January, 1892. During the next six years he served as county clerk of Cheyenne County, and also as clerk of the district and county court. While employed as engineer of the city pump of Cheyenne Wells, he was elected to the state legislature in 1898, and is filling that position with discretion and tact. He secured the passage of three important bills in the interest of his people: one for the sinking of an artesian well in Cheyenne County; another for a bridge in Kit Carson County, and the other for the maintenance of the state farm at Cheyenne Wells.

In 1883 Mr. Schroeder married Miss Mattie Miller, who was born in Iowa and died in Colorado, of inflammatory rheumatism, twenty-two months after her marriage. The second marriage of Mr. Schroeder took place in 1887 and united him with Miss Katie Reilley, who was born in Montreal, Canada, and was orphaned at an early age. The three children born of this union are: Ethel Bernardina, Bessie Frances and Theodore Edward. Politically our subject has always affiliated with the Republicans. He is a member of Burlington Lodge No. 77, A. F. & A. M.; P. G. of Ivanhoe Lodge No. 100, I. O. O. F., and P. M. of Hugo Lodge No. 41, A. O. U. W., also P. C. of Sherman Lodge No. 67, K. P., at Cheyenne Wells, in all of which organizations he is highly esteemed for his many admirable qualities and noble character.

SAMUEL N. WHEELER. Of success in the professional world, earned by the exercise of sound judgment, energy and ability, an example is found in the life of Mr. Wheeler, attorney-at-law, of Grand Junction. Not alone in his profession, but in public affairs as well, he has wielded a large influence, and has been an important factor in promoting the growth of his town and the welfare of the people. Since he came to this city in 1890 he has built up an important and growing practice and has also wielded considerable influence in the councils of the Democratic party.

The father of our subject, Jackson Wheeler, removed from Virginia to Missouri, where he purchased land and engaged in farming. During the Civil war he served in the Confederate army under the illustrious "Stonewall" Jackson. By his marriage to Jane Triplett, of Virginia, he had eight children, five of whom are now living, all but our subject being in Missouri. The subject of this sketch was born in Clarke County, Va., in 1857, and accompanied his parents to Missouri in 1868. He was educated in common schools, and Warrensburg Normal School, and paid for the expense of his education by teaching. He read law under a well-known attorney at Warrensburg, Mo., and in 1882 was admitted to practice at the

Missouri bar, after which he took a course of lectures in the University of Virginia. Going to New Orleans in 1884, he taught in a select high school for eighteen months. The practice of his profession he began at Odessa, Mo., in 1886, but in the following year moved to southwestern Kansas and thence in 1890 came to Grand Junction. Here he was associated in practice with Judge W. S. Sullivan until 1895, since which time he has been alone. A close student of his profession, he has become thoroughly acquainted with the laws of the state, as well as the general laws of the nation and those of other states. Aside from his practice, to which his attention is largely given, he also has real-estate interests in Grand Junction and owns several fruit ranches near Fruita, Mesa County. At this writing he acts as attorney for the Colorado State Bank and the Colorado Midland Railroad at this point.

The political views of Mr. Wheeler bring him into close contact with the leaders of the Democratic party in this locality. For two years he served as city attorney. In the fall of 1898 he was a candidate for the nomination for district judge, in his judicial district, but for personal reasons withdrew from the race before the convening of the judicial convention. The best interests of the community receive his support, and he aids in worthy public enterprises. In Mesa Lodge No. 58, I. O. O. F., he has filled all of the chairs. His marriage, which took place in 1888, united him with Miss Frances Hereford, of Missouri. Their children are Rowena, Samuel N. Jr., and Virginia.

LOUIS N. MC LANE. Any history of the eastern part of Colorado would not be complete without a sketch of this early pioneer. For a number of years Louis N. McLane was the man most prominently identified with that section of the state tributary to the Kansas branch of the Union Pacific Railroad. Coming to the state a young man when the railroad was building, he at once grasped the opportunities presented and became a leader in all that went to make up the business and social life of that section. When the railroad company decided to collect thousands of buffalo heads to be used for advertising purposes, Mr. McLane was asked to undertake the task of securing them, and during that period his hunting parties ranged the entire eastern portion of what is now Colorado, following the meanderings of the great herd. Following this period in the history of that section came the era of cattle-growing, and the herds of Mr. Mc Lane were among the first to cover the old ranges of the buffalo. It was not many years before he was reckoned among the "cattle kings" of the west, and while his energies were almost entirely absorbed by his cattle interests and the home ranch on Goose Creek, just over the Colorado line, in western Kansas, his connection with the railroad company continued for years after; the heads of the road having so long relied on his judgment and assistance in the conduct of the line at that division, they insisted upon him retaining a nominal position with the company.

When the rush of settlers spread over the plains of eastern Colorado, Mr. McLane laid out the town site of Cheyenne Wells and gave attention to its upbuilding. It was largely through his efforts that Cheyenne County was formed by the state legislature out of the old counties of Bent and Elbert, and he accepted the appointment as a commissioner of the new county in order to see it properly organized, holding the position as long as he considered he could in justice to himself and family remain a resident of Cheyenne Wells. It was through the influence of Mr. McLane that in the town of Cheyenne Wells was made a division point on the Kansas Pacific, and in order to secure the removal of the headquarters from Wallace it was made necessary for the town company of which he was president to erect and operate a railroad hotel for an eating station. This was done, and the house is still operated under Mr. McLane's management, although his home is in Denver.

The part that Mr. McLane enacted in the pursuit of the Ute Indians, who, in 1878, murdered his brother, Joseph, is written in the greater history of the state of Colorado. It is only necessary in this connection to say that the Utes hold in the greatest of respect the man who of all the many they had made the object of their treachery gave them the hardest fight they ever experienced and whose unrelenting pursuit, more than any other one thing, made reservation Indians of the tribe that was the bitterest foe of the white settlers of Colorado.

Mr. McLane, in addition to his cattle and other interests in the eastern part of the state, has been a steady patron of the mining fields of the mountain section. His prospectors were among the first to enter Aspen, and but for the accidental death of his mining associate, many of the great

mities of that section would have been owned by him. The killing of this man left the records of his locations in such a shape that Mr. McLane lost heavily in properties that made some of the wealthiest citizens of the state, and only interests in Mollie Gibson and Lone Pine were left as the reward of his foresight in appraising the importance of the mineral deposits in that section. He was also a pioneer in the development of Creede camp, in which he is largely interested at the present time.

RUDOLPHUS M. TAYLOR, the owner of a ranch of two hundred acres near Pagosa Springs, Archuleta County, was born in Jefferson County, N. Y., in 1846, a son of Albert and Harriet Taylor. He was educated in Mexico Academy and Meade's Commercial College at Oswego, N. Y. Much of his youth was spent in Oswego County, where, at the age of sixteen years, he enlisted in Company K, Twenty-fourth New York Cavalry, assigned to the Ninth Army Corps, under Generals Meade and Sheridan. With his regiment he went to the front and took part in the various engagements of the army of the Potomac, including the battles of the Wilderness and Petersburg. From the ranks he was promoted to be first sergeant, and as such was mustered out at the close of the war. During his term of service he was neither wounded nor captured. His colonel, William Roulison, was taken prisoner and confined in Libby prison. While there he organized the escaping party and was shot in endeavoring to make his escape.

On his return to New York our subject resumed his studies, which had been interrupted by the war. After three years of study, in 1868, he engaged in the mercantile business in Oswego, N. Y., where he remained until 1873, and then sold out his interest in the business. For two years he engaged in freighting on the Erie Canal from Oswego to New York City, but was obliged to sell out on account of poor health. Going to Maryland he spent a year on the eastern shore. In 1876 he went back to Oswego County, where he remained until his father's death, in 1880, meantime superintending the homestead.

In 1881 Mr. Taylor came to Pagosa Springs (then Fort Lewis) Colo., and here engaged in government contracting, furnishing fuel for the barracks at the fort. In 1882 he went to Big Rapids, Mich., and for one year was employed as bookkeeper and paymaster by the Muskegon Booming Company. Returning to Pagosa Springs in 1883, accompanied by his family, he turned his attention to the sheep business, owning a ranch of two hundred acres near town, and here he now raises cattle. When Archuleta was cut off from Conejos County, in 1884, Governor Eaton appointed him the first county clerk of the new county, and in 1885 he was unanimously elected to this office. By subsequent re-election he continued in the same office until 1896, making a period of twelve years of service. From 1884 to 1894 he served as clerk of the district court, for several years was town clerk, and also held the office of clerk of the county court. On every ticket where his name has been placed he has been successful, a fact which shows his popularity. In all questions affecting the public welfare he takes a leading part and has firm convictions, his political views being in accord with the Republican party. He strongly advocated the incorporation of the town of Pagosa and was influential in this work. Possessing resolution and purpose of will he is not easily swerved from his opinions when once they are formed; hence, when once convinced of the justice of a cause he is seldom seen to change to the opposite view. While in Oswego he identified himself with the Masonic fraternity. He is grand marshal of the Grand Army post recently organized at Pagosa Springs. In 1871 he married Myra Sabin, of Oswego, N. Y., only daughter of Vincent Sabin. They have one child, Hattie M., wife of V. C. McGirr, an attorney-at-law at Pagosa Springs.

OLIVER W. SPICER, M. D., county physician of El Paso County and local surgeon for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad at Colorado Springs, came to Colorado in 1881, settling in Evans on the 1st of September and practicing in Loveland for four years. Since December 1, 1886, he has been engaged in the general practice of medicine in Colorado Springs. He was born near New Concord, Muskingum County, Ohio, October 26, 1848, a son of Thomas and Rebecca Devore (Wilson) Spicer, natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania respectively. His grandfather, Thomas Spicer, Sr., was a son of a Revolutionary soldier.

The youngest of three children, Thomas Spicer, Jr., was reared in Muskingum County from boyhood, and cleared two farms there while he was still a young man. In 1856 he removed to Monmouth, Ill., and after three years went to Mercer

County, the same state, where he improved a farm. After some time, however, he returned to Monmouth and settled on a farm near that city. From youth he has been identified with the United Presbyterian Church, in which he has served as a ruling elder for thirty-five years. Since 1889 he has made his home in Colorado Springs. His wife was a daughter of Hugh Wilson, a native of Pennsylvania and an early settler of Muskingum County, Ohio. They became the parents of four children, of whom Mrs. Mary C. Atchison lives in Victor, Colo.; J. Calvin is in Colorado Springs; and Thomas H. resides in Monmouth, Ill.

When the family removed to Illinois our subject was eight years of age. He was educated in the public schools of Mercer County and in Monmouth College, which he attended for two years. To assist in defraying his college expenses, he taught school for two terms. Under Dr. J. P. McClanahan, of Norwood, Ill., he began the study of medicine, after which he entered the Chicago Medical (now the Northwestern University Medical) College, and continued his studies there until he graduated, March 13, 1873, with the degree of M. D. Meantime he had gained considerable experience through hospital work. His first office was in College Springs, Page County, Iowa, where he remained until 1881. His first location in Colorado was at Evans, but after eighteen months he removed to Loveland, and from there in 1886 came to Colorado Springs, where he has since carried on a general practice, with office in the Degraff building, and residence at No. 423 North Weber street. Since January, 1890, he has acted as surgeon for the Santa Fe road, and is a member of the Santa Fe Association of Railway Surgeons. At one time he was president o the El Paso County Medical Society, of which he is still a member, as he is also of the State Medical Association. Politically he favors Republican principles. He is a man of temperate habits and a warm advocate of those enterprises calculated to advance temperance principles among the people. All worthy objects receive his sympathy and, as far as possible, his assistance. Especially has he been interested in the Y. M. C. A., in which he is a director. He was one of the prime factors in the organization of the United Presbyterian Church here and has since served the congregation as a ruling elder, besides which he has for years served as chorister and as tenor singer in the choir.

In Biggsville, Ill., Dr. Spicer married Miss Harriet E. McQuown, daughter of Isaac McQuown, who has been a farmer there for years. They are the parents of four children: Mabel A., Charles Clyde, Carroll A. and Wilma Olive. The older daughter has been a student of Vassar College, graduating in June, 1899. The older son, who is a graduate of the high school of Colorado Springs and a member of the class of 1901, in Colorado College, served as a lieutenant in the Leadville war, and at the opening of the Spanish-American war was commissioned captain of Company M, First Colorado Volunteer Infantry, with which he is now serving in the Philippines. He is a young man of ability and a very popular officer among the men of his command.

HENRY R. THOMPSON, who has built up an important practice as a veterinary surgeon and dentist, has for some years made his home and business headquarters in Pueblo, and is well known here, especially among owners of and dealers in horses and other domestic animals. Having made a careful study of diseases which are found among horses, and having given thoughtful attention to remedial agencies to be employed, he has met with success in the cases which have been brought to him, and has often been able to help where others have failed.

A son of F. A. and Mary (Thomas) Thompson, the former of whom has been a farmer in Kansas for years and also held prominent local offices, the subject of this sketch was born in Concordia, that state, in 1871. He was one of six sons, of whom all but himself remain with their parents; he also has one sister, now married. His early education was obtained in the local public schools. From an early age he was fond of horses. Those owned by his father were his special pets, and he not only enjoyed a ride upon a good horse, but, as years passed by, he began to study their diseases and the best way of remedying them. Finally, wishing to become skilled in this work, he entered the Kansas City Veterinary College, which not only embodies the horse, but all other domestic animals in its various studies. From this institution he graduated, and he also graduated from the School of Pharmacy in Kansas City. Soon afterward he located in Olathe, Kan , and practiced in that town and throughout Johnson County.

Coming to Colorado in 1895 Mr. Thompson spent one year in Leadville and then came to

MAURICE E. MORROW.

Pueblo, where he has since built up a good practice. In 1897 he married Miss Edna Fitzsimmons, a native of Kansas. Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in politics he is a pronounced friend of the Republican party. He is a member of the United States Veterinary Medical Association, also the Missouri Valley and Colorado Veterinary Associations.

MAURICE E. MORROW, county commissioner of Garfield County and the owner of a ranch situated near Glenwood Springs, was born in Hamilton County, Ind., July 14, 1850, a son of James and Rebecca (Jessup) Morrow, natives respectively of Kentucky and North Carolina. The family of which he is a member was founded in America in an early day by four brothers, who emigrated from Ireland to Virginia and all of whom afterward bore an honorable part in the Revolutionary war. His maternal ancestors were quakers and settled in North Carolina during colonial days. When a boy James Morrow moved to Indiana and afterward continued to reside upon a farm in that state. He was identified with the Republican party after its organization. In his family there were four sons and three daughters. Ebenezer entered the Union army at fourteen years of age, joining the Fifth Indiana Cavalry, in which he served until the close of the war; he died some years after the war. William is a farmer in Kansas, and Albert is engaged in railroading. Elizabeth, the wife of William Combs, lives in Kansas; Lillie died in 1882, and May died when young.

At ten years of age our subject accompanied his parents to Illinois, and three years later he started out to make his own way in the world. During the summer months he worked on a farm, while in the winter he worked nights and mornings to pay for his board, and during the day he attended school. Fond of music, he made a specialty of this study from childhood, and afterward engaged in teaching it, as well as teaching school. In 1884 he came to Colorado and located property near Glenwood Springs. From this land he has improved a ranch, with a large herd of stock and a fine dairy. He has seen the remarkable development of the country. When he came here everything was new. No railroads had been built through the county, no buildings had been erected, and almost the only indication of human life was the presence of Indians near by. Glenwood Springs itself contained nothing but a few tents and four dilapidated wooden buildings, and it would have required a shrewd observer to predict for it a successful and prosperous future, such as it has since enjoyed. However, he had confidence in the country, and the passing years have proved that his confidence was not misplaced. He has taken a warm interest in public affairs and as county commissioner, to which office he was elected in 1897, he has rendered much helpful service to the people. In politics he votes the Republican ticket. He was married July 2, 1882, to Cora M. Guyer, a native of York state. They have five children: Ethel, Helen, Charles, Mabel and Clyde.

CONRAD SCHAFER was for years one of the most prominent ranchmen of Lincoln County. At the age of twenty-five years he settled on a ranch near Aroya, on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, twenty-two miles southeast of Hugo, and there the balance of his life was busily passed in work such as occupies the attention of every enterprising ranchman. At the time of settling there the property was destitute of improvements and bore an aspect that was very uninviting and unattractive. However, through his energy and constant labor, many improvements were made and a substantial ranch house was erected. His specialty was the raising of sheep and cattle, in both of which departments of agriculture he continued with success until his death, in December, 1888, at forty years of age.

In Wurtemberg, Germany, the subject of this sketch was born in 1848, a son of John George Schafer and Martha Jacobena Schafer, also natives of that province, where the former was an agriculturist and hotel keeper. The parental family consisted of four sons and three daughters. Of these, J. George, who was a ranchman in Colorado, died in Denver; Gottleib is a blacksmith in Germany; Jacob lives in Denver; one daughter is deceased, and the others remain in Germany. Our subject received an excellent education in his native land. At twenty-two years of age he came to the United States and settled in Colorado, where he spent three years in Central City. From there he moved to the ranch now occupied by his family.

The marriage of Mr. Schafer took place in Denver, Colo., and united him with Miss Katharine Kieser, who was born in Germany, and is a sister of Mrs. Christopher Hoenehs, of Lincoln

County. She was educated in schools in her native land and at the age of nineteen came to America, settling at Central City, Colo. Mr. and Mrs. Schafer became the parents of three sons and one daughter, namely: John George, who superintends the home ranch and attends to all the business of the estate; Conrad and Jacobina, also at home; and John, who died at seven years of age.

Mr. Schafer was a highly respected resident of Lincoln County. He was devoted to the welfare of his adopted country and intensely patriotic. Politically he was a Republican and an active worker in his party. To assist the educational progress of the county, he helped actively in the building of the school house at Hugo. In religious matters he followed the faith of his forefathers and always affiliated with the Lutherans. In his home he was a devoted husband and kind father, and his memory is held in fondest recollection in the hearts of his wife and children.

JOHN WHITE, mayor of Mancos, is one of the pioneers of La Plata County. In the spring of 1877 he disposed of his property in Huerfano Park and drove his stock across the range to that part of Montezuma County now included within La Plata. Settling seven and one-half miles from Mancos, he improved one of the finest ranches of this section and devoted his attention to the feeding of cattle, becoming one of the heaviest stock-dealers in the county. He made a study of the various methods employed in the raising and feeding of stock, and used such good judgment in his own work that he multiplied results. He still owns his ranch, but in the fall of 1897 he moved into the village of Mancos, where he now resides.

The parents of our subject, Jacob and Elizabeth (Rice) White, were born in Switzerland, and came to this county, settling in Allegheny, Pa., where our subject was born in 1835. When he was an infant the parents moved to Missouri and settled in Marion County, near the Mississippi River, where they remained until death. The father was a soldier in the Black Hawk war. His death, which resulted from being thrown from a horse, occurred about 1840. Of his five children three are living, a son and two daughters. One son was killed by Indians in Oregon in 1855 and another contracted lung trouble while serving in the Confederate army and died of consumption. The wife and mother died in 1860.

When a small child, our subject was left fatherless, in a new country, where improvements were few, people scarce and comforts entirely lacking. While still very young he helped to support the family. In 1864 he went to Oregon, where he clerked for some time, then prospected in the eastern part of the state and in the placer mines of Montana. In 1866 he went, via Salt Lake, to Cheyenne, Wyo., then the terminus of the Union Pacific road. He furnished the tiling for the North Platte bridge, west of Cheyenne. Later he was given a contract to furnish the telegraph poles over the Black Hills from Cheyenne to Laramie. In 1867 he came down to Denver, thence continued south, settling sixty miles south of Pueblo, in what is now Huerfano County. Embarking in the stock and farm business, he continued in Huerfano Park until the spring of 1877, since which time he has been a resident of Montezuma County. In addition to stock-raising, he has engaged in mining and now owns several claims.

A lifelong Democrat, Mr. White is interested in politics. For one term he was commissioner of Huerfano County and in the fall of 1897 he was elected commissioner of Montezuma County. In 1891 and 1892 he served as treasurer of Montezuma County. In the spring of 1898 he was elected mayor of Mancos, in which position he has been helpful in advancing local interests. He has been identified with the interests of this section from pioneer days, and well remembers when Indians were numerous and frequently placed in peril the lives of white settlers. In fraternal relations he is a member of Aztec Lodge No. 94, K. P. March 3, 1868, he was united in marriage with Mary Arne, a native of Switzerland; they have no children living.

SAMUEL MC KIBBIN, M. D., who is a reliable and skillful physician of Creede, Mineral County, is giving his attention to the practice of his profession, in which he has built up a large clientele. In addition to his private practice, he is physician and surgeon for the Commodore, one of the largest mines in the state, and is medical examiner for the New York Life Insurance Company, the Germania and Northwestern, the New Jersey Mutual, of Newark, N. J., the Pennsylvania Mutual and the Equitable, of New York. He has also acted as physician for the United Moderns and Woodmen of the World, with both of which he is actively identified.

Born in Ontario, Canada, January 19, 1859, Dr. McKibbin is a son of Thomas and Jane (McCloy) McKibbin, natives of Ireland, who settled in Canada in 1842. He was educated in the schools of his home neighborhood, where he gained not only a knowledge of the essential branches of study, but also of the classics and sciences. August 24, 1883, he was appointed postmaster at Leadbury, Ontario, which office he filled for eight years, and until his removal to the States. Meantime, having decided to take a medical course, he entered the medical department of Victoria College in Toronto, where he took the complete course, and also took a special course in the lying-in department connected with the institution.

After graduating with the degree of M. D., Dr. McKibbin removed to Fairgrove, Mich., where he remained for eight years, engaged in the practice of his profession. From there he came to Colorado, and in 1896 settled in Del Norte, but the following year he came to Creede, his present location. He is well known among the people of the place as a reliable practitioner, one who uses care and accuracy in his diagnoses, and whose success in the treatment of difficult and intricate diseases proves that he is entitled to a position among the most successful physicians of Mineral County. He is a member of the Masonic Order and is also connected with the Order of Foresters. He is a man of temperate habits and a stanch Prohibitionist, both in theory and precept. In religion he has his membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church of Del Norte. March 28, 1894, he was united in marriage with Bertha B., who was born in Waterford, Mich., and is a daughter of Henry N. Ingell, of Grand Rapids, that state.

B F. KIDWELL, a prominent stockman of Pueblo County, residing on a ranch on the north bank of the Arkansas River, along the line of the Missouri Pacific and Santa Fe Railroads, has lived in this state since 1860, and has been identified with the agricultural interests of this section for over a third of a century. His thoroughly American spirit and his great energy have enabled him to mount from a lowly position to one of affluence. One of his leading characteristics in business affairs is his fine sense of order and complete system and the habit of giving careful attention to details, without which success in any undertaking is never an assured fact.

A native of Virginia, Mr. Kidwell was born in Loudoun County in 1834, and is a son of Ridon and Sarah (Jacobson) Kidwell, also natives of the Old Dominion, where the father died. He was their only son, and he had one half-sister. When a child of five years he accompanied the family on their removal to Clark County, Ohio, where he continued to make his home for ten years, his education being acquired in its common schools. At the end of that time they removed to Logan County, Ill., and on attaining his majority he left home and went to Breckenridge, Mo., on the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad, where he lived until coming to Colorado in 1860. He crossed the plains with an ox-team and afterward was employed first at mine No. 8, on Blue River, below Discovery, and later in Nevada Gulch, near Denver. He came to Pueblo County in 1861, before the county was named, and took up the land on which he still lives, and on which he located in the fall of 1862. At that time this region was an unbroken wilderness, the Indians were very troublesome, and the town of Pueblo consisted of a saloon and grocery store situated on the lower end of what is now Santa Fe avenue. There were no railroads until the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road was built through the county twenty-three years ago. In early days Mr. Kidwell helped to bury several men killed by the Indians in this section. On locating here he at once turned his attention to the improvement and cultivation of his land, and now has four hundred acres of valuable land, comprising one of the best ranches in the county. He also has one of the finest orchards and in 1898 shipped four car loads of fruit from his place at one time. He is engaged in general farming and makes a specialty of raising horses and cattle. He has met with marked success in his undertakings and is to-day one of the most substantial citizens of his community.

In September, 1878, Mr. Kidwell was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Moore, of Missouri, a daughter of Drury and Elizabeth Moore. Her father was a native of Virginia and removed to Missouri at an early day. He was a soldier in the Confederate army during the Civil war. Mrs. Kidwell was reared and educated in her native state and came to Colorado in 1873. Politically our subject is a firm supporter of the Republican party and its principles, and his aid is never withheld from any enterprise for the public good, materially advancing all social, industrial, educational and moral interests. He has efficiently

served as a member of the school board, and for years has been treasurer of the Arkansas Valley Irrigation Company and a member of the Colorado Cattle Growers' Association.

ROBERT G. SIPE. The business interests of Trinidad have a well-known representative in Mr. Sipe, senior member of the firm of R. G. Sipe & Sons, undertakers and funeral directors. He came to this city in 1874 and engaged in carpentering and building, soon beginning to take contracts for the erection of houses, and during the summer of 1880 he built thirteen houses in the town. During the same year (1880) he began in the undertaking business, which for a few years he conducted in connection with his trade. Finally, however, the business demanded his entire attention and he gave up his trade. In 1886 he built a business block on Commercial street, and when it was destroyed by fire some years later he at once rebuilt, and now occupies the entire building for business purposes.

Of German descent, our subject is a son of Peter Sipe, who was born in Pennsylvania, but removed to Virginia in young manhood and there engaged in work at the carpenter's trade. Politically a Whig, he was a local leader of his party. At the time of his death, which occurred at seventy-five years, he was engaged in lumbering and the sawmill business. He married Mary Ann Bowman, who died at thirty-five years of age. They were the parents of five children, but only three are living: R. G., who was born in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia in 1847; John, who continues to reside in Virginia; and Sally, wife of Lewis Tiddler, of New Market, that state.

In 1861 our subject entered the Confederate army and for three years served as a private in the infantry, being stationed in and around Richmond most of the time. As a member of Pickett's Division of Longstreet's Corps, Twenty-eighth Virginia Infantry, he took part in the battle of Cold Harbor and the other engagements of the corps, and was twice wounded. On the day of the evacuation of Richmond he was captured and was held in Libby prison for two weeks, until the war closed. For meritorious service he was promoted to be a sergeant. On his return home in 1865 he engaged in farming, but after a few years in Virginia he removed to Tennessee, where he followed the carpenter's trade and farm pursuits. In 1874 he removed from Tennessee to Colorado and settled in Trinidad, where he has since made his home. Here he owns valuable residence property and real estate.

Politically a Democrat, Mr. Sipe was elected county coroner in 1890 and was re-elected for four successive terms. In both city and county affairs he takes a warm interest. Fraternally he is a member of Trinidad Lodge No. 89, A. F. & A. M.; Trinidad Chapter No. 23, R. A. M.; Oriental Commandery No. 18, K. T.; Trinidad Lodge No. 17, I. O. O. F., in which he is past grand; and Rocky Mountain Lodge No. 3, K. P. He married Isephene Guinn, daughter of James Guinn, of Tennessee. They have three sons, Burney B., Ludy and Edward.

COMMODORE PERRY NOLAND, a dealer in groceries and queensware at Grand Junction, was born in Bath County, Ky., June 10, 1849, a son of Russell and Zarelda (Harper) Noland. His father, who was a Kentuckian by birth, was for years prominent in local politics in his county and served as sheriff and in other positions of trust. In 1859 he removed to Indiana, and ten years later settled in Jackson County, Mo., where he died in 1889, at sixty-one years of age.

The education of our subject was acquired principally in Kentucky and Indiana. He was a young man of twenty when the family settled in Missouri, where for two years he clerked in a general store. The year 1874 found him in La Veta and Walsenburg, Huerfano County, Colo., where for ten years he was employed as a clerk. In 1884 he was elected on the Democratic ticket to the office of treasurer of Huerfano County and the following year was re-elected. In January, 1888, he came to Grand Junction, and for two years was associated with Hon. Benton Canon in the mercantile business, the firm title being Canon & Noland until 1890, when it was changed to Noland, Moore & Co., but since 1894 Mr. Noland has been in business alone. He has built up a large trade in groceries and queensware, and is the only dealer in the town who carries these two lines exclusively. Besides this enterprise, he is engaged in the fruit business and is also a director in the Mesa County State Bank.

Always stanch in his allegiance to the Democratic party, on this ticket in the fall of 1890 Mr. Noland was elected county commissioner, and served until 1893. Three years later he was

again elected to the office, which he now holds. For a number of years he acted as chairman of the county central committee of his party. He was nominated on the Democratic ticket in 1892 for the office of secretary of state, but with the balance of his party was defeated at that election.

In 1875 Mr. Noland married Miss Fatima Hindmarsh, who was born in Canada and reared in Illinois, her father, John Hindmarsh, being a resident of Henry, Marshall County, Ill. They have one daughter, Anna Grace, wife of George F. Venables, of Halifax, N. S. Mr. Noland is a member of Grand Junction Lodge No. 55, K. P., past chancellor and deputy grand chancellor, and is also first lieutenant of Chase Division No. 14, Uniform Rank. The local lodge of the Woodmen of the World also numbers him among its members.

Mr. Noland possesses the qualities without which true success is unattainable. His high commercial character, discriminating judgment and quickness of perception enable him to conduct his business advantageously. His personal character is as high as his business reputation, his honorable deportment in all the relations of life commanding the confidence of all who know him, while his generous nature shows itself in charitable deeds and his public spirit is displayed by his support of measures for the common good.

JOSEPH H. CELL. Since purchasing his present farm in El Paso County in 1891, Mr. Cell has given his attention to its cultivation and, through the exercise of good judgment and perseverance has brought the land under cultivation. The property is located two and one-half miles north of Fountain, and under his excellent management has increased in value very materially. At the time of purchasing this place he also bought a half-section in Pueblo County, which he still owns.

The son of David and Sarah (Pass) Cell, our subject was born in Franklin County, Pa., November 17, 1830. He was five years of age when his parents removed to Guernsey County, Ohio, and there he acquired his early education in the public schools. The next home of the family was in Belmont County, where he spent several years. As a boy he worked out by the month on a farm and also in a foundry. He also secured employment on the suspension bridge across the Ohio at Wheeling, W. Va. About 1850 he accompanied his parents to Benton County, Ind., settling near the city of Oxford, where they bought land. For a number of years he resided in that section of country. He engaged in farming for some time, but after a severe attack of typhoid fever he secured work as clerk in a book and notion store in Lafayette, Ind. Two years were spent in that position. Later he started a boot and shoe store in Oxford.

Removing to Missouri in 1854, Mr. Cell settled in Edina, Knox County, where he clerked in a general store owned by P. B. Linville. When that gentleman disposed of his business Mr. Cell secured a clerkship with another firm. At the beginning of the Civil war he enlisted as first lieutenant of the Missouri Home Guard. After a time he was placed in a company of militia and assigned to the Eleventh Missouri State Militia Cavalry. Upon their consolidation with the Second Missouri Cavalry he was elected second lieutenant, and served until the close of the war, acting as adjutant during the latter part of his service. At Jackson he bore a flag of truce to General Price, giving as the reason a desire to exchange a prisoner, but the real object being to obtain information. At one time, while doing duty as a scout, he was shot from a house full of Confederates, the ball landing in his left leg. At other times he had narrow escapes. From the commencement of the Rebellion until its close he was in the Union service. He was the first man in his town to offer to enlist, and the war was practically ended when he was mustered out, April 15, 1865. One of his brothers served in the Confederate army and the two came nearly meeting on the battlefield, as our subject's command captured the command to which his brother belonged. Among the battles in which he took part was that at Cape Girardeau.

July 3, 1856, Mr. Cell married Miss Elizabeth Coony, of Knox County, Mo., a daughter of Patrick and Mary (Bradfield) Coony. He is the father of two living children. The daughter, Lillie F., married Charles Taylor and lives in Knox County, Mo.; she has two sons, Joseph and William. The only son of Mr. Cell is Joseph O., who was born in Edina, Knox County, Mo., and married Miss Ola Sitlington, of El Paso County, by whom he has one child, Elizabeth.

After the war Mr. Cell formed a partnership with Mr. Linville, his former employer, and they carried on a mercantile business in Edina. After coming to Colorado, in 1885, he clerked in a clothing and furnishing establishment, and later

started a store in Elbert, Elbert County, but after a few months disposed of it, and in 1891 bought the ranch where he has since resided. He has never been active in politics and has not cared for official honors. However, he has held a number of positions, among them that of revenue collector in Missouri, member of the town council of Edina and deputy United States marshal for the eastern district of Missouri.

WILLIAM B. VATES. The law profession in Pueblo has a well-known representative in the subject of this sketch, who has charge of a large private practice, and is also local attorney for the Union Pacific Railroad, the Western National Bank of Pueblo, and other corporations. Since coming to Pueblo he has taken an active interest in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the people and the development of the local resources. In politics he is a Republican, a steadfast, earnest defender and supporter of Republican principles.

In Allegheny City, Pa., Mr. Vates was born November 4, 1853, being a son of John Jacob and Catherine M. (Fraas) Vates, who were natives of Bavaria, Germany. His father, who was a weaver by trade, came to the United States in 1847 and settled in Pennsylvania. During the early part of the Civil war he enlisted in the Union army, in which he continued to serve until the close of the four years' struggle. He and his wife are still residing in Pittsburg, Pa. In their family are four sons and two daughters. George is engaged in the grocery business in Pittsburg, where John carries on a bakery, and T. S. is foreman of the H. K. Porter Locomotive Works; Anna B. is the widow of C. W. Roberts; and Kate, the youngest child, is with her parents.

The public and high schools of Pittsburg gave Mr. Vates such educational advantages as he had in youth. He was a diligent student and by application and self-culture acquired a broad knowledge, which has since proven most helpful to him. Having decided to enter the profession of law, he entered an office in Pittsburg, and with the leading law firm in that city, Miller & McBride, carried on his studies. He was admitted to the bar February 20, 1880, after which he at once opened an office in Pittsburg. During the nine and one-half years that he remained a practitioner of Pittsburg, he had an increasing practice and became known as a man of broad information, especially within the realm of the law. July 19, 1889, witnessed his arrival in Pueblo, where he established himself in practice and has since remained.

The first marriage of Mr. Vates took place September 21, 1870, and united him with Emily L. Seavy, of Etna, Pa. After her death he married her sister, Maude, January 23, 1893, and they have three children, Robert William, Edna May and Maude Estella. Mr. Vates and his family are members of the Presbyterian Church. Fraternally he is identified with the Woodmen of the World, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Royal Arcanum, Junior Order United American Mechanics and Independent Order of Foresters. He is a progressive man, favoring and liberally aiding public improvements, and giving generously to charitable enterprises. A man of strong convictions, he is always unflinching in his support of the cause of truth and justice, and, both as citizen and as attorney, he has wielded an influence that has tended toward the advancement of the city's best interests.

WILLIAM J. MCDONALD, M. D., who has been engaged in the practice of medicine for some years at Rocky Ford, Otero County, was born in Pocahontas, Va., June 30, 1853. When quite small he was taken by his parents to Chillicothe, Mo., and there he was reared on the farm near the town. Primarily educated in the public schools, at nineteen years of age he entered the Missouri State University at Columbia, Mo., and there remained until he had completed the studies of the sophomore year. Afterward he taught school for two years in Missouri.

While teaching he gained his first knowledge of the medical science by studying under Dr. Samuel Day. In 1876 he entered the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, where he took the regular course of lectures, graduating in 1878. After graduating, he continued in the college as an instructor for about two years. In 1878 he opened an office in Lafayette County, Mo., and there commenced to practice, at the same time carrying on a drug business. In 1886 he was elected county coroner and county physician, and then moved to Lexington, the county-seat. While there he also acted as local surgeon for the Missouri Pacific Railroad.

Having suffered considerably with lung trouble, in 1892 Dr. McDonald came to Colorado, hoping that the climate might benefit him, and in this

hope he has not been disappointed. Locating in Hugo, he spent two years there, and in 1894 came to Rocky Ford, where he has since engaged in practice. While living in Lafayette County, Mo., he married Miss Kittie Maitland, of Lexington, by whom he has a daughter, Ruth. In politics he affiliates with the Democrats, and has served as delegate to, and presiding officer of, county conventions of his party. From April, 1897, until May, 1898, he held the office of mayor of Rocky Ford, a position which he filled with great credit to himself. He is a member of Rocky Ford Lodge No. 75, A. F. & A. M., and the Odd Fellows' Lodge, in this town. Charitable and benevolent enterprises receive his cordial sympathy and aid, and he contributes to the support of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with which he and his wife are identified. As a citizen he is public-spirited, as a physician conscientious and as a man honorable and upright.

JOHN D. LEWIS, who has resided in Monte Vista since 1888, was born in Jackson, Ohio, May 1[illegible], 1845, a son of Rodman and Mary A. (Alderman) Lewis. His father, a son of Thomas Lewis, a native of Connecticut, was born in Pennsylvania, of Welsh extraction, and in early life engaged in farming. Afterward for several years he followed merchandising and the sawmill business in Iowa. He is now living retired in that state, and is about eighty-five years of age. Our subject has in his possession an old-fashioned Queen Anne musket that his great-grandfather, Ezra Lewis, carried through the Revolutionary war.

The family of Rodman Lewis consisted of five children, three of whom are living: John D., the eldest; William C., of Fairhaven, Wash.; and Lillie, who keeps house for her father at Farmington, Iowa. In 1846, when our subject was one year old, he was taken by his parents to Iowa, they settling near Keokuk, in Lee County, where he remained until he was ten years of age. His father then traded his farm for a stock of goods near Farmington, in a little village named Plymouth. From there, at fifteen years of age, he went to Story County, Iowa, where his uncle, Theodore E. Alderman, was a pioneer and prominent citizen. During his stay with his uncle, in February, 1863, before he was eighteen years of age, he enlisted in Company A, Seventh Iowa Cavalry. He was assigned to duty on the frontier under General Curtis, his first post of duty being at Fort Kearney, and afterward he was stationed at Forts Laramie, Sedgwick and other points on the Platte River. He also accompanied the expedition that pursued Price in Missouri. Both on the frontier and as a scout he saw active service. While at Julesburg he was one of the command of one hundred and fifty men who were enticed from the fort and surrounded by more than one thousand Indians. Only by the most heroic effort and desperate fighting did the little band of men save themselves. They literally cut their way through the Indian ranks by means of their sabres, after having emptied their revolvers in self-defense. At Fort Laramie he assisted in the execution of three Indian chiefs, Two Face, Black Kettle and Little Thunder. On the day that he was twenty-one years of age, May 17, 1866, he was mustered out of the service at Fort Leavenworth.

After his return to Story County, Mr. Lewis engaged in the hardware and tinware business with his uncle at Nevada. In 1871 he came to Colorado and during the three following years was engaged in prospecting and mining at Central City. Thence he went to Boulder, where he not only mined, but also worked at the tinner's trade. Returning east in 1877, he was married in Wisconsin, in August, to Annetta, daughter of L. C. Hill, and a descendant, through her mother, of the well-known Curtis family of Pennsylvania. For three years after his marriage he worked at his trade in the east, mostly in Ames, Iowa. Returning to Colorado in 1880 he located the mining camp of Bonanza, where he remained until 1886. He then worked at his trade at Leadville. In 1888 he came to Monte Vista, where for five years he was employed by Clark, Hammond & Co., and since then has conducted business for himself. He carries a line of stoves, hardware and tinware, and manufactures stove finishings, repairs stoves and hardware, etc. He has visited almost every mining camp in the state and has spent considerable time in searching for the hidden mineral wealth of the mountains.

During his residence in Bonanza Mr. Lewis held the office of county commissioner, to which he was elected by a large majority. He also served for a number of years as justice of the peace and police magistrate, both in Bonanza and Monte Vista. In 1893 Governor Waite appointed him a commissioner of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home of Colorado, and since 1896 he has been secretary of the board. Upon the organization

of the People's party he transferred his allegiance to it from the Republican party and has since given his influence toward its principles. Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World and the Fraternal Aid Association. He is past commander of Joe Hooker Post, G. A. R., of Monte Vista, and has been connected with the order since 1883. He and his wife have an only child, Leon E.

ROBERT GALE, who came to Colorado in April, 1860, and is now living at Colorado Springs, is a descendant of an old English family that lived on the Isle of Man. His father, Robert, who was born on that isle, was a seafaring man and made his home at Whitehaven, on the coast of England, from which point he went on long voyages in the coasting trade. In 1845 he brought his family to the United States and settled in Chicago, Ill., where he was employed as master of trading vessels on the lake until his death, at fifty-five years. His wife, who was born in Whitehaven, County Cumberland, England, and died in Colorado in 1874, after four years of residence in this state, was in maidenhood Isabella Veary, being a daughter of Samuel Veary, a farmer. She was the mother of three sons, who attained mature years. Matthew, the oldest of these, was a soldier in an Illinois regiment during the Civil war and afterward followed the stonecutter's trade in Chicago; Samuel, who also shared with an Illinois regiment the hardships of war, is now mechanical teacher in the Colorado School for the Deaf and Blind, at Colorado Springs.

The subject of this sketch was born at Whitehaven, England, February 18, 1839. In 1845 he was brought by his parents to America, the voyage being made in a sailer that consumed nine weeks and four days between Liverpool and New York. From New York they came up the Hudson, across the canal to Buffalo and by lake to Chicago. In the latter city he attended public and private schools. At the age of eighteen he was apprenticed to the carpenter and builder's trade, which trade he completed, and at the age of twenty-one started for Colorado. He outfitted in Chicago, then traveled by railroad to St. Joseph, Mo., going from there overland, with horses and wagons, via the Platte route to Denver, where he arrived April 22, 1860, after a trip of twenty-three days, from St. Joe. Two days later he started for Breckenridge, going up the Platte and through South Park. As soon as he arrived in Breckenridge he took up a claim. However, he had suffered from ague all the way from the Missouri River and his work at placer mining aggravated the disease, finally obliging him to stop work. He went to Central City, and as soon as he had recovered his health, he, with others, bought the Flock mine in Nevadaville and operated it. Later he was interested in the purchase of the Price mine in Nevada, and purchased a shaft and put in needed machinery. In 1866 he sold his interest in the Price mine, but retained that in the Flock mine for many years, selling out finally in 1888. He also owned an interest in the Keystone mine in Nevadaville, but this he sold when the mine was brought into litigation; this was said to be the best mine in Gilpin County. In 1864 he went back to Chicago, returning to Colorado the same year, having made the trip by stage both ways. Again, in the fall of 1866 he returned to Chicago, where he married in the spring of 1867, returning to Colorado by rail to Fort Kearney and by stage the remainder of the distance.

Settling in El Paso County in the fall of 1869, Mr. Gale bought a ranch of three hundred and twenty acres on Rock Creek, where he improved the land and engaged in the stock business. In 1882 he sold the place and came to Colorado Springs, where he has since followed the building business. He has had the contracts for some of the finest residences in the city and has also built some residences for himself on Tejon, Nevada and other streets, which he now owns. His home property was at No. 516 East Unitah street. Besides his many houses in this city he owns a number in Colorado City. Since 1893 he has been interested in mines in Cripple Creek. He is a director in the Des Moines Gold Mining Company, which he assisted in organizing and which owns a mine on Raven Hill. Besides these, he has interests in other claims. He is a member of the El Paso County Pioneers' Association, and in politics is a stanch Republican.

The wife of Mr. Gale was Miss Kate Atkinson, who was born in Hazel Green, Wis., and was a daughter of Archibald Atkinson, a native of England and a farmer by occupation. Four children were born to the union of Mr. and Mrs. Gale, and of these three attained mature years. They are: Arthur, who was educated in Colorado College and is with the Wells-Fargo Ex-

JOHN M. RANTSCHLER.

press Company; Hubert, who is a graduate of the high school and is with W. N. Burgess, of this city; and Robert Lynn, who is in school.

JOHN M. RANTSCHLER, deceased, who for years was a prominent stockman of Pueblo County, was born in Germany in 1840 and at eight years of age was brought by his parents to America, settling with them in New Orleans, La., but later removing to Illinois. His education was obtained in public schools, but was quite meager. At fifteen years of age he left home and apprenticed himself to learn the trades of blacksmith and wagon and carriage maker. For several years he engaged at working at his chosen occupation in Wisconsin, but removed from there to Kentucky, and in 1859, at the time of the Pike's Peak gold discovery, he came to Colorado, settling in Denver and establishing a wagon and plow business. He manufactured the first plow ever made in the state. For years he was closely identified with the growth and development of Denver and Golden, which were both small towns at that time.

In an early day Mr. Rantschler came to Pueblo and established the first blacksmith and wagon works in the city, having as his partner J. E. Smith. Later he turned his attention to the stock business, in which he continued until his death, having cattle in Arizona, Texas and Colorado. The nature of his occupation was such as to necessitate frequent and long trips on the plains. Often he carried with him large sums of money, received in payment for his cattle. The Indians were hostile and he had varied and exciting experiences with them; at one time they succeeded in capturing his hat, but after a desperate effort, he effected his escape.

The marriage of Mr. Rantschler, in 1874, united him with Christiana Cramer, daughter of Ludwig and Christiana (Huss) Cramer. Her father, a native of Germany, emigrated to the United States, landing in New York City about 1848. In 1859 he came to Colorado, but was not successful here and so returned to Missouri. In 1863, when his daughter Christiana was eight years of age, he again came to Colorado, this time settling twenty miles east of Pueblo and engaging in the stock business with stock that he had driven from Missouri. In this business he remained until his death in 1896. During the war he purchased mules and cattle for the government. Politically he was a strong Republican, and on that ticket was twice elected county commissioner of Pueblo County.

From the age of eight years Mrs. Rantschler has been identified with life in Colorado. She has seen Pueblo grow from a small hamlet or trading point to its present size and commercial importance. Her education was obtained in grammar and high schools. She is a lady of refinement and also of business ability, and manages the estate in a most praiseworthy manner. She owns property in the eastern part of Pueblo and is the owner of several ranches in Pueblo County, aggregating one thousand acres, besides which she has a large number of cattle and horses. She has three brothers engaged in the stock business in Montana, while a brother of Mr. Rantschler is a prominent stockman of Denver.

Of the children born to the union of Mr. and Mrs. Rantschler, Frank F., an intelligent young man, has charge of the various ranches; John M., his father's namesake, is now thirteen years of age; Luella S. is a student in the Ames Agricultural College in Iowa; Carrie C. and Mary E. are with their mother. The children are unusually bright and capable, and their mother devotes herself entirely and affectionately to the work of rearing them for useful and honorable positions in life. One daughter, Anna E., who was a beautiful young lady, died while attending the State Normal School at Greeley.

Politically Mr. Rantschler was a Democrat and active in his party, but never sought public office. In religion he was a Lutheran. He was a genial, handsome gentleman, who met with success in all of his undertakings and won a high place among the stockmen of southern Colorado.

MILTON B. IRVINE, mayor of Colorado Springs, ex-president of the Consolidated Mining Exchange, ex-secretary of the Board of Trade Mining Exchange, and a member of the Irvine-Jones Realty Company, organized in January, 1898, was born in Sandusky, Erie County, Ohio, March 9, 1851. His father, John Irvine, who was born at a Scotch settlement in County Antrim, Ireland, came to America in 1834 and followed the carpenter's trade in Philadelphia until 1837, then removed to Allegheny, Pa., and about 1840 settled in Sandusky, Ohio. Among his contracts was that for the First Presbyterian Church in Sandusky, but the panic of 1856 occurring about that time he never received

the pay for his work. In 1859 he started west, going to St. Joseph, Mo., thence to Elwood, Kan., where he spent the winter, and in the spring of 1860, with his wife and three sons, driving two yoke of cattle to a wagon and taking with him a cow and provisions for eight months, he journeyed via the Platte route to Denver, where he arrived in June, 1860. He then went to Gilpin County, and one and one-half miles east of Black Hawk bought a shingle mill, operated by ox-power and with a capacity of forty thousand shingles a day. In the fall he located six miles east of Black Hawk on Ralston Creek, where he moved his mill and built a log house. In the fall of 1861 he purchased a home in Denver and removed to that city. He and his two elder sons, William and David, enlisted in a Colorado regiment during the Civil war, and were mustered out in the spring of 1862. Afterward he settled on Cherry Creek, seven miles east of Palmer Lake, and engaged in farming and raising stock; also manufactured shingles, which he hauled to Denver. In 1866 he bought a farm in the Fountain Valley, twenty-five miles south of Colorado Springs, and two years later took his family to the ranch. In time he became a large farmer and stockman. He retired to Pueblo in 1886 and there died July 3, 1887, at the age of seventy-eight years. In religion he was a Presbyterian. With his wife, Mary (Boyd) Irvine, and four others, he organized in 1869 the first congregation of Presbyterians in Pueblo, and of it he was a ruling elder until his death. Politically he was a strong Republican and firm Abolitionist. His wife, who makes her home with our subject, is now eighty-eight years of age. They were the parents of six children who attained maturity, namely: Samuel, who enlisted as a private in the Seventh Kansas Regiment and was promoted to be a captain, and is now living in Sandusky; John, of Chicago, who was a sergeant in a Missouri regiment; William J., of Rocky Ford, Colo., who was a private in a Colorado regiment; Mrs. Elizabeth Irion, of Arizona; David A., who served in a Colorado regiment and is now living in Colorado Springs; and Milton B.

The last-named was nine years of age when the family came to Colorado. In 1861 he attended school in Denver for a few months. Later he attended a district school in Fountain Valley, and also for two winters was a pupil in a private school in Colorado City. He became interested with his father in farming and the stock business. December 21, 1882, at Lansing, Mich., he married Miss Clara E. Holcomb, who was born near that city. In 1886 he sold his farm property and removed to Rocky Ford, where he opened a new farm on the Fork River, four miles from the village, in which at the same time he had a real-estate office. In March, 1888, he settled in Colorado Springs, and here carried on a real-estate, loan and insurance business until 1891, when he was elected county assessor on the Republican ticket. Two years later he was re-elected. In the fall of 1895 he became president of the Consolidated Mining Exchange of Colorado Springs and after its consolidation with the Board of Trade Mining Exchange he became secretary, holding the position until his election as mayor in April, 1897. Since the organization of the El Paso Pioneer Association he has been its secretary. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and holds membership in the First Presbyterian Church. He and his wife have three children, Ruby May, Norman Lee and Milton H.

CARRIE JOHNSON, M. D. During the twenty odd years in which Dr. Johnson has engaged in the practice of medicine in Colorado, she has met with phenomenal success, and since coming to Pueblo, in 1890, she has attained high rank among the physicians of this city. From early girlhood she displayed a talent for surgical work, and decided aptitude for medical science. When, therefore, she desired to turn her attention to some line of activity which would be an advantage to herself, as well as benefit to others, she decided upon that profession, for which she possessed exceptional qualifications and practical adaptability. Graduating from the Woman's Medical College of Chicago in 1875, thence she came to Colorado, where she has since resided. In this state she first practiced in Denver, later spent nine years in a general practice in Trinidad, and then she came to Pueblo, her present residence.

Both the maternal and paternal ancestors of Dr. Johnson were people of pre-eminence in the medical profession. Her father was educated in France, as a physician, and on the completion of his studies he returned to Virginia, the state where he was born. Afterward he settled in Missouri, where he resided until his death. He was the son of an eminent physician, and was, himself, a man of broad learning, culture and

wealth. His marriage united him with America Tool, mother of Judge C. W. Bramel, of Wyoming, and a relative of ex-Governor Joseph K. Tool, of Montana.

By combining practical methods with scientific skill as a practitioner Dr. Johnson has ever met with eminent success, and the large practice which she now enjoys attests the appreciation of the rational system of therapeutics she follows, and forms an unerring index by which to judge of the grand and beneficent results attending her practice as a physician.

MUNRO BROTHERS. This firm is composed of William Y. and Edmund D. Munro, who own a stock ranch on Saguache Creek and are recognized as among the most successful stockmen in the valley. Both are natives of Maine, born at Bristol, Lincoln County, of Scotch lineage. Their father, Alexander B. Munro, was a native of Inverness, Scotland, but was brought to America in childhood and grew to man's estate in Maine, where he engaged in trading with the fishermen, and also carrying on a small farm in addition to his store. By his marriage to Jane Dorkendorf, whose ancestors had long been residents of America, he had fourteen children, seven sons and seven daughters.

The elder of the sons, William Y. Munro, was born in 1844, and when twelve years of age began a seafaring life, which he followed until 1869. During this time he made many trips to foreign ports, and gained such a thorough knowledge of practical navigation that he was made commander of a ship. He visited Africa, Cuba, the British provinces and South American ports. In February, 1869, he came to Colorado, intending to proceed to California, and go on a Pacific ocean steamer, but he changed his plans, and with his younger brother, Edmund D., took the stage from Cheyenne to Denver, and secured employment in the building of the Union Pacific Railroad. Later they purchased what was known as the fast freight line from Denver to Georgetown, and for a year engaged in freighting, after which they traded their teams in New Mexico for cattle, but the investment proved a most unfortunate one, for the cattle bore a brand belonging to another man, who was deeply in debt, and so the sheriff claimed the cattle in payment of the debt.

The next venture in which the brothers engaged was mining in Clear Creek County, where they were fairly successful and located several properties, also discovered the first bismuth ore found in the state. After seven years there they sold out their interests and went to Ouray, but not being pleased with the outlook, bought a bunch of cattle and drove them into Saguache County. This was in 1876, since which year they have made this county their home. They have taken up land and bought ranches until they now have eight hundred and eighty acres, all lying along the creek, by which the land is well watered, thus making it admirably fitted for stock-raising. Starting with the small herd they brought from Ouray, they have increased steadily until they are now among the most extensive and successful stockmen in the county. In political matters they are firm in their allegiance to the Democratic party and have held local positions (such as county commissioner, member of the school board, etc.), but prefer to give their time and attention strictly to their stock interests, which are so important that they demand close oversight.

TRAVIS D. WORKMAN, one of the substantial citizens of the San Luis Valley and an extensive stock-raiser and farmer of Conejos County, was born in Adams County, Ill., in 1839. When a boy he alternated attendance in the public schools with work on the home farm. Upon attaining his majority, in 1860, he came to Colorado, where he engaged in prospecting and mining in Boulder County. Not meeting with special success in this work, he turned his attention, to some extent, to agriculture, and took up a quarter-section of land, upon which he made his home until 1864.

Going to New Mexico in the latter year, Mr. Workman engaged in prospecting in the mining district for five years, returning to Boulder in 1869. Two years later he came to the Greenhorn district, where he bought a tract of land and embarked in farming and stock-raising. In 1874 he sold his claim and removed to the San Luis Valley, where he pre-empted a homestead and is now the owner of four hundred and eighty acres of valuable land. He has been one of the successful stockmen of the valley, and his success is especially praiseworthy when it is remembered that he came to southern Colorado without money or influence. The fine property that he owns speaks volumes for his industry and perservance.

In 1895 Mr. Workman was united in marriage with Malinda, daughter of Jordan Dixon, and

they have one child, Ethel. There is no improvement in which Mr. Workman has been more interested than in the securing of adequate irrigation facilities for his neighborhood. He was one of the first to urge the formation of a ditch company, and after the organization of the Centennial Ditch Company, he served, not only in its minor offices, but also as president, and assisted in the construction of the ditch, which has been such a valuable improvement to his part of the valley.

ROMUALDO ORTIZ, a general merchant and ranchman in the little farming town of Capulin, Conejos County, was born in Santa Fe, N. M., in 1853. He was educated in St. Michael's College in that city, and in 1871 began to teach in the public schools of Mora, N. M., where he remained for three years, afterward teaching for one year in Bernalillo. Returning to his native town in 1875, he was made principal of the public schools, and continued there for ten years, but in 1885 resigned and came to Colorado, settling at Capulin. He was chosen by the board of trustees as teacher in the school here, and continued for eleven successive years, until 1896. Meantime he had become interested in farming and stock-raising.

In July, 1896, Mr. Ortiz opened a store at Capulin, and here he has since carried about $6,000 in stock, his trade being among the people of this part of Conejos County. He also owns two ranches of about one hundred and forty acres of fine land, besides a small ranch in New Mexico. He is an industrious man and has become the possessor of considerable property as the result of his business judgment.

Always a Republican, Mr. Ortiz is interested in the success of the party. During his residence in Santa Fe he served as deputy sheriff. Governor Routt tendered him appointment as water commissioner for district No. 21, which position he held for two years. Later he held the office of deputy water commissioner for several years. His name has been frequently mentioned as candidate for superintendent of the county schools. Certainly no one could be more fitted for such a position than he, for he has spent twenty-five years in the schoolroom as a teacher and is familiar with every phase of the work.

The marriage of Mr. Ortiz, in 1875, united him with Vicentita Stephens, of Santa Fe, who, like himself, has been a successful teacher. They had two children, but both died. The father of Mrs. Ortiz was Richard M. Stephens, who was born in Missouri in 1827 and about 1845 enlisted as a volunteer in the Mexican war. After the close of the war he settled in Santa Fe, where he became a prominent man. In 1869 he was appointed postmaster of the town. He was a member of the territorial legislature and was the first sheriff elected by the people of Santa Fe County. His memory is cherished by many people still living in Santa Fe, and he is remembered as a man of upright life. He died in that city in 1887, when sixty years of age. His wife, who was Ruperta Gallegos, died in 1895, at the age of sixty. They were the parents of fifteen children. As a pioneer of New Mexico, he bore an active part in much of the development of the territory, and became well known throughout its entire length.

WILLIAM T. MC GARVEY. When the town of Telluride was first started, in 1880, Mr. McGarvey came here and engaged in the practice of law, in partnership with Judge W. H. Gabbert, now of the supreme bench. He continued this connection until 1889, when he was elected, on the Democratic ticket, judge of San Miguel County, a position that he filled with such efficiency and ability that he was re-elected in 1892 and 1895. During his terms of service as county judge, he has also carried on a general law practice. Active in all enterprises for the upbuilding of the city and county, he has taken a leading part in the promotion of local prosperity. He represented precinct No. 2 in the town council, and as alderman gave his influence toward progressive measures. In 1896 he was elected city clerk, which office he still holds.

A son of Graham A. and Elizabeth McGarvey, our subject was born in Davenport, Iowa, in 1855. His father has made agriculture his life work and still resides on the family homestead near Davenport. In the family there were six children, of whom William was next to the oldest. He was educated in public schools, the Iowa City Academy and Graswell College in Davenport, and after completing his studies taught school for some time. In 1878 he began to read law with the firm of Parker & Gabbert, in Davenport, Iowa, and the following year was admitted to the bar. Coming to Colorado, he settled in Rosita, Custer County, where he engaged in prospecting and mining for two years, and then removed to Telluride. He still owns a number of good pros-

pects in the San Juan country, and is a stockholder in the Celina Mining and Milling Company. In fraternal connections he is a member of Chippewa Tribe No. 49, I. O. R. M., in which for some years he has served as keeper of records.

LEWIS H. FIELD owns and occupies a ranch, ten miles square, lying in Lincoln County, sixteen miles from Hugo. He came to Colorado in 1881 and for a few months worked in the employ of various cattlemen, but in 1882 purchased the property which he has since cultivated. At that time the country was new, few towns had been started on the plains of Colorado and little effort had been made to improve and cultivate the land. He began to work with a will and in the years that have since elapsed he has made a number of important improvements on his place, among them the erection of a residence, large cattle barns, sheds, etc., and the introduction of a good system of irrigating. The raising of cattle has been his principal business, and in it he has met with noteworthy success.

The father of our subject, Henry S. Field, was born in Philadelphia and for many years engaged in the mercantile business in that city. During the Civil war he enlisted in the First Pennsylvania Regiment, which was known as the Gray Reserve, and in it he served until the close of the war. Politically he adhered to the Republican party. At the time of his death he was fifty-four years of age. His father, James, also a Philadelphia merchant, was the son of a colonel in the Revolutionary war and was a pioneer of Philadelphia, having settled there when it was a small town. The Field family was founded in this country by an Englishman who came on the "Mayflower" and settled in Massachusetts, later generations removing to Pennsylvania.

The marriage of Henry S. Field united him with May Conover, a native of Flemington, N. J., and an orphan from an early age; she is still living and makes Philadelphia her home. In her family there are two sons and two daughters. James, who was for nineteen years general manager of a large manufacturing plant in Chester, Pa., is now living, retired from business, in Philadelphia; Lucy W. is the wife of Samuel A. Abbott, of Philadelphia; and Mary Elizabeth is the wife of Townsend Sharpless, of Philadelphia. Lewis H., who was born in Philadelphia in 1854, was given good educational advantages in Louderbach and in Rugby Academies. At eighteen he entered the office of Peter Wright & Sons, large shipbuilders of Philadelphia and also extensive grain dealers. This company operated the Red Star and American lines and built the "St. Louis" and "St. Paul." After having been with them for five years, he resigned his position on account of illness. One year later, in the spring of 1881, he came to Colorado, and in this state he has since made his home. He is a friend of the Republican party and interested in its success, but has never cared to identify himself with public affairs or seek political positions, preferring to devote himself to his private business affairs.

COL. CHARLES M. SAMPSON, of Conejos County, was born in Boston, Mass., August 15, 1842, a son of Charles Sampson, member of the publishing firm of Philip Sampson & Co., of Boston. He was educated in private schools in Boston. At the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in Company D, First Massachusetts Infantry, as a private, and was assigned to the third army corps, army of the Potomac, under General Hooker. After various promotions he was finally made lieutenant-colonel on the staff of General Sickles, later was with Generals Ord and Gibbons. After General Grant took command of the army of the Potomac he was transferred to Butler's command, on the James River. He fought in all the battles of the McClellan campaign of 1862, and the following year took part in the battles of the army of the Potomac under Generals Hooker and Meade. In 1864 he followed Butler in all the battles of the James River, and in the winter of 1864-65 went to Fort Fisher as a member of General Terry's staff. At the close of hostilities he was stationed at Richmond as staff officer until 1866 and in January of the latter year was mustered out as lieutenant-colonel.

Going to Chicago, Colonel Sampson embarked in the mercantile business in that city, where he continued, with a branch house in Milwaukee, until 1878. He then came to Colorado and engaged in the forwarding business at Leadville, which was then in the height of its boom. In 1880 he went to Alamosa and there acted as manager of the forwarding firm of Field, Hill & Co., until 1883, when the railroad was built to that point. Upon his election as clerk of Conejos County in 1883, he moved to the county-seat. He laid out the town of Antonito and has devoted considerable attention to the sale of real estate,

being still the owner of several acres in the village. He also has a ranch of two hundred and sixty acres between Conejos and Antonito, where he carries on stock-raising and farming. Besides this he does a general insurance business, representing several well-known companies.

Active in politics, Colonel Sampson is a strong Republican and a local leader. In 1893 he was appointed to take charge of the office of assessor of the county and has since had charge of all the assessor's books. He is past grand of Antonito Lodge No. 63, I. O. O. F., and a member of the grand lodge. In the organization of Fifer Post No. 36, G. A. R., at Alamosa, he took a warm interest, and for four years he served as its commander. His marriage took place in 1871 and united him with Nettie E. Wright, of Chicago, by whom he has two children: Cornelius B., the present county surveyor; and Lyna.

WILLIAM ASBURY LOVE, who resides in Colorado City and is a pioneer of 1859, was born in Crittenden County, Ky., November 3, 1836, a son of Arthur and Ann McShane (Stevens) Love. His grandfather, James Love, who was a native of Ireland, emigrated to Kentucky and there married and engaged in farming in Crittenden County. In religion he was a Methodist. Arthur Love was born in Livingston County, Ky., October 6, 1812, and in 1853 moved to Jasper County, Mo., where he engaged in farm pursuits. When the war closed he returned to Crittenden County and engaged in farming on his father's homestead, near the Ohio River. There he died April 7, 1893.

The mother of our subject was born in Caldwell County, Ky., June 29, 1811, and died April 23, 1849. She was a daughter of Elijah Stevens, a native of Caldwell County and a farmer there. By his marriage to Miss Stevens, Arthur Love had seven children, namely: James, of Colorado City; William Asbury; Robert F., who is represented elsewhere in this volume; Harrington E., living in Louisiana; Lucretia, who died in infancy; Arthur B., of Colorado City; and Zadock A., who died at twenty years of age. After the death of his first wife, our subject's father married again, and by his second union had four children; the three now living make their homes in Livingston County, Ky.

When a boy our subject was a pupil in private schools. He accompanied his father to Missouri and settled near Carthage, Jasper County, where he resided until 1859. He was among the first who determined to seek for gold in the mountains of the west. With two friends he joined a party of twelve, and followed the Santa Fe trail up the Arkansas, making the journey by ox-team. On the way they met about four hundred Indians, who stole some of their provisions and threatened trouble, but finally left them without an attack. They reached Pueblo, then a small Mexican town, about June 1, 1859, then came up through the Fountain Valley, followed the Jimmy camp trail to Russellville (where the first gold was discovered on Cherry Creek), proceeded to Auraria (Denver), then to Gregory Gulch and down Guy Hill to the creek. Mr. Love secured work at the Bob Tail mine, then, with two others, secured a claim at the mouth of Spring Gulch, and sawing some lumber, made sluice boxes, eight feet in length. Afterward he bought more lumber and cut twenty-four feet lengths. At the time of the Terryal excitement, one of his party went there, and later was joined by the others, but their work did not prove profitable. Returning to Spring Gulch, they found their claim jumped. He then went to Georgetown, where he assisted in building the first cabin. He and a partner had claim No. 7, adjoining the Griffith lode, but he was unable to locate the lode, so returned to Black Hawk, where he engaged in mining until 1864. He then came to Colorado City. For two years he engaged in ranching on Bear Creek, after which he became interested in freighting, and then became a pioneer miner at Ouray, Silverton and Lake City.

Early in the spring of 1878 Mr. Love went to Leadville, where he and his brother, Dr. R. F. Love, located the Climax, sinking two shafts of one hundred and eighty and one hundred and ninety-two feet respectively. This claim, unfortunately, he sold before its full value was realized. He was also interested in other claims. In 1883 he relinquished his mining interests and returned to Colorado City. Soon he and a partner bought three hundred and twenty acres adjoining the city, and platted Love & Quimby's addition of eighty acres, which they improved and sold. He built at the corner of Tenth street and Colorado avenue, and owns other property here. The site occupied by the Philadelphia and Colorado Smelting plant was furnished by him. His real-estate interests take much of his time, but he still gives some attention to mining. He assisted in organizing the Colorado City and

Manitou Mining Company, of which he was a director from its inception and whose property was largely located through his efforts. Among his claims are the Iron King, Red Rock, Genoa, Frank Lee, Little Allie, Maggie, Good Luck, Tom Patterson, M. W. S., all of which he located except the Iron King, Red Rock and M. W. S., and he is also interested in the Good Thunder mine at Aspen.

In politics Mr. Love is a silver Republican. For some years he was president of the school board, and for several terms he served as a member of the council of Colorado City. In religion he is an attendant upon the Methodist Episcopal Church. The El Paso County Pioneers' Society numbers him among its prominent members. He was married in Pueblo to Miss Sarah MacFarland, who was born in Jay, Essex County, N. Y., and came to Colorado in January, 1872. They are the parents of two daughters, Mary M., a graduate of Wesleyan University in Nebraska, and Allie Maude, who was educated in Colorado College. Mrs. Love is a daughter of Michael and Margaret (Quinn) MacFarland, natives of the north of Ireland, and for many years residents of New York, where they died. Her father was a soldier in the war of 1812. In his family there were six children, of whom three sons and Mrs. Love now survive.

HON. J. MARTIN WETZEL, county judge of Conejos County, came to Alamosa in May, 1881, and formed a connection with Judge C. D. Hayt, with whom he remained for two years. He then opened a real-estate, collection and law office, in which lines, as well as in mining, he has since continued. Active in the Republican party, he has identified himself intimately with local affairs during the entire period of his residence in Alamosa. For a number of years he served as justice of the peace and magistrate. In 1895 he was elected county judge, and this office he has since filled with efficiency and intelligence. The cause of education has in him a firm friend, for, from his own experience, he realizes its benefits. As secretary of the school board, which position he has held for eight years, he has been instrumental in promoting the welfare of the local schools.

A son of John and Susan A. (Shafer) Wetzel, the subject of this sketch was born in Perry County, Pa., in 1840. In 1852 he accompanied his parents to Ohio, and from there went with them to Iowa, where his father died at the age of sixty-one; he had followed farming and was also a skilled mechanic. The widowed mother is now living in Iowa, and is eighty-eight years of age. Our subject is the third of eight children. He spent his youth principally in Ohio and Iowa. In 1862 he crossed the plains with an ox-team, going to the Powder River in Oregon, and from there to Idaho in the fall of the same year. Becoming interested in mining and the stock business, he remained there until the summer of 1866. He then went to Helena, Mont., and opened a mercantile store, but in the fall of 1867 removed to Fort Benton, Mont., and engaged in merchandising. In the fall of 1868 he was elected county judge of Choteau County, which office he filled for one term. From there he went to Butte City and engaged in the drug business until 1880, at the same time buying and selling real estate, platting additions to the city, and carrying on a mercantile trade.

After a visit in the east in 1880, Judge Wetzel came to Alamosa, Colo., in May, 1881, hoping that the healthful climate might be of benefit to his family. He was married in 1876 to Mary E., daughter of Burton R. Ham, of Kansas City, Mo. Three children were born to their union: Hattie A., who is the wife of W. W. Blake; Budd O. and Ella Agnes. He has always been a public-spirited and progressive citizen, one whose desire is to advance the resources and prosperity of his community. Personally, he has always been a student, and after coming west into the mountain districts he gained a thorough knowledge of German, which he found would be of benefit to him in his work. Fraternally he is connected with Alamosa Lodge No. 96, K.P., and Sierra Blanca Lodge No. 21, Uniform Rank, K.P.

GEORGE JACKSON, of Pueblo, was born and reared in Canada, and received his education in the schools of that country. At an early age he went to sea with his father, who was a sea captain during the most of his active life. For a number of years he led the adventurous life of a sailor, after which he went to New York and secured employment in that city. In 1879 he came west to Colorado and for a time made Central City and Denver his headquarters.

In 1886 he came to Pueblo, where he opened a cigar and liquor store in the old Pueblo hotel, but later moved to Main street, where he now has a branch house. He carries on a wholesale

business at No. 317 South Union avenue, where he has a large business, giving employment to eleven hands. He represents the American Brewery Company, of St. Louis, also Coors' Golden Brewery, of Golden, Colo., and acts as agent for other large wholesale firms of the country. Since coming to Pueblo he married Miss Anna Sutton, of this city.

Politically he is a Democrat, and on that ticket he was elected alderman in Bessemer, now a part of Pueblo. Fraternally he is connected with the Elks, Red Men and Masons. Associated with him in business, as manager, is his brother, Harry B., who spent some time at sea in boyhood, later resided in Boston and New York, and came west in 1890, since which time he has made Pueblo his home.

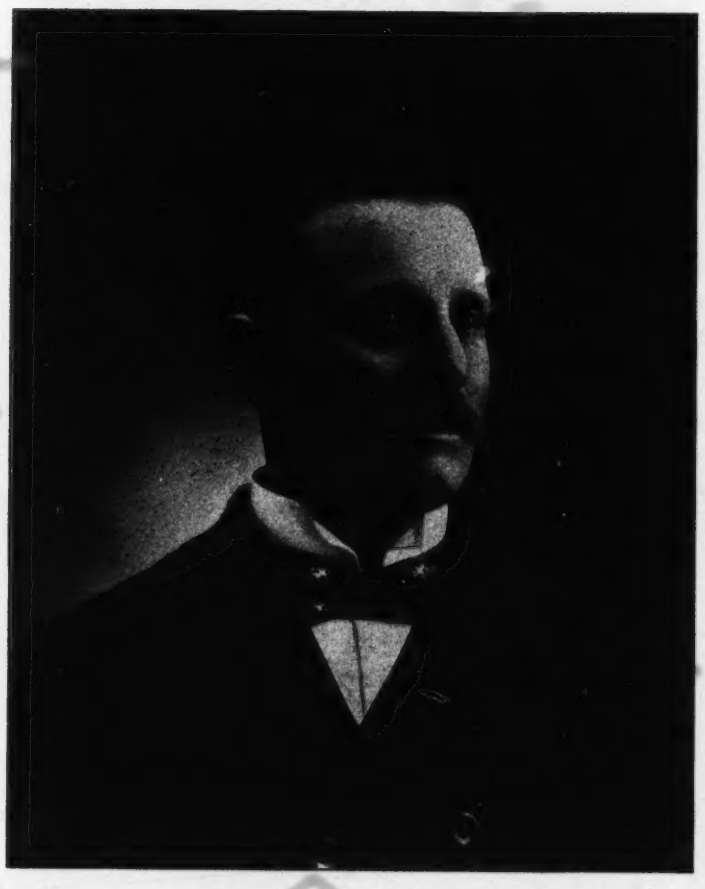
GEORGE LANNON, proprietor of the Pueblo foundry, machine shop and boiler works, is at the head of one of the leading industries of Pueblo and one that is also among the largest of its kind in the state of Colorado. The plant is located at the foot of Santa Fe avenue and comprises a number of large buildings, among them the foundry, pattern shop, forge, machine shop and boiler shop. Among the products of the foundry are ten-ton castings. A number of pumping engines have been manufactured here. The products of the factory are sold throughout the entire western country and in Old Mexico, and are considered equal and even superior to the best manufactures of a similar kind in the east.

The subject of this sketch, to whose energy and determination the success of the works is due, was born in New Hartford, N. Y., in June, 1844, a son of John and Rebecca (Johnson) Lannon. His father, who was a native of Pittsburg, Pa., was for years employed as foreman in a cotton factory in the east, but is now making his home with our subject. He married Miss Johnson, who was born in New Hartford, N. Y., and died in Troy, that state. Her father, Rev. John Johnson, came from the North of Ireland to New York state, where he held pastorates in Baptist churches until his death. John and Rebecca Lannon were the parents of five sons and one daughter who attained years of maturity, and those now living reside in Pueblo. The sons are George, John M., F. P. (an alderman), and Charles A., who is foreman and machinist with his brother.

At Schuylerville, Saratoga County, N. Y., the subject of this sketch served an apprenticeship to the machinist's trade, which he afterwards followed in different states, and in Cuba from 1867 to 1869, his special work being the putting up of machinery on plantations. In 1875 he went to Clinton, Iowa, in the employ of the Northwestern Railroad. In 1880 he came to Pueblo, and bought the old foundry, which he enlarged materially, and here he started in the general foundry and machine business, making a specialty of smelter and mining machinery, and castings for the Denver & Rio Grande, and the Denver, Rio Grande & Western roads. He is a very efficient and capable business man, and the success of these works is due entirely to his intelligence and business judgment. He has little time for public affairs, and, aside from voting the Republican ticket, does not take any part in politics. Socially he holds membership in the Minnequa Club. He was united in marriage, in Pueblo, with Miss Mary A. Robinson, who was born in North Adams, Mass., but has resided in this city since girlhood.

CARLETON M. MC GUIRE, M. D., a leading physician of Walsenburg, has a large private practice, in addition to which he is local surgeon for the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, the Victor Coal and Coke Company, and the Sunshine Fuel Company, and is also county physician and member of the board of the United States pension examiners for Huerfano County. Interested in every organization for the advancement of the medical science, he has identified himself with the American Medical Society and the International Association of Railway Surgeons.

The son of Josiah and Elizabeth J. (Axley) McGuire, of Iowa, the subject of this article was born in Lewisburg, that state, in 1863. He received his literary education in the public schools and an academy and university. The study of medicine he began in his native town and later entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, from which he graduated in 1891. Returning to Iowa, he opened an office in Seymour, and engaged in practice there for three years. From that place, in 1894, he came to Walsenburg, where he has since built up a valuable practice and established a reputation as a skillful and successful physician. As his assistant in all of his professional work he has his wife, who is a woman of more than ordinary talent and herself a successful physician.



GEORGE L. WALKER.

She took up the study of medicine in Iowa, and afterward carried on the regular study of the Woman's Medical College of Chicago, from which she graduated in 1891, five years after her marriage. She was in maidenhood Eva M. Caldwell, and is a daughter of James and Mariam (Downs) Caldwell, of Iowa. Both husband and wife are devoted to the medical science, and by study and examination of all improvements in therapeutics, have kept thoroughly abreast of the times in every respect.

Fraternally our subject is connected with Huerfano Lodge of Masons, Walsenburg Chapter, R. A. M., and Oriental Commandery No. 18, K. T. He and his wife are actively identified (the latter Worthy Matron) with Naomi Chapter of the Eastern Star and have passed the various chairs. He is also a member of the Woodmen of the World. An advocate of Republican principles, he has stood by his party, voting the ticket in every local, state and national election. Such plans as he believes will conduce to the prosperity of his town and the welfare of the people, receive his cordial assistance, and he has shown himself to be a progressive, public-spirited citizen and a valuable acquisition to the professional fraternity of Huerfano County.

GEORGE L. WALKER. South of the beautiful divide pines, about fourteen miles northeast of Colorado Springs, lies the ranch of which Mr. Walker is the manager. Its location, according to survey, is section 26, township 38, range 65 west, in El Paso County. The passer-by is attracted by the beauty of the location. Twelve miles away are the Rocky Mountains, which tower upward toward the sky, with Pike's Peak, the highest of all the ranges, overlooking the others, as a mother her children. The majesty of the view is uplifting, and those who view the scene with an artist's eye are charmed and awed by its grandeur.

Near Troy, Lincoln County, Mo., December 8, 1855, our subject was born to Daniel H. and Palmyra (Craig) Walker. When he was about two years of age his father died, leaving him, the third, among four children. His mother married again, and he was six when she moved to Calhoun County, Ill., where he remained with her until he was about fifteen. On beginning in life for himself he worked by the month on a farm. For five years he was employed as a farm hand, being in Missouri during part of that time. In 1876 he came to Colorado, where he worked in sawmills in different parts of the state for five years. When he came to this state he had about $125 that he had saved, and during the five ensuing years he laid up about $800.

Returning to Illinois in 1881 Mr. Walker spent nine months there. In 1882 he came back to Colorado and began to deal in horses, buying and selling in Colorado Springs. In this business he continued for six years, and with the money thus gained he made investments in property in Colorado Springs. January 30, 1889, in that city, he married Mrs. Ruby (Boulware) Jennings, who was born in Virginia, a daughter of Thomas H. and Jane Boulware. One year after his marriage Mr. Walker removed to his present home, where he has leased eighteen hundred acres. The beauty of the location of his home and its attractiveness for visitors led him in 1891 to open a boarding house, which he has since conducted, and he has gained a wide reputation for the excellent care given boarders. In politics he has always been a Democrat, in which faith he was reared. He is interested in educational matters, and has served as a member of the school board. Fraternally he is connected, as a charter member, with the Knights of Pythias, at Falcon.

CHARLES J. HALLETT, county coroner of El Paso County, is a member of a family whose first representatives in America, two brothers, came from Barnstable, England, in 1637, and settled, one on Long Island, and the other, Andrew, in Massachusetts. He is a son of Henry Watson and Antoinette L. (Webster) Hallett, the latter a daughter of Sheldon Webster, a lineal descendant of Daniel Webster. Of the father mention is made on another page. Our subject was born in Springfield, Mass., July 30, 1862. In 1880 he came to Colorado Springs and began in the undertaking business with his father and uncle, continuing with them until 1882. He then formed the Leadville Undertaking Company and opened an undertaking business in Leadville, where he remained until 1884. Then, for two years, he was with H. W. Hallett & Co., in Kansas City, Mo., after which he was with the Grand Valley Ranch and Cattle Company in Garfield County and also engaged in the stock business for himself.

In March, 1892, Mr. Hallett located the Hallett mine and organized the Hallett & Hamburg

Gold Mining Company, of which he was president from the start, and which was organized with a capital stock of $200,000. The company owns two claims on Battle Mountain and was incorporated in 1895. In 1893 he again embarked in the undertaking business, this time opening a store in Cripple Creek, under the firm title of Hallett & Baker. In the summer of 1898 he disposed of that business and returned to Colorado Springs. In the fall of 1897 he was nominated, on the fusion ticket, for county coroner and was elected, taking office January 1, 1898. Politically a silver Republican, he has served as a member of the county committee and the executive committee of the same. He is a man of great business energy, and while in Cripple Creek assisted in improving the town by building up a fine business property.

Fraternally Mr. Hallett is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in Cripple Creek and the Knights of Pythias in Kansas City. In religion he is connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church. November 24, 1897, in Cripple Creek, he married Miss Martha Scott Miles, a niece of Gen. Nelson Miles, U. S. A. She was born in Tyrone, Pa., and is a daughter of Caleb Henry Miles, of Pennsylvania.

EMMIT I. THOMPSON, county superintendent of schools of Lincoln County, is one of the popular officials of the county. The efficient manner in which he has promoted the educational interests and advanced the welfare of the schools here has won for him the regard of all. He is a young man, and is therefore well posted concerning the latest and most approved methods of teaching, while at the same time he has the advantage gained by a study of the methods employed by teachers in former generations. He came to Lincoln County in 1895, immediately after graduating, and has since been engaged either as teacher or officer, his work in both lines having been satisfactory.

Near Geneseo, Henry County, Ill., the subject of this sketch was born in 1874. His father, Henry L. Thompson, was a native of New York state and in early life removed to Illinois, where he followed the carpenter's trade, in connection with farm pursuits. He is now engaged in the management of a stock farm in South Dakota. Politically he favors the Republican party, and in religion is a Congregationalist. His wife was Kate, daughter of E. K. Decker, owner of a large farm in Hancock County, Ill., where she was born. Our subject has three brothers and one sister, namely: Charles H., who is employed as express messenger on the Rock Island Railroad at Pueblo, Colo.; Nellie C., a school teacher in South Dakota; George W., a stockman in Fremont County, Colo.; and Milo E., who is with his parents.

In the schools of Henry County, Ill., our subject acquired his primary education. He accompanied his parents to South Dakota, and for a time was a pupil in the public schools there. Later he was a student in Cotner University, at Lincoln, Neb., and finally graduated from the Bennett Academy, southeast of Lincoln, in 1895. His education had been most thorough, and since his graduation he has added thereto by a thoughtful study of current events. On coming to Lincoln County he secured a position as teacher. In the fall of 1897 he was elected to his present position as county superintendent. He is interested in public affairs and always advocates Republican principles. In religion he is a member of the Christian Church, which his wife also attends.

The marriage of Mr. Thompson took place in 1897 and united him with Clara Belle Field, who was born in Papillion, Neb., and received an excellent education in that city. She is a daughter of Thomas W. Field, formerly a farmer in Nebraska, but now deceased. The family of which she is a member consists of three sons and four daughters. Joseph O., the eldest of these, is a printer in Brokenbow, Neb.; Charles J. is employed by the Rock Island Railroad Company; Thomas W. lives in Omaha, Neb.; Eliza J. is the wife of William Calloway, of Papillion, Neb.; Mary Ann married Martin Boaz, and resides at Fort Scott, Kan.; and Hannah Maria is the wife of James Pfaffly, of Berthune, Colo.

OLIVER JACOBS, a prominent ranchman of Pueblo County, came to Colorado in the spring of 1860 and shortly afterward settled on the ranch where he has since made his home. The property lies near Nyburg, on the north side of the Arkansas River, along the line of the Missouri Pacific and Santa Fe Railroads. Upon the land may be seen large numbers of cattle and horses, for Mr. Jacobs has made a specialty of stock-raising. There are also fruit orchards in good bearing condition and the usual ranch buildings, all of which improvements he has made personally.

In common with other pioneers of Colorado Mr. Jacobs suffered the hardships and privations incident to frontier life. He belongs to the large class which came from the east to Colorado in early days and assisted in developing the resources which nature had bestowed upon it. Comforts there were none, and even the very necessities of existence it was difficult to obtain. To add to the sufferings of the pioneers the Indians were troublesome, and Mr. Jacobs, among others, was obliged to fortify himself against them. Little by little improvements were made, new settlers arrived, the Indians retreated to more westernly haunts, and finally, in 1870, the Santa Fe road was completed through this country, thus forming a connecting link with other sections of country, and from that time onward progress was steady.

The father of our subject was Jacob Jacobs, who was born in Pennsylvania, a descendant of an old family in that state. His life was devoted to farming and the lumber business, in which he continued until he died at fifty years of age. He married Nancy Baker, who was born in Pennsylvania and died there at forty-five years of age. They were the parents of eight sons and six daughters, but Oliver alone survives. He was born in Franklin, Venango County, Pa., January 10, 1835, and at thirteen years of age he went to Illinois, where for five years he engaged in farming. He then spent one summer in Minnesota, from which state he returned to Illinois, thence went to Kansas, and in the spring of 1860 came to Colorado, where he has since resided. For thirty years (for he has never married) he made his home with the family of Senator Chilcott, who was his warm personal friend. While he has never taken an active part in politics he is a firm friend of the Republican party and always votes for its men and measures.

HON. CLARENCE CLARK HAMLIN, ex-state senator of Wyoming and now engaged in the practice of law in Colorado Springs, as a member of the firm of Gunnell & Hamlin, was born in Manchester, Iowa, January 7, 1868, a son of Henry F. and Harriet (Clark) Hamlin. His paternal grandfather, Fayette B. Hamlin, who was a member of an old Pennsylvania family and was born in that state, removed to Belvidere, Ill., where he was engaged in the practice of law; his last days, however, were spent in Iowa. The maternal grandfather of our subject was Oratio D. Clark, a native of New York state and a blacksmith by trade. He removed to Iowa and became a farmer and blacksmith at Belvidere, but afterward went to Iowa, where he resided upon a farm. He was a descendant of an old family of New England, some of whose representatives participated in the Revolution.

Henry F. Hamlin, who was born in Southport, Pa., grew to manhood in Illinois, and engaged in the mercantile business at Manchester, Iowa, where he is still living. His wife died in Iowa. They were the parents of three children, one of whom is deceased. Their son, Charles F., is register of the United States land office at Gunnison, Colo. Our subject attended the Manchester public school when a boy. In 1885 he went to Des Moines, Iowa, and engaged in business there for a time, but afterward took up the study of law. In 1888, going to Evanston, Wyo., he continued his studies under his uncle, now United States senator, C. D. Clark. In 1890 he graduated from the law department of the University of Iowa at Iowa City, receiving the degree of LL. B. He at once opened an office at Rock Springs, Wyo., and began the practice of law.

On the Republican ticket, in 1892, Mr. Hamlin was nominated for state senator from Sweetwater County. He was elected by a fair majority and served in the session of 1893, where he was chairman of the judiciary committee. In 1894 he was again elected to the senate and served as a member of the third session, where he was chairman of the judiciary committee. From the governor he received an appointment to revise the laws of the state and with the commission of which he was a member, rendered satisfactory work, completing the duty assigned them. While in the senate he supported United States Senators Clark and Warren. Resigning his seat in the senate in 1896, he formed his present partnership and entered upon the practice of law in Colorado Springs. He is a member of the State Bar Association, and socially is identified with the El Paso and Country Clubs. He was made a Mason in the blue lodge at Rock Springs, and afterward became a member of the chapter and commandery at Green River. In politics he has from boyhood been a firm, pronounced Republican. In 1896 he was elected a delegate to the national convention at St. Louis. He gives his aid to all public measures having for their object the promotion of the welfare of the people. He

keeps pace with the current history of the world, and has strong feeling upon public questions, especially such as affect the future progress of our country. In November, 1898, he married Miss Seddie, daughter of Judge A. T. Gunnell, his law partner.

DRYDEN JOHNSON, M. D., residing at Antonito, Conejos County, came to this village in 1881 to accept the position of division surgeon for the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad at this point, and at the same time he entered upon the general practice of his profession, which he has since conducted successfully. He is now local surgeon for the railroad, which position he has filled for years. As a member of the Colorado Medical Society he takes a warm interest in all matters pertaining to professional work throughout the state.

Dr. Johnson was born in Montgomery County, Tenn., in 1850, a son of Rev. A. L. and Susan (Dryden) Johnson. His father, now living in Fort Worth, Tex., has been a minister in the Christian Church for more than fifty years, his pastorates having been in different parts of the south, principally in Tennessee, Kentucky and Texas. By his marriage to Miss Dryden, a native of Christian County, Ky., he had six children, namely: Dryden; Frank M., who is a professor in the University of Nebraska; Robert G., an attorney of Fort Worth, Tex.; Maude, widow of William Henry, of Hopkinsville, Ky.; Elizabeth and Lena.

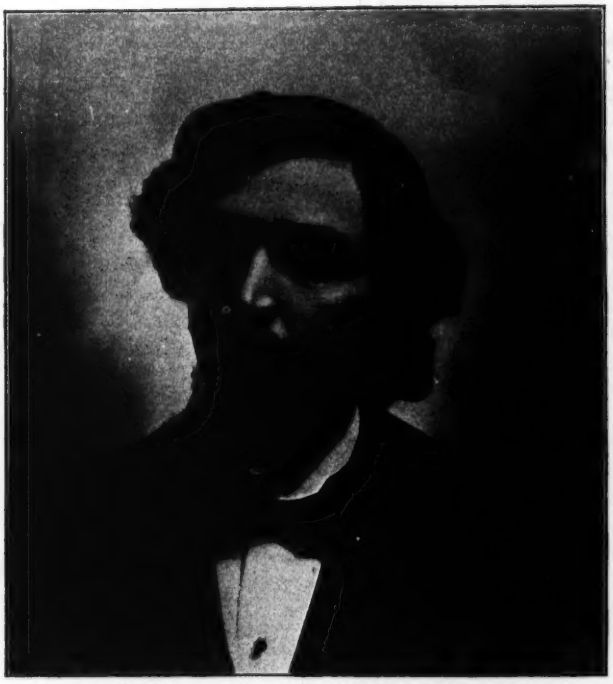
Reared in northern Tennessee and Kentucky, the education of our subject was mainly obtained in his father's private school and the University of Kentucky. In 1878 he graduated in medicine from the University of the City of New York, after which he spent a year as interne in Bellevue Hospital. October 1, 1879, found him in Denver, Colo., where he practiced for eighteen months; from that city he came to Antonito, one year after the town had been started. He has made medicine his life study and has attained a fair degree of success in his chosen profession. In 1887 he was united in marriage with Miss Minnie Richerson, of Franklin County, Va.

As a local leader of the Democracy Dr. Johnson is well known. During the campaign of 1884 he served as chairman of the Democratic county central committee. In the fall of 1897 he was elected coroner of Conejos County, which position he has since filled satisfactorily. In local affairs he has been active and has given his support to measures for the benefit of the people. He is identified with the Masonic fraternity and is a member of its blue lodge.

GEORGE HAMMOND. As a representative business man of Rocky Ford, Mr. Hammond is well known throughout Otero County He is the proprietor of a store, in which he carries a full line of grain and alfalfa seed, and in addition to this business he is an extensive dealer in live stock. Interested in real estate, he has a business house which he rents. As a business man he has been proved to be energetic, capable and efficient, and the prosperity he has gained is the result of these qualities, backed by sound judgment.

In Columbia County, Wis., Mr. Hammond was born August 26, 1852, and there he was reared upon a farm, receiving such advantages as the neighboring schools offered. When he was twenty years of age, in 1872, he came to Colorado. His first location was Central City, where he engaged in mining. Afterward he remained at Georgetown until 1877, and then went to Leadville. He was in the latter camp at the time of its great "boom," when, lured thither by the discovery of gold in large quantities, thousands flocked to the camp. He met with success in his mining ventures there.

Leaving Leadville in 1880, Mr. Hammond went to Elk Mountains, where he spent three years in the mines. Afterward he engaged in prospecting in the Ouray country, thence went to the Ute reservation in Delta, being there when the Indians were removed. He engaged in the livery business at that point, but after one year left Delta and went to Salida. After one and one-half years spent in the meat business in Salida, he returned to Delta and began in the grain business. This he conducted until he came to Rocky Ford in 1887. His first business venture in this village was as a grocer, and for five years he carried on trade in that line. On selling that business he began to deal in seed and grain, which line of trade he has since carried on successfully. He has given his attention wholly to business matters, and has not been active in politics or public affairs, although he discharges in the fullest manner his duties as a loyal citizen. In the casting of his ballot he favors Republican principles.



E. F. Eldridge M. D.

EDWARD F. ELDRIDGE, M. D., who has resided in Grand Junction since 1890, has built up an extensive practice in that city, giving especial attention to surgery. His office is provided with laboratory, consulting and operating rooms, and with every modern equipment of the medical profession. In the science to which much of his active life has been devoted he has gained a success that is complete and gratifying, and speaks much for his ability and perseverance.

A son of William F. and Vesta (Ketchum) Eldridge, the subject of this article was born in Ketchumville, Tioga County, N. Y., December 28, 1855. He was educated in the Weston (Mass.) high school and the New York State Normal at Cortland. Under Albert E. Miller, M. D., he began the study of medicine in Boston, Mass., in 1876, and afterward attended Dartmouth Medical College, from which he graduated November 15, 1881. Opening an office in Hanover street, Boston, Mass., he remained there for two years, after which he spent seven years in New London, Wis. Loss of health compelled him to leave his home in the east, where he had built up a large practice and made many warm friends. Seeking the genial climate of Colorado, he came to Grand Junction, and, as soon as able, he began to practice his profession, which, with restored health, has shown a constant increase until now his time and strength are often taxed to their utmost in attending to his practice.

In 1887 Dr. Eldridge was secretary and treasurer of the Northwestern Wisconsin Medical Association, to which he still belongs. In 1888 he was city physician of New London; surgeon for the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad, 1889; and surgeon for the Green Bay, Winona & Minnesota Railway, 1888-89. During his residence in New London he was alderman in 1885 and 1886 and mayor in 1888. He served as delegate from the Wisconsin State Medical Society to the Ninth International Medical Congress, at Washington, D. C., in 1887; also as delegate from the Wisconsin State Medical Society and the American Medical Association to the Tenth International Medical Congress, at Berlin, Germany, in 1890. He is connected both with the American Medical Association and the American Public Health Association. An article on the "Use of Water in the Treatment of Renal and Hepatic Diseases," read before the Northwestern Medical Association, January 10, 1888, was printed in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, February 25, 1888, and afterward appeared in the *Medical Science*, eliciting very favorable comments from the medical fraternity generally. His professional knowledge has been enlarged by a study of methods employed in hospitals in Holland, Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, France and England, through all of which countries he has traveled extensively.

June 1, 1882, Dr. Eldridge married Miss Jennie E. McClary, of Syracuse, N. Y. They have two daughters and one son: Mary C., Jennie E. and Edward F., the two latter being twins. Mrs. Eldridge is a daughter of George H. and Lucy A. (Benton) McClary, of Syracuse, her father being descended from a long line of Scotch ancestry. Fraternally the doctor is a prominent Mason, having attained the rank of Knight Templar, and is also a Shriner, being a member of El Jebel Temple, Denver. He is past Eminent Commander of Temple Commandery.

Recreation is a necessity with all active minds. The doctor has found his greatest recreation in literature. Not only has he been a wide and thoughtful reader, but he has written much that is choice and interesting. He might well be called the "poet laureate" of Colorado, for he has chronicled in verse many of the incidents in the history of the state and has become well known among its people. A number of his poems have been set to music, in which form they have gained added prominence. In 1898 he published, in attractive booklet form, for distribution among his friends, two poems, one of which, "The Doctor's Reverie," was a chapter of his own life; while the other, "Alkazar, the Moorish Alchemist," depicted a Spanish romance of the sixteenth century. A volume entitled "Songs from the Rockies," containing about one hundred poems from his pen, is now almost ready for the press. He is also completing a novel, the title of which is the "Sinbad Mines, A Tale of the Rockies," upon which he has spent the greater part of six years. One of his poems, "Colorado," is so appropriate to the present work that we insert it herewith in full:

Colorado, the Gem of the Rockies,
In its setting of silver and gold;
The home of both winter and summer,
And climates from torrid to cold.
With mountains, and valleys, and rivers,
And mines of most fabulous wealth;
With sunshine and soft, balmy breezes
Which bring a perfection of health.

Thy mountains—the dream of the miner,
In their ledges are treasures untold,
Rare gems, for the decking of beauty,
Great veins of bright silver and gold;
The birthplace of pure crystal fountains
Which sing as they dance on their way,
The wild notes of Nature's own music,
As with the soft breezes they play.

Thy valleys are like unto Eden,
Fair flowers and orchards abound,
And fruits, all the rarest in flavor,
Are bending their boughs to the ground.
Where beautiful homes deck the landscape,
And great busy cities have grown—
On the site of the Indian's wigwam,
Which he left with a sad, weary moan.

Where all are contented and happy
And each finds the task to his taste,
Where labor is richly requited—
Whate'er be the calling that's traced.
Where he who is heart-sick and weary
And nearly cast down with despair,
May come, and soon win a fortune,
As well as the rich millionaire.

For the wealth locked up in the mountains
And hid in our most fertile soil,
Is the prize of him who may win it
By diligent, pains-taking toil;
As Nature is wonderfully lavish
In all that pertains to her wealth,
Where homes may be had for the asking,
And sickness gives place to good health.

But e'en should he fail to gain riches
There are yet many pleasures in life—
Among the wild beauties of Nature—
Away from all harassing strife.
Where the eye may feast upon pictures
Which outrival the old masters' skill;
And the ear is filled with soft music—
Of birds, and the wild mountain rill.

Where Nature is fresh from its Maker
And grand in its beauty, sublime;
Where God is as near to His children
As He was in the far olden time.
Where His glory is seen in the heavens,
And His love in the valley below;
His beauty in sunshine and shower,
And His care in the breezes which blow.

Grand Junction, Colo., January 29th, 1895.

HENRY HUNTER, a successful practicing attorney of Walsenburg, and a resident of this city since February, 1893, was born in Bond County, Ill., June 2, 1864, a son of David F. and Nancy I. (Plant) Hunter. His paternal grandfather, James Hunter, who was a native of the Carolinas, removed from there to eastern Tennessee, and thence went to Illinois in 1825, becoming a pioneer of Bond County. He and his wife were the first to associate with the Cumberland Presbyterian denomination in Illinois, and through their efforts was organized Mount Gilead Church, two miles west of Greenville. His wife's father, Samuel McAdow, was a native of Scotland, and on emigrating to the United States settled in Dixon County, Tenn. He was one of the three men who seceded from the old Presbyterian Church and at his house the Cumberland Presbyterian denomination was founded.

At the age of seventeen David F. Hunter began to teach school, which occupation he followed for fifteen years. Afterward he engaged in the mercantile business at Van Burensburg, Ill., for one year, later being similarly engaged at Ramsey, Ill., for six years. In 1872 he came to Colorado, settling at Denver, where he engaged in the hay and grain business, but in April of the following year he moved to Pueblo. Later he settled in the Greenhorn district, at what is now known as Rye, and here he still resides, engaged in farming and stock-raising. While he always maintained an interest in public affairs, he has never been an office seeker. In 1861 he was a delegate to the convention that nominated George B. McClelland for president.

When our subject was a boy of eight years he was brought to Colorado, and here he has since resided. When his father bought a ranch he began to help him in its supervision, and until he was twenty-two years of age much of his time was spent in the saddle. Afterward he assisted in carrying the mail from Pueblo to Rye. Three years later he entered the law office of L. B. Gibson, of Pueblo, where he continued to study until he was admitted to the Colorado bar, August 28, 1890. The same year he opened an office in Pueblo, but soon removed to Walsenburg, where he now resides. He has been the Democratic candidate for the legislature and succeeded in polling a larger vote for his party than usual. For two years he held the position of city attorney, and also served as deputy district attorney for the third judicial district for three years. In April, 1898, he was again chosen to serve in the latter position, which he later resigned.

Since the construction of the Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf Railroad to Walsenburg, Mr. Hunter has been local attorney for the road. In municipal affairs he takes an active part, upholding all measures that will benefit the town and promote the prosperity of the people. Fraternally he is connected with the Ancient Order

Foresters of America, the Woodmen of the World, and Diamond Lodge No. 49, K. P., in which he is past chancellor, and has served as a delegate to the grand lodge. January 23, 1895, he married Minnie, daughter of H. G. Wycoff, of Walsenburg. They have two children, Charles H. and Thomas W.

JOHN C. SUMMERS, who has carried on a large business as a cement sidewalk contractor in Pueblo since 1888, was born in Shelby County, Ohio, August 23, 1834, a son of John and Elizabeth (Smith) Summers. His father, who was born, reared and married in Lancaster County, Pa., moved to Shelby County, Ohio, in 1828, when that country was new and its nearest supply town was Dayton. Establishing his home on a raw tract of land, he improved a farm. In 1841 he sold out and removed to Indiana, settling in Dekalb County, where he spent the remainder of his life. During the war of 1812 he volunteered in the service, and our subject has in his possession the powder horn used while in service. When news reached him of the threatened attack on Baltimore he was plowing in the field, but he left his team and plow there and hastened to join the men marching to aid in the defense of the city. He remained for some months at the front, being discharged when the war closed. A Democrat in politics, he served as justice of the peace and might have had other offices had he so desired. He was interested in church work and contributed toward religious enterprises. His death occurred July 3, 1873, at eighty years of age.

The grandfather of our subject, George Summers, was born in Lancaster County, Pa., and in an early day settled in Indiana, but later removed to Ohio, where he died (in Shelby County) at the age of seventy. He had served in the Revolutionary war. One of his brothers, Elisha, who was a chaplain in the colonial army, afterward settled in Kentucky, where he was prominent in the Baptist ministry; during the war of 1812 he again entered the service of his country. The great-grandfather of our subject, Henry Summers, was born on the James River in Virginia, and when young accompanied his parents to Philadelphia, Pa., where he became a wealthy shipping merchant. During the Revolution he entered the army and, under General Washington, experienced all the horrors of a winter at Valley Forge. His father, Capt. George Summers, who was a native of England, came to America under King George, and received from him a grant of land on the James River in Virginia. With him came his brother, Luther. At a later date he sailed the first American man-of-war ever on the Pacific waters.

The maternal grandfather of our subject, Robert Smith, came to America from Scotland and died at seventy-nine years of age. His daughter, Mrs. Summers, was born in Pennsylvania, and died in Indiana at seventy-nine years of age. She was a faithful member of the Presbyterian Church. Of her eight children, all but one are still living. Our subject received a common-school education. When fifteen years of age he began to learn the carpenter's trade in northern Indiana, where he remained for two years at his chosen occupation. In 1854 he went to California, via the ocean route, and engaged in mining and prospecting and afterwards was in the British possessions for some years, but in 1859 turned his attention to the raising of vegetables, in which he engaged for five years. On selling out that business he went to Idaho, and afterward engaged in freighting from Walla Walla on the Columbia River in Washington Territory to Boise Basin, four hundred miles away. During the year that he continued freighting he was in constant danger from the Indians. Finally, from San Francisco, he took passage for home, via the Panama route. In 1864 he resumed the work of a farmer, stockman and real-estate dealer, making his home with his parents in Indiana until they died.

In February, 1881, Mr. Summers went to Arizona and Old Mexico on a prospecting tour, looking for a cattle country. During the same year he located in Pueblo, where he worked at his trade. Returning to California in 1884, he remained one year, prospecting and putting up machinery for mines. Again, in 1866, he went to California, where he erected two hydraulic plants for mines. In 1887 he went to Los Angeles, where he became a contractor for cement sidewalks. On account of his family's health, in 1888 he thought it best to return to Pueblo, and here he has since engaged in contracting.

During his long life on the plains Mr. Summers became well acquainted with Captain Jack, of the Modoc Indians, also many of the famous scouts of early days. He had many exciting experiences with the Indians and more than once his life was in danger at their hands. At one

time Scar-faced Charley, a bad Indian, came very near killing him, but he escaped, almost miraculously. In spite of his active life, with all its hardships and exposures, he is still in the enjoyment of health, and can do as much in a day as most men. In politics he has always been loyal to the Democratic party, and fraternally he is connected with the Masons. January 10, 1869, Mr. Summers married Matilda A. Fair, of Dekalb County, Ind. They have three sons: James Ellis, a railroad man now employed on the Santa Fe; Alies Treat, who is a member of the engineering corps of the Second Colorado Regiment, now in Honolulu; and Jesse B., a machinist, with the Iron city shops of Pueblo. Mrs. Summers is a member of the Presbyterian Church and a contributor to its works.

JEROME E. HARRINGTON, deceased, formerly one of the leading ranchmen and cattle-raisers of Park County, was born in Niagara County, N. Y., August 15, 1835, a son of Daniel and Martha (Honeywell) Harrington. He was one of seven children, three of whom survive, viz.: R. M., a ranchman of Nebraska; Andrew J., proprietor of a hotel in Canada; and Mrs. Baker, of Albion, N.Y. The father was born and reared in Boston, Mass., and at the age of fifteen years began to earn his own way in the world. Going to Canada with others he settled with them on the banks of the Ottawa River, and there engaged in the lumbering business. On the outbreak of the war of 1812, his sympathy with his home country caused him to get into trouble with the government and he was thrown into jail and his goods confiscated. Making his escape he went to Shelby, N. Y., where he secured work in a flouring mill. Thence he went to Somerset, Niagara County, N. Y., and settled on a tract of unimproved land, where he set himself to the task of clearing from the wild forest a good farm. Under his constant care the place became an improved and valuable one. There he continued to reside until his death.

Shortly after he was sixteen years of age our subject began to support himself. For three years he worked on farms in Michigan and New York. With his accumulated earnings he returned home, gave the money to his father and entered high school to finish his education. When twenty-one years of age he went back to Michigan and resumed farm work. In the spring of 1858 he turned his face further westward, and after a season's work in Illinois he drove a team across the plains to Colorado, arriving in Denver June 25, 1859. Going to Mountain City he remained a few days, when he went to Russell Gulch and engaged in mining. The only time he ever worked on a salary since coming to Colorado was for five days at Russell Gulch. In the fall he returned east and spent the winter at Council Bluffs, returning to the mountains in the spring and remaining at Russell Gulch during the summer. The next fall he proceeded to Clear Creek County, and soon afterward placed the first stake in Trail River. With a party of other men he went to North Park and spent the winter engaged in hunting. While there the seven men were snowed in and almost starved to death. Mr. Harrington was the only man in the party able to shoot a deer, and his marksmanship alone saved the little band from starvation. Going back to Russell Gulch the next spring, he afterward sold his claim there and went to the claim on Trail River, where he remained until fall. His next location was on Bear Creek, where he spent the winter hunting, and in the spring took up a ranch of four hundred and eighty acres acquired by purchase.

In 1864 Mr. Harrington purchased the old water mill at Evergreen and embarked in the lumber business, in which he was prosperous. Afterward he built a mill further up the creek, and continued to manufacture lumber for ten years, during which time he hauled lumber to Central City, Georgetown and Denver. He also hauled many loads to Cheyenne when the construction of that city was beginning, and for this he received as high as $120 per thousand feet. In 1876 he sold his Bear Creek ranch and cattle interests and came to Park County, settling seven miles below Hartsel, on the South Platte. Here he took up one hundred and sixty acres of land. Three other parties also entered a homestead for him, making his ranch one of six hundred and forty acres. His business ability enabled him to push forward successfully, where another might have failed. From year to year he added to his possessions until at the time of his death his ranch comprised nearly seven thousand acres, and his cattle ranged over the hills for miles in every direction. With one exception he was the largest rancher and cattleman in Park County.

During his residence in Jefferson County, in 1876, Mr. Harrington was elected county com-

missioner of Jefferson County on the Democratic ticket. After removing to Park County he was frequently tendered the nomination for commissioner, but always declined the honor, preferring to devote himself to his private business affairs. In July, 1873, he was united in marriage with Miss V. A. Spinney, who was born in Maine and came to Colorado in 1871. They were the parents of three children, namely: Jerome E., who assists in the management of the extensive ranch interests; Adelia, who is a student in Colorado College at Colorado Springs; and Ralph, who is attending the high school in Colorado Springs.

Mr. Harrington died at Colorado Springs January 20, 1899, at the age of sixty-three years, five months and five days. His death removed one of the most prominent and successful of the Colorado pioneers of 1859.

JOSEPH PETERSON. It is said that biography yields to no other subject in point of interest and profit, and it is especially interesting to note the progress that has been made along various lines of business by those of foreign birth who have sought homes in America—the readiness with which they adapt themselves to the different methods and customs of America, recognize the advantages offered and utilize the opportunities which the new world affords. Mr. Peterson is a native of Sweden, who has met with well-deserved success on this side of the Atlantic, and is to-day one of the most successful stockmen of Pueblo County, his ranch being near Rye. During a portion of the time he has resided in Pueblo. In 1892 he built a house in the city and lived there for a time to educate his children.

He was born in Halmstead, Sweden, September 29, 1845, and was reared on a farm, his father being an extensive agriculturist of that country. He early became familiar with every department of farm work, and obtained his literary education in the home school. He was twenty-three years of age when he came to the United States, and first located in Elk County, Pa., east of the Allegheny Mountains, where he worked in the lumber woods and in a saw mill until 1873. Having a brother in Holt County, Mo., he decided to come west, and in that year took up his residence upon his present ranch in Pueblo County, Colo. For a short time he conducted a store near his ranch, and was also engaged in the freighting business all over the west for several years, but in 1882 he located permanently upon his ranch and has since given his attention wholly to general farming and stock-raising. He has often had as high as one hundred head of stock upon his place at one time, and that branch of his business has proved quite profitable. He also cuts considerable hay. He has a well-improved place, all under fence; a good orchard has been set out, and substantial buildings erected. He also owns some valuable property in Pueblo, which brings him a good rent.

August 25, 1875, Mr. Peterson was united in marriage with Miss Carrie Peterson, a sister of John Peterson, who is represented elsewhere in this volume. They have two sons, very bright young men: Wilkins O., who is now attending the state university in Boulder; and Scott Roscoe, who is assistant bookkeeper in the Western National Bank of Pueblo. In his political affiliation Mr. Peterson is a Republican, and he has most efficiently filled the offices of road overseer and school director for some years.

F. HALBERT, attorney-at-law of Walsenburg, and member of the firm of Hunt & Halbert, editors and publishers of the Walsenburg *World*, was born in Benton County, Mo., in 1868, a son of Rev. Enos N. and Elizabeth (Glanville) Halbert, and, through his mother, a direct descendant of the house of Glanville, England. His grandfather, Joel B. Halbert, removed from Tennessee to Missouri in middle life, and settled upon a large farm, which was operated by slave labor. At the opening of the Civil war he freed all of his slaves and entered the Union army, becoming surgeon of the Eighth Missouri Regiment. Three of his sons also enlisted in the army, and two of these were killed in battle. The third, Enos M., was sergeant of Company B, Eighth Missouri Infantry, and remained in service until the close of the war, meantime receiving several wounds in engagements with bushwhackers. A native of Tennessee, he resided in Missouri from eight years until middle age, in 1878 removing to McPherson County, Kan., and settling near McPherson Centre. At the close of the war he entered the ministry of the Presbyterian Church, and has since been prominent in his denomination. By his marriage to Miss Glanville, who died in 1870, four children were born, Gustavus, Charles, Puella and E. F.

At the time of removing to Kansas, the subject of this sketch was about eleven years of age. He was educated in the public schools, and afterward

engaged in teaching school, at the same time studying law under Charles S. Crawford, of Abilene. His studies were completed under the preceptorship of Judge O. L. Moore, now on the bench of the eighth judicial district of Kansas. In May, 1895, he was admitted to the bar of Kansas and opened an office in Abilene. The following year he came to Walsenburg, and, being admitted to the bar of Colorado, commenced to practice here, since which time he has become known as a rising lawyer. In the fall of 1896 he was appointed deputy district attorney under R. R. Ross, and afterward was re-appointed for four years, to serve until 1901.

When sixteen years of age Mr. Halbert began to learn the printer's trade at Carlton, Kan. In 1896 he became associate editor of the Walsenburg *World*, and in August of 1898 was made editor. In the publication of the paper he is associated with W. C. Hunt. In his editorial work he supports the Republican party and the present (McKinley) administration, with which he is in the strongest personal sympathy. Fraternally he is connected with the Maccabees in Kansas. In the Presbyterian Church he officiates as elder and for some time has been Sunday-school superintendent.

In 1898 Mr. Halbert married Miss Cora Delle Crain, daughter of L. L. Crain, who is a leading citizen of Chapman, an active Republican, and fraternally a Knight of Pythias. Mrs. Halbert was given excellent advantages in girlhood. Being the possessor of a fine soprano voice, whose purity and sweetness attracted general admiration, she was afforded the opportunity to study vocal music under the best teachers, and was also trained as a pianist. At this writing she is the leader of the choir in the Presbyterian Church, and is in constant demand as a vocalist and pianist at social functions. She is besides gifted along literary lines, and has contributed to local papers excellent articles, both in prose and poetry.

CHARLES H. KNICKERBOCKER, city engineer of Trinidad, was born in Onondaga County, N. Y., March 1, 1831. He is a son of Frederick and Angeline (Kneeland) Knickerbocker, also natives of that state. His father, who was a farmer by occupation, moved to Michigan in 1835 and was one of the first settlers in the locality where he established his home. However, before he had improved his land, his death occurred. His wife survived him for many years, and died in Missouri, in the spring of 1887, aged seventy-four.

After the death of the father the family moved to a farm in Lafayette County, Wis., and there the subject of this sketch passed his boyhood years. At the age of eighteen he began to assist in the surveying of government land in Wisconsin and in the laying out of townships. In 1850 he secured employment in the engineering department of the Illinois Central Railroad, and laid out the line through the northern part of Illinois. Afterward he was engaged on the Dubuque & Union Pacific in Iowa. While there the war broke out. He returned to Wisconsin and enlisted in Company C, Thirty-third Wisconsin Infantry, becoming color-bearer of his company. Later he was promoted to be second sergeant. He was with General Grant at Vicksburg, was also at Mobile and Nashville, and participated in nineteen engagements, besides many skirmishes, but was never wounded. At the expiration of the war he was honorably discharged.

After a short visit in Wisconsin in 1865, Mr. Knickerbocker went to Kansas City, where he was employed as the principal engineer in building the bridge over the Missouri River, it being the first bridge completed over that river. Afterward he was engaged in railroad engineering in Texas, Indian Territory, Colorado and Old Mexico. Among his contracts was that for nearly three hundred miles of roadbed on the Denver, Texas & Fort Worth Railroad, west to Folsom, N. M., later on the Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf. Upon the completion of that road he was sent to Trinidad to locate eight miles of road on the Hastings branch of the Union Pacific. In 1891 he was engineer of the Fort Worth & Rio Grande Railroad, and in August, 1892, he located permanently in Trinidad, where he has since engaged in general engineering. In 1896 and again in 1898 he was elected city engineer. He had the contract for the building of the city sewers, thirteen hundred and seventy-seven feet long. In addition to railroad work he laid out several irrigating ditches in Las Animas County and in Old Mexico. His contracts have extended over the entire west and have been filled to the satisfaction of interested parties.

While in Kansas City Mr. Knickerbocker, in 1879, built the first sewer there, and for a number of years he served as city engineer. He also built several houses and churches in that city,

and is still the owner of improved property there. For one year he was a member of the school board of Kansas City. Fraternally he identified himself with Temple Lodge No. 299, A. F. & A. M., in Kansas City; Kansas City Chapter No. 28, R. A. M.; and Kansas City Commandery No. 10, K. T., and during his residence in that city was very active in Masonic work. He belongs to Abernathy Post, G. A. R. In 1855 he married Mary E. Horder. Born to them were four children: Edith, Harry, Ethel, and Kate (deceased). The family still reside in Kansas City.

ALEXANDER LEVY, proprietor of one of the most extensive mercantile establishments in Walsenburg, Huerfano County, was born in Austria in 1849, and spent the years of his early childhood in his native land. In 1866 he crossed the Atlantic, landing in New York City, and from there proceeded to St. Louis, Mo., where he remained until May, 1867. Next he went to New Mexico and clerked in a general store in one of the towns in that territory. From there, in 1871, he came to Walsenburg, and he has since been a resident of this town, with the exception of a few years in Trinidad.

Immediately after coming here, Mr. Levy opened a general mercantile store, but in December of the same year he sold out his business. He then engaged in his brother's business in Trinidad, remaining in that city until 1875, when he returned to Walsenburg and here he has resided continuously since that time. In 1875 he entered into partnership with Fred Walsen in the general mercantile business, but in 1883 he bought his partner's interest, and has since carried on the business alone, having through his energy and reliable dealings built up a trade that extends through all the surrounding country. In 1875 he became interested in railroad contracting, which he carried on, in addition to his other business. He had contracts in Colorado and New Mexico, and built sections of the Denver & Rio Grande, the Santa Fe, and the Rio Grande Southern Railroads. Up to the present time he has continued to take contracts. He also owns a fine ranch and has stock interests in Huerfano County, besides real-estate in Walsenburg.

As an adherent of the Democratic party, Mr. Levy has taken an active part in local politics and is a leading man of his party in the county. Both in 1880–82 and 1890–92 he served as county treasurer. He has also held the position of town treasurer and member of the city council. Actively interested in the cause of education, he has promoted the interests of the local schools through his efficient service as a member of the board of school directors, of which he has served ably as the president. In this position it has been his aim to do all within his power to promote the standard of scholarship and benefit the schools, in order that the children may have all the advantages which a thorough education affords. Fraternally he is connected with the blue lodge of Masonry and has been its master; he is also identified with Walsenburg Chapter, R. A. M. His marriage took place in 1880 and united him with Lillie Sporleder, by whom he has four children, Archie, Ralph, Walter and Earl.

CLARENCE P. HOYT was born at Conquest, Cayuga County, N. Y., November 7, 1845. His education was obtained in public schools. Starting west in 1863, he arrived in Virginia City in what is now Montana (then Idaho Territory) about July, 1864, and remained there for a few months, working in the mines. He left Virginia City October 4 of the same year, arriving at Denver November 11. At that time martial law was in force, and the governor called for troops. Mr. Hoyt enlisted in the First Colorado mounted militia, and the regiment was ordered out to open up the stage line and freight route between Denver and Julesburg, and for the purpose of protecting emigrants from the Indians, who were very hostile at that time. The regiment was mustered out in the spring of 1865, and Mr. Hoyt went to work for a government contractor who was putting up hay at Fort Hallack, two hundred miles northwest of Denver. He was afterwards employed by the Overland Stage Company, and in April, 1866, went to Golden (then the capitol of the territory) and bought a body of land near the town, where he engaged in stock-raising and mining. This land has since become very valuable, as on it were found large veins of fine clay and coal. In the year 1892 he shipped over sixteen thousand tons of fire and plastic clay.

In 1871 he was elected city marshal of Golden, which position he filled for nearly three years. During this time and the following two years he was under-sheriff of Jefferson County, after which, for six years, he was deputy United States marshal of Colorado Territory. In 1879 he was among the first who went into Gunnison County,

and was one of the locators of the town of Gothic, on the headwaters of the Gunnison River, where he engaged in the mining and mercantile business. In 1883 he was appointed, by Governor Grant, warden of the Colorado State Penitentiary, which position he held for two years. The following two years he continued his mining and stock industries, and in 1887 was again appointed warden of the state penitentiary by Governor Adams. While filling this position he always managed his home place at Golden, where there is a steadily increasing demand for the products of his mines.

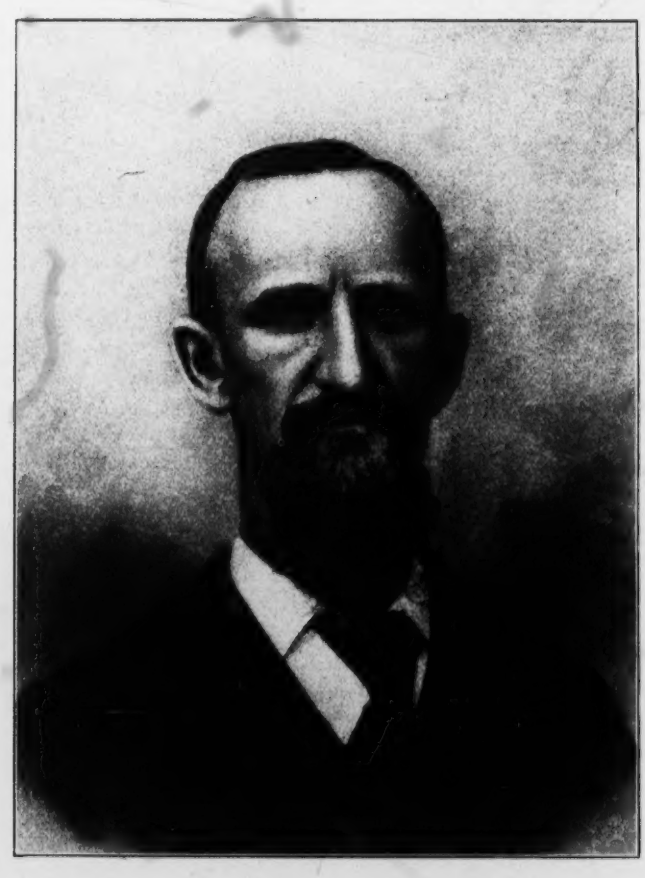
In January, 1897, he was appointed, by Governor Adams, warden of the Colorado State Reformatory, located at Buena Vista. This position he held until 1899, when he was for the third time appointed warden of the Colorado State Penitentiary by Governor Thomas. He still owns the old place at Golden, which he considers his home. Besides the clay and coal mines already mentioned, his stock interests there have largely increased.

In politics Mr. Hoyt has always been a Democrat, adhering with faithfulness to every principle of his party. Fraternally he is a member of Golden Lodge No. 10, K. P. He was married in 1874 to Miss Ida R. Johnson, daughter of Judge J. M. Johnson, of Golden, Colo. They have three children, Mary, Maurice and Ruth. In personal characteristics Mr. Hoyt is a genial, whole-souled man, with an indomitable will that fits him for his responsible position, while, at the same time, he is kind hearted, liberal and generous. His character is such that he has won not only prominence, but popularity as well.

CAPT. SAMUEL M. HERD, chief of the fire department of Pueblo, was born in Bellefonte, Center County, Pa., January 12, 1851, a son of John R. and Margaret (Morrison) Herd, natives respectively of Venango and Huntingdon Counties, Pa. His paternal grandfather, Andrew Herd, was born in Scotland, and on coming to the United States settled in Venango County, but later removed to Center County, and there resided until his death. The paternal grandfather, Samuel Morrison, a farmer and, later, a hotelkeeper in Bellefonte, afterward removed to Tyrone, where he died. He was a son of Samuel Morrison, Sr., a native of England and a pioneer farmer of Pennsylvania, also a soldier in the colonial army during the Revolution.

John R. Herd was a newspaper man, and edited successively the Meadville *Courier*, Erie *Star* and *Center County Democrat* (now the *Democrat Watchman*). During the Civil war he engaged in the hotel and lumber business. At one time he was sergeant-at-arms of the legislature at Harrisburg. Politically he was a Democrat. He died in Center County when seventy-four years of age. His wife died in the same county. They were the parents of five children, of whom three sons and one daughter are living. Samuel M., the eldest of these, was reared in Bellefonte and attended St. John's Academy in Center County, afterward entering the Commercial College of Pittsburg, from which he graduated in 1868. He engaged in the lumber business in Pennsylvania from that time until 1873.

Coming west to Pueblo at that time, our subject was employed as bookkeeper for Thatcher Brothers, with whom he remained for five years. Afterward, for a year, his time was divided between La Junta and Las Vegas, and he then accepted a position in a dry-goods store in Pueblo, where he remained until January 1, 1885. He then traveled for a short time, after which he opened a restaurant on Union avenue, and continued its management until he was appointed chief of the fire department in 1896. He has twenty-two men altogether in the department. The equipments are large and include two hose companies (one in Bessemer, the other on Broadway), one chemical engine (in the city hall), one hook and ladder truck and one hose company, on Seventh and Main streets, one steamer (in city hall), and a hose company on Victoria street. From boyhood he has been interested in the work of the fire department. He became a volunteer fireman when sixteen years of age, and volunteered in the first company organized in Pueblo, which became Pueblo Hook and Ladder Company No. 1. Afterward he was a member of different volunteer companies in the city, served as foreman of the Richardson Hose Company, for one year was assistant chief of the fire department, and in 1881-82 was chief of the fire department. He was captain of the first running team that went out in the annual tournament of Colorado, and continued active in that work until 1884, winning some of the best prizes in the state. At Silver Cliff, September 9, 1882, his team of sixteen won the national record of five hundred feet in twenty-five seconds. After the fire of July, 1898, he was presented with a medal



W. A. LOCKETT, M. D.

of gold, set with diamonds, a token of the esteem in which he was held by his friends. For four years he was a member of the National Guard, and was commissioned first lieutenant of Company B, Fourth Battalion, later was made captain of the company, and at the time of his resignation was senior captain and acting major of the battalion. He served as deputy sheriff for two years, receiving his appointment from Sheriff Anderson, and for two years was also deputy United States marshal for the district of Colorado under Walter Smith. Politically he is a Democrat. In the local lodge of the Order of Elks he served as secretary, and socially he is connected with the Rovers' Club.

WILLIAM A. LOCKETT, M. D., treasurer of Saguache County, was born in Kentucky, June 1, 1838. The family which he represents is of English and Scotch descent, but has been identified with American history for many generations, having been among the early settlers of Virginia. His father, Lemuel, son of William Lockett, was born in the Old Dominion, but moved to Kentucky and bought a plantation there. He married Margaret Wood, also of Virginia, and they had five children, viz.: Mary L., widow of John S. Loving, and a resident of Texas; Sarah E., wife of Lafayette Payne; William A.; James K., a farmer in Kentucky; and Margaret A., wife of George W. Freeman, and a resident of Kentucky.

In public schools and Camden Academy, Dr. Lockett obtained his literary education. In the spring of 1865 he graduated from the medical department of the University of Louisville with the degree of M. D., and at once began to practice at the old homestead in Barren County, Ky. Six years later he removed to Andrew County, Mo., where he established a good practice and remained for eighteen years. Owing to failing health he came to Colorado, settling in Saguache County. Here he began in practice and purchased land in the "41-Country," a section of the county noted for the excellence of the grain raised. He was also interested in and connected with the management and construction of the Farmers' ditch, which with its tributaries is between sixty-five and seventy miles in length, and is one of the finest ditches in the San Luis Valley. Upon this ditch almost $140,000 has been spent, and of the company owning it he served for two terms as president. In the same section he took up land and now has six hundred and forty acres, devoted mostly to grain; on this property he has raised as high as forty-seven bushels of wheat to the acre.

That the services rendered by Dr. Lockett to the Populist party have been appreciated is evidenced by the positions to which they have elected him. In 1892 he was nominated and elected county judge, and at the expiration of his term, in 1895, he was chosen county treasurer, to which office he was re-elected in 1897. In his position he has given satisfaction to all parties, although it was only after considerable solicitation on the part of his friends that he consented to accept the nomination for the office, not having any special desire for political preferment.

In August, 1861, Dr. Lockett enlisted in Company L, First Kentucky Cavalry, and served until ill health forced him to resign. During the time he was in the army he experienced all the hardships of forced marches, the tedium of camp life and the danger of the battlefield. His service was principally in Kentucky and parts of Tennessee and Alabama. In April, 1862, he was promoted to be a second lieutenant, and in June of the same year was made first lieutenant, and upon the promotion of his captain succeeded to that office.

Fraternally Dr. Lockett is treasurer of Olive Branch Lodge No. 32, A. F. & A. M., of Saguache. From boyhood he has been identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he has held every office that a layman can fill. At this writing he is superintendent of the Sunday-school. April 10, 1867, he married Mary Crittenden Yates, who was named for the well-known John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky. Of their eight children six are living: Harry C., a farmer in the San Luis Valley; Lemuel S., also a farmer; William C., who is deputy in the treasurer's office, and connected with the abstract business of this county; Margaret, a teacher in the Saguache public school; James L., a ranchman of this county; and Archie F., who is attending school.

H. C. HALL, M. D., senior member of the firm of Hall & Landon, physicians and surgeons, at Telluride, is justly regarded as one of the most skillful practitioners of San Miguel County. His knowledge and skill in all matters pertaining to medical and surgical science, his intelligence in other lines of study, and his upright character alike entitle him to esteem, and

he is held in the highest respect, not alone in this community, but in other places where he is known.

A son of Augustus A. and Sallie (Henderson) Hall, the former for years a leading resident of Lexington, Ky., but during the latter part of his life living on a farm near the city, where he died in 1881, at the age of eighty-one, the subject of this sketch was born in Lexington, in 1853, and was next to the youngest of six children, the others being as follows: Belle; William A., a physician, who died in 1879; Samuel B., a merchant of Telluride; Mrs. Benjamin Gaines, of Slater, Mo.; and Kate, wife of William Goodwin, of Fayette County, Ky. The mother of this family died in 1866, when fifty-five years of age.

In the Henry Seminary, at Versailles, Ky., the subject of this article obtained his literary education. Afterward he was a student in the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio, from which he graduated in 1883, with the degree of M. D. During the same year he came west and settled in the then new mining camp of Telluride, where he has since devoted himself exclusively to professional work. Not only is he the oldest physician of the place, but one of the most skillful as well. When his practice became too large for him to give it the necessary attention, he took in Dr. J. P. Landon as a partner, and the firm of Hall & Landon is among the best known in the county. In 1896 he built the Telluride hospital, which he conducts as a private institution. In 1893 he erected the block on Main street where he now has his residence and office. Besides this, he has in other ways promoted the building interests of the town. During 1889 he made a trip to Europe and traveled over the continent, after which he spent six months in the study of modern theories at St. Bartholomew's College, thus better fitting himself for his large practice at home. In the fall of the same year he returned to America and resumed his practice.

As far as his practice will permit, Dr. Hall has identified himself with local politics, and, as a Democrat, takes an interest in the success of his party and the promotion of its principles. Since 1886 he has held the office of county physician. He is a member of Telluride Lodge No. 56, A. F. & A. M.; Telluride Chapter No. 80, R. A. M.; Ouray Commandery No. 16, K. T., at Ouray; Denver Consistory, Scottish Rite, and El Jebel Temple, N. M. S., of Denver, which makes him a thirty-second degree Mason. Also connected with the Odd Fellows, he holds membership in Telluride Lodge No. 103, in which he is past grand. He is also a member of Bridal Vail Lodge No. 80, K. P., and is identified with the Uniform Rank of that order. He was married in 1883, his wife being Rose M. Douglas, of St. Joseph, Mo.

Having given years of thought and study to his profession, Dr. Hall is thoroughly qualified for its practice. Nature endowed him with the qualities necessary to success as a physician, for he is calm, sympathetic, thoughtful and courageous. Though his practice engrosses his attention almost wholly, he yet finds time to keep posted upon the practical details in the improvement of the science and avails himself of every improvement in remedial agencies.

HARRY SCHIFFER. The life of the subject of this sketch has been largely spent in Colorado. He was a young man of twenty-one years when, in the early part of 1871, he came to Colorado, and this state has since been his home. A pioneer of the southern and southwestern parts of the state, he came to Durango in the fall of 1883, when the town was new and the population small. With the subsequent improvement of the place he has been closely identified. His life has been an active and industrious one, and his years of toil have brought him prosperity and success, which he now enjoys.

Born in New York City in 1849, the subject of this sketch is a son of Gabriel and Antoinette (Lessing) Schiffer, the former a large wholesale grocer and shipper during the early half of this century, and a well-known business man of New York, where he died at forty-eight years. Our subject was reared in New York City and received his education in public schools and New York College. When he had finished his studies he sought a home in the new west, where he rightly judged the opportunity for advancement would be better than in the east. Settling at Conejos he engaged in the mercantile business, being one of the first business men in the town, where he remained for two years. When Del Norte was started he went to that town, and opened the first general store in the place, remaining there from the fall of 1873 until 1880. Meantime, in 1878, he opened a branch store in Alamosa, of which he continued to be proprietor until 1883. In the fall of 1880 he opened a branch store in Durango, and three years afterward he

came to this city, taking up his residence here and engaging in active business pursuits. However, in 1890, he disposed of his store, since which time he has been interested in the cattle business, mainly in Conejos County, in partnership with Daniel E. Newcomb, the two conducting what is doubtless the largest stock business in the southern part of the state. Besides this he is the owner of real estate in Durango and the San Luis Valley. In all matters pertaining to the welfare of this city he has been interested. He was especially interested in the securing of electric light and a street car line for the city, and served as president of the companies that had these two enterprises in charge.

Mr. Schiffer has given considerable attention to the great questions before the people to-day, and, being an advocate of free trade and free silver, naturally supports the men and measures of the Democratic party. In 1895 President Cleveland appointed him postmaster at Durango, and this position he filled efficiently. A Mason in fraternal connections, he belongs to Durango Lodge No. 46, A. F. & A. M. In 1880 he was united in marriage with Miss Nannie Duncan, daughter of Mrs. A. Duncan, of Del Norte. They have three children, Nettie, Edna and May.

FLOYD W. PIERCE, general contractor and building superintendent, at No. 631-33 North Commercial street, Trinidad, was born in Kenosha, Wis., April 17, 1856, a son of J. O. and Sarah (Baker) Pierce, natives of New York. His father removed to Wisconsin from New York when he was a child of twelve years, and found the country raw and unimproved, inhabited almost wholly by Indians and wild animals. There he engaged in farm pursuits amid the frontier surroundings, and clearing land, made it his home for years. In 1878 he moved to Pawnee County, Kan., and engaged in the grain and stock business. He is still living in that county. Of his four children who attained mature years, Ada L. is the wife of Edward E. Whipple, a farmer of Pawnee County; Ellsworth is foreman in his brother's shop; and Lottie L. married Frank Shay, of Pawnee County.

Under the instruction of his father and uncle, both of whom were carpenters, our subject gained a knowledge of the trade in his youth. Going from Wisconsin to Kansas, he engaged in the builder's trade, and also engaged in farming to some extent. In 1888 he came to Trinidad, where he has since had contracts for many of the important and substantial buildings in the city. He is one of the best-known and most reliable contractors here. In his employ he has none but skilled mechanics, and to this fact is due much of his success. Among the buildings for which he has had the contracts are the residence of D. W. McCormick, Henry White's home, Methodist Episcopal parsonage, bank building, etc. He is an expert architect and drafts his own plans. His success is due to the reliable character of his work, which is always as guaranteed. His employes he hires from one year to another, with few changes, and during the busy seasons he has from fifteen to eighteen hands. In addition to his contracts for work in the city and vicinity he has often been called to other points to erect buildings, among contracts of this kind being those for a public school building at Clayton, N. M., and a high and public school at Springer, N. M. In connection with his shop he has a planing mill, also a pattern shop (the only one in this part of the state), where are made all the patterns needed for car and locomotive work. Mill and mining machinery are turned out on short notice.

In politics Mr. Pierce is a Republican. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and a contributor to its support. Fraternally he is connected with Trinidad Lodge No. 17, I. O. O. F., in which he is past grand. He is also a member of the encampment, of which he is past chief, also lieutenant of Canton No. 18, Second Battalion Patriarchs Militant, and has represented his lodge in the grand lodge of the state. In Wisconsin, May 2, 1876, he married Sophronia H. Bailey, by whom he has three children: Orella A., who is bookkeeper for her father; Leslie L. and Sarah L.

FILLMORE HUBBARD, a well-known stock-dealer and dairyman of Park County, was born in Princeton, Scott County, Iowa, March 2, 1852, a son of Thomas and Sarah J. (Greene) Hubbard. He was one of six children, of whom himself and three sisters survive. The latter are: Maretta, wife of Rev. J. A. Smith, of Pekin, Ill.; Isabella, who married G. M. Ohler, county treasurer of Park County, Colo.; and Emma, whose husband, Thomas Wilkie, is a ranchman near Jefferson, this county.

Born near Louisville, Ky., about 1820, Thomas Hubbard was four years of age when his parents removed to Wisconsin, and a few years later they

made settlement in Illinois, thence going to Iowa, where he was married to Miss Greene. Afterward he built a large flour mill at Princeton and this he operated in connection with his extensive mercantile interests. He was an active and enterprising business man and met with success for years, but the financial panic of 1857 carried him down with thousands of others. In 1860 he started across the plains with horse-teams, and after a tedious journey reached Denver in June. From that city he went to Summit County and began to mine. In 1862 he came to Park County and began mining in Tarryall Gulch.

Returning to Iowa in 1863, Mr. Hubbard brought his family back to Colorado, arriving in South Park on the 9th of September, having made the trip with one horse-team and an ox-team. On his return he resumed mining at Tarryall, where he acquired valuable placer mine property. In that section he continued to labor until his death in 1874.

When the family settled in Colorado, our subject was a boy of eleven years. Educational advantages were meager, and the information he has obtained is due to his self-culture. In the winter of 1872–73 he had charge of a freighting outfit for other parties, which he drove from Colorado Springs to Fairplay. Afterward he bought an interest in his father's mining property in Tarryall, and until the fall of 1875 he gave his attention to mining. In the spring of 1876 he came to his present location, where he bought one hundred and sixty acres for his mother and shortly afterward took up a homestead of the same size, also pre-empted another quarter-section, and there began in the cattle business. In later years he purchased two hundred and eighty acres of land, which made his place one of six hundred acres, while he also controls an adjoining tract of three hundred and twenty acres owned by his mother, making his ranch one of nine hundred acres. He has devoted considerable attention to dairying. In company with another man, he operated a dairy in Leadville for seven months in 1884, but sold out at the expiration of that time and returned to the ranch. His property is situated twelve miles south of Fairplay, and in the heart of a fine agricultural section.

April 23, 1877, Mr. Hubbard married Miss Alice Moore, who was born in Indiana, and reared near Keokuk, Iowa, and is a daughter of Irwin Moore, a prominent farmer of Lee County, Iowa. They became the parents of eight children, six of whom are now living, viz.: Clarence E., Sarah Isabella, Irwin F., Thomas M., Basil C. and Ella P., all of whom are with their parents. Fraternally Mr. Hubbard is a member of Como Lodge No. 17, A. O. U. W. For several years he held the office of school director, both at Hamilton and in his present district, and through his good judgment he has advanced the educational interests of his community.

GEORGE J. KRAMER, assessor of Bent County, was born in Terre Haute, Ind., December 15, 1866, and is a son of Philip and Maria (Geiger) Kramer. His boyhood days were spent in his native city, where he attended the public schools until thirteen years of age. Afterward he was employed as cash boy in the dry-goods store of Hoberg, Root & Co., and was afterward promoted to a clerkship, receiving, by degrees, a raise in salary from $1 to $9 a week during the seven years he remained with the firm. Later he was for one year with Espenheim & Albright, of Terre Haute.

October 13, 1886, Mr. Kramer married Miss Mary Slusser, who was born in Marshall, Clark County, Ill., and accompanied her parents, Benjamin and Hannah Slusser, to Terre Haute, where she was married. Soon after his marriage Mr. Kramer came to Colorado. For a time he lived upon a ranch, but later opened a confectionery business in Las Animas. This, in a few months, he sold out, and removed to Denver, but soon returned to Las Animas, and secured employment as a clerk in Jacob Weil's store, where he remained for four years. His next position, which he held for about four years, was that of deputy postmaster under Mr. Weil. In November, 1897, he was elected county assessor on the Republican ticket, he having always been a strong supporter of the Republican party. In 1894, 1895 and 1896 he served as a member of the city council. At different times he has served as a member of various conventions and in 1898 was a delegate to the state convention of his party in Denver.

In the Methodist Episcopal Church Mr. Kramer holds the office of trustee. He is identified with Elder's Lodge No. 11, I. O. O. F., in which he is a trustee and also served as a member of the building committee that had charge of the erection of the lodge hall in 1898. In Las Animas Lodge No. 4, United Moderns, of which he is a

A. W. MAXFIELD.

charter member, he has served as secretary and financier. He and his wife are the parents of one son, Harry, who was born in Las Animas, November 3, 1891.

As a citizen Mr. Kramer is esteemed by his acquaintances. Beginning life in humble circumstances, his first work paying him only $1 a week, he has steadily, step by step, by perseverance and industry, won a substantial position in the world, and has gained a place among the best citizens of Bent County.

ABRAM W. MAXFIELD. For a period of nearly fifteen years, from the time of his settlement here until his death, Mr. Maxfield held a place among the prominent men of Garfield County. Especially was he intimately associated with the founding and growth of the village of Rifle, on the Denver & Rio Grande and Colorado Midland Railroads. When he came to this county, in 1882, for miles around nothing was visible to the eye save vast stretches of sage brush. Indians still lingered in the valleys. No attempt had been made at improvement. Where now stand the flourishing towns of Glenwood Springs, Carbondale, Newcastle and Rifle, etc., were then a few tents, or perhaps nothing but the lonely clump of brush. He secured a tract of land, built a small cabin and at once began the work of clearing and cultivating. In later years the town of Rifle was platted on his ranch, and he was foremost in its organization and upbuilding. Every enterprise for its development found in him a friend. He built the Winchester hotel, and carried it on for two years. Other local improvements received his active assistance. In 1892 he built a handsome brick residence for his family. Here, among the friends whom his upright life had won, and in the active discharge of the business duties he has assumed, he spent years of busy labor. While still in the prime of his usefulness and vigor he passed from earth, June 28, 1897, mourned not only by his family, but by every one to whom he was known. In his death the village lost its most able promoter, and each citizen felt that he had been bereaved of a personal friend.

The parents of Mr. Maxfield were born in England, from there emigrated to Prince Edward Island, where he was born February 8, 1842. The first nine years of his life were spent on that island, whence he accompanied his father, Richard Maxfield, to the western part of Missouri. Two years later his father died, and from that time on he was self-supporting. With his mother he moved to Council Bluffs, Iowa, and there he made his home for twenty-five years, meantime engaging in farming and also in the manufacture of bricks. In 1880 he came to Colorado in the interest of a mining company, whose members were residents of Council Bluffs. For two years he had charge of their mining business at Battle Mountain, Eagle County. Finding, however, that mining was then not profitable, he decided to embark in agricultural pursuits, and with this object in view he pre-empted the land in Garfield County upon which he afterward made his home.

Just before coming to Colorado, January 1, 1880, Mr. Maxfield married Miss Flora A. Ramsey, a lady who was unusually fitted to be his helpmate and companion. She was born in Prince Edward Island, of which her father, James, son of Malcolm Ramsey, was also a native, and her mother, Ann (Maxfield) Ramsey, was born in Hull, England. The records of the Ramsey family show that they were of Scotch origin. The great-grandfather of Mrs. Maxfield had his home on the banks of the Clyde in Scotland and was well-to-do. In his family there were eight sons. Deciding to emigrate to America, he sold his property and put his possessions into gold. He then started with his family for the new world. However, the agent of Prince Charles proved treacherous and through his instrumentality the shipload of emigrants were robbed and put ashore to shift for themselves. Cast upon an unfriendly shore, among a strange people, in an inhospitable climate, they had a severe struggle to maintain life, but after years of ceaseless labor they gained a foothold and later generations became well-to-do.

The girlhood days of Mrs. Maxwell were spent in her native province. It was from childhood her ambition to become a physician, but this desire was sternly checked and repressed by her relatives, who, in common with the usual belief of their day, considered that a woman's sphere should be limited to the narrow round of domestic duties. She came to Council Bluffs, Iowa, where she met and married Mr. Maxfield. They became the parents of nine children, six of whom are living, namely: Roy Douglas, a talented youth of fifteen years; Merritt Ramsey, Junius, Bennett, Clara Louise and Gail Hamilton, who are bright and talented children, and will undoubtedly be

successful in their chosen vocations. The three deceased boys died in childhood.

A Democrat in politics, Mr. Maxfield was for years a justice of the peace, and at the same time his wife was appointed notary public, which office she has since filled. Fraternally he was connected with the Knights of Pythias. Personally he was a genial, companionable man, one who believed that good existed in every heart and truth in every soul. He might truly be called one of nature's noblemen. During the nineteen years of his married life he was never known to speak an unkind word to his family, but was ever kind, tender and affectionate. Since his death his real-estate and business interests have been in charge of his wife, whose business ability fits her for the responsibility of this work. She is interested in all public and progressive enterprises. Active in local politics, she has been judge of elections and for a time conducted a political school in Rifle. For three years she was president of the school board, and her energy and progressive spirit were of invaluable assistance to the educational interests of the town.

ELLERY W. HUNT, who is one of the expert mine surveyors of Colorado, holds the office of United States mineral surveyor and since 1889 has been resident surveyor for the Enterprise Mining Company. Coming to Colorado in 1873 during the territorial days, he has since been identified with the development of its mining resources, through which he has himself met with fair success. In 1881-82 he was one of the prime factors in developing the Caribou mine at Ophir, of which he had charge for one year and which he placed upon a paying basis. Through his efforts the Jumbo mine on Newman hill was put in shape for operation, and in other ways he has done much to promote mining interests. He assisted in the organization of the San Juan Pioneer Association, of which he is a charter member and in which, from the first, he has served as vice-president for Dolores County.

Born in Kennebec County, Me., in 1853, our subject is a son of Henry N. and Josephine (Haines) Hunt, also natives of Maine. His father followed brick contracting and building in that state until 1856, when he moved to Boston, Mass., engaging in mercantile pursuits and becoming one of the well-known business men of the city. He died in Boston February 14, 1899, in his seventy-sixth year. He and his wife were the parents of seven children, of whom five are living: Dudley F., Ellen J., Edgar N., Ellery W. and Ada. From the age of three years our subject spent his childhood days in Boston, where he received a public-school education. At nineteen years of age he became bookkeeper for the commission house of Lombard & Co. In the spring of 1873 he came to Colorado and settled at Kit Carson, but soon removed to Las Animas.

With Lieutenant Ruffner, U. S. A., in the spring of 1875 Mr. Hunt had charge of the engineering corps that built a government road through New Mexico. In the fall of 1875 he began mining in Silverton, where he still owns some interests. Since the spring of 1882 he has engaged in general mine surveying, and in 1886 was appointed deputy United States mineral surveyor by the surveyor-general. His surveys have been made through the entire San Juan country, and his work has been characterized by accuracy and painstaking care.

For eight years chairman of the county Republican central committee, Mr. Hunt has been an active worker in behalf of his party. In 1892 he was a member of the town board of Rico. In 1896 he was a candidate for school director, but was defeated by one vote. He is interested in all helpful local movements, and particularly in those relating to education. He was married in 1891, his wife being Miss Rea H. Ellsler, of Baltimore, Md. In Rico Lodge No. 79, A. F. & A. M., he acts as secretary. Lafayette Council No. 15, Junior Order United American Mechanics, numbers him among its members and officers; and in Osage Tribe No. 56, I. O. R. M., he is senior past sachem.

FRANCIS LE GRAND CAPERS, president and general manager of the Standard Fire Brick Company of Pueblo, was the originator of the enterprise with which his name has since been identified. A few years after coming to Colorado he interested a number of the largest capitalists in the state and established the company of which he is now the head. Besides the main plant in Pueblo, a plant has been established in Denver, and the output of the two factories now amounts to about five thousand carloads per annum, shipments of the products being made to all parts of the world. The building and paving brick and sewer pipe manufactured are of the highest grade, and, in addition, fire tile of every description is manufactured, ore is assayed and

chemical and photographic supplies are turned out. The company has one of the two plants in the United States (and one of four in the entire world) for the manufacture of assayers' and chemists' supplies. They have a resident buyer in Germany, and import glass and porcelain ware and physical apparatus.

Mr. Capers is a member of an old southern family that descended from French-Huguenot ancestors, who settled in South Carolina in 1658. Through his maternal ancestors (the Layton family) he traces his lineage back to A. D. 1100. In his possession are the crests and coat of arms of both of his grandfathers and also of his grandmothers. His paternal grandfather, William Capers, a native of South Carolina, was next in rank to, and the closest personal friend of, Gen. Francis Marion, under whom he served in the Revolutionary war. One of his sons, William, held office as bishop of the southern states in the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and the latter's son, Ellison, now holds the same position and is one of the most famous bishops of that denomination. The family has been prominent in the professions, our subject having been the only one for a great many years who engaged in business. His father, Maj. Le Grand G. Capers, was born in South Carolina. During the Mexican war he was chief of General Worth's staff, and that distinguished chieftain died of cholera in the arms of Major Capers in San Antonio, Tex. After the war Major Capers was appointed United States military judge in Mexico, which position he filled for four years. Afterward for many years he engaged in the practice of law in New York City, and there his death occurred in 1868, at the age of fifty-nine years. He was a typical southern gentleman, hospitable, courteous, polished and generous, one who won many warm personal friends, as well as a high position in the legal fraternity.

The wife of Maj. Le Grand G. Capers was Amelia, daughter of Henry S. Layton, of Long Island, N. Y., and granddaughter of David Layton, a colonel in the Revolution. Her mother was a Cornwall, a direct descendant of the Cornwall family of England. The subject of this sketch was born at Roslyn, L. I., May 21, 1853, and was educated in the schools of Brooklyn, N. Y. After completing his education he secured a clerkship with A. T. Stewart, and when the latter, in 1874, opened his wholesale branch house in Chicago, he was given charge of a department, at the head of which he continued for four and one-half years. Later he spent a similar period with Marshall Field in the same capacity. On account of poor health he was finally obliged to leave Chicago, where he sold his property to good advantage. In 1885 he went to Denver, but soon bought and fenced a ranch of fifty thousand acres in Costilla County, Colo., which was the largest and finest ranch in the state. He had ten thousand head of cattle. After having engaged in the management of his property and stock holdings for two years he sold the ranch at a large figure to the Mormon Church. From Costilla County he came to Pueblo and opened a wholesale cracker and confectionery manufactory, which he conducted for a time. His next venture was the establishment of the Standard Fire Brick Company, which is the largest concern of its kind west of the Missouri River. As a business man he is shrewd, keen and discriminating, quick to see a favorable opportunity, and equally quick to avail himself of it. The success which he has gained proves him to be a man of splendid business ability.

Firm in his allegiance to the old-school Democracy Mr. Capers has more than once been offered the nomination for important offices, but these he has invariably refused, preferring to give his entire attention to private business affairs. While he is not a member of any denomination he is in sympathy with Christian work and contributes to the support of the Presbyterian Church, with which his wife is identified. On the 3d of June, 1880, he was united in marriage with Emma M., daughter of David Cole, of Chicago, and one son blesses their union, Francis Le Grand, Jr.

WILLIAM R. MATSON, who has gained a reputation as one of the most successful wool buyers in Colorado, is the present representative, in southern and western Colorado, of Charles J. Webb & Co., of Philadelphia, and resides at Colorado Springs, having his office at No. 27 Midland block. He came to this state in 1895, establishing his headquarters in the city where he now resides, and from here he has developed business interests throughout Colorado, New Mexico and Utah. He probably handles, individually, more wool than any buyer in Colorado.

The Matson family was founded in America by two brothers who came from England and settled in Haddam, Conn., early in the eighteenth

century. One was of a roving disposition and drifted west into Kentucky. The other was the founder of this branch of the family. The great-grandfather of our subject was a general in the continental army during the Revolutionary war. The grandfather, Roderick Matson, was born in Haddam, where he was an attorney for some years. Removing to Port Byron, N. Y., he was there elected to a judgeship. His next location was in Utica, Livingston County, Mo., where he bought new land and platted the village of Utica. He also served as a judge in Missouri. His death occurred when he was seventy-eight years of age. Though a slave owner, when the war broke out he gave his sympathy and support to the Federal government, and served in the Missouri state militia. While the law was his chosen field of work, yet in other lines he was equally successful, and his large stock farm adjoining Utica was one of the finest in the county. The father of our subject, Abraham W. Matson, was born at Port Byron, N. Y., about 1823. He moved with his father's family to Utica, Mo., in 1836. He assisted on the home farm, gaining such education as the county then afforded. In 1854 he married Caroline Judson Pickslee, who was born in New Castle, Ky., and died in Missouri. She was a daughter of William Pickslee, who settled near Liberty, Mo., and became an extensive farmer and stock-raiser, also operated a large wool-carding establishment.

Of three children who attained mature years, two of whom are living, our subject was the only son. He was born in Utica, Mo., April 1, 1857. In 1871 he went to Omaha, Neb., where he remained for one year. He then spent a year in Iowa, after which he entered the high school at Chillicothe, Mo., remaining there until his graduation. His first business position was with Wells, Buell & Co., of Chillicothe, after which he was in the produce business for ten years, becoming the partner of his former employer, with whom he carried on a wholesale grain and produce business at Albany, Mo. Afterward he was with various wool brokers in St. Louis, Mo., and with the Springfield woolen mills in Springfield, Ill. In 1895 he came to Colorado Springs, where he has since had the headquarters of his business. As a business man he is exceedingly capable and efficient, and has won a name for energy, capability and determination of character.

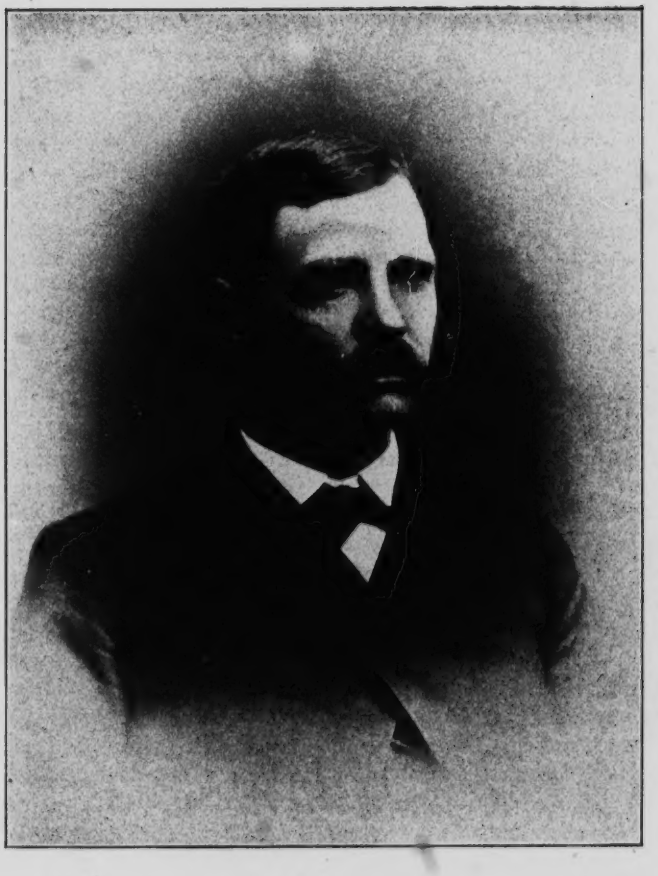
Though not active in politics, Mr. Matson is a firm Republican. In religion he is of the Episcopalian faith. He was made a Mason in Athens Lodge No. 127, at Albany, Mo. His marriage, which took place in Pattonsburg, Mo., December 18, 1879, united him with Miss Ida Rogers, a native of Pennsylvania. They have an only child, Rita.

CHRISTOPHER HOENEHS, known as one of the enterprising ranchmen of Lincoln County, came to Colorado at the age of twenty-one years and for two years was employed in Central City. In 1882 he removed to Lincoln County and settled on a ranch twenty miles east of Hugo, on the Kansas Pacific Railroad. Here he has since made his home. From time to time he has made improvements that have added to the value of the place, one of the most recent of these being the erection of a substantial frame residence.

The father of our subject is Samuel Hoenehs, a farmer of Germany and for years a prominent citizen of his locality. He was especially active in educational work and served for a long time as a member of the school board, besides which he held numerous local offices. In religion he has always been a Lutheran. Now, at eighty years of age, he is living in quiet retirement. He married Anna Catherine Siegel, who was born in Wurtemberg, and died there in 1884. Of her children Carl Ludwig is a farmer in Iowa; Jacob is engaged in farming on the old homestead; Anna Catherine is a widow and resides in Germany; Marie is the wife of Wendel Steck, of Germany.

In the town in Germany where he was born in 1858 our subject spent his early life. At the age of nineteen he started out for himself and for one year worked in a flour mill. At twenty-one years of age he came to America and at once settled in Colorado, in which state he has since resided. He is engaged in the raising of sheep and cattle, in which department of agriculture he is very efficient and successful. The religion of his ancestors, that of the Lutheran Church, is the one to which he has always adhered. In politics he votes the Republican ticket.

In 1881 Mr. Hoenehs married Miss Maria Agnes Kieser, a native of Germany, and a daughter of Johannes Kieser, formerly a farmer and carpenter, but now deceased. She was one of a family of five children, of whom Johannes is a carpenter in the old country; Gottlob is engaged in the stock business near Hugo; Annie Marie is the wife of Johannes Hines, of Germany; and



JASPER N. BEATY.

Katharine married Conrad Schafer, who was engaged in the stock business in Colorado, but died in 1889. Our subject and his wife are the parents of two sons and two daughters, Gottlob S., Conrad, Anna Katrina and Maria Agnes.

JASPER N. BEATY, principal member of the firm of J. N. Beaty & Co., of Manzanola, and one of the prominent stockmen of Otero County, was born in Carroll County, Mo., January 22, 1845. There his boyhood days were spent on a farm and in school. When sixteen years of age he entered the employ of a cattle-dealer and engaged in driving cattle from Missouri to Illinois. In the spring of 1863 he went to Nebraska City with his brother, James, and from there drove ox-teams across the plain to Fort Hallett, continuing as a freighter for some time. With his savings, in the spring of 1865 he bought a couple of ox-teams and engaged in freighting for himself. When the Union Pacific road was building, in the spring of 1869, he sold out his freighting business and came to Colorado.

Early in 1869 Mr. Beaty took up land near where the village of Manzanola now stands, forty-three miles east of Pueblo. All around him was the wild plain. No attempt had been made at improvement. Starting with a small herd of Texas cattle, he has since continued in the stock business, upon an increasing scale, but in the spring of 1898 he sold thirteen thousand head, thus reducing his stock to four thousand head. At the same time he sold his ranch, comprising eighteen thousand acres of land. About 1878 he opened the first store in Manzanola, and has since carried on a large trade in general merchandise, lumber and coal. In 1897 he erected a large and suitable store room and at the same time added a private banking business, organizing the J. N. Beaty & Co. Bank, January 1, 1898. By his marriage to Miss Jennie Ross, of Sterling, Ill., he has two children, Robert R. and Ruth.

A Democrat in politics, Mr. Beaty has been active in local and state affairs. In 1887 and 1888 he served as a member of the state legislature, where he ably represented his constituents. Years before the formation of Otero County and during the territorial days of the state, he served for some time as county commissioner of Bent County. He is still the owner of six thousand acres of land, the greater part of which is in the Arkansas Valley, surrounding the village of Manzanola. He and his brother, James, have worked together in partnership since boys, when they began to drive ox-teams across the country, receiving $20 a month as pay. Since then they have come to be known as the leading stockmen in this part of Colorado, and have also operated largely in Kansas and New Mexico. They now own the largest brick block in Manzanola, a two-story building, 100 x 50 feet in dimensions, and carry on a general wholesale and retail mercantile and private banking business. Starting without capital, they are now classed among the wealthiest men in this section, and have gained a success which is unusual and noteworthy.

James Beaty was born in Carroll County, Mo., and from boyhood has been associated with his brother, Jasper N. He has been twice married. His first wife, who was Laura M. Good, of Carroll County, died, leaving two children, Ella and William C. Ella is the wife of H. B. Dye, who is connected with the firm of J. N. Beaty & Co., and William C. is a student in the State University at Boulder. The second marriage of James Beaty united him with Miss Fannie B. Cousins, of Otero County, and two children bless their union, Gladys and John. Like his brother, James Beaty is a Democrat, and takes pleasure in working for his friends in politics, but cares nothing for office himself.

Manzanola is a town of three hundred inhabitants, and is largely owned by the firm of J. N. Beaty & Co. It is situated in the fruit belt of Otero County, on the Santa Fe Railroad, forty miles from Las Animas. By a clause in deeds, prohibition is enforced throughout the town. The main industries of the town are directly connected with the fruit business, which has assumed great importance and has led to the investment of considerable capital in orchards here, the results invariably proving that the business can be carried on very profitably in this locality.

STEPHEN D. CARLETON, a general merchant of Alamosa, Conejos County, was born in St. Clair County, Mich., in 1860, a son of Albert A. and Margaret (Falkenbury) Carleton, natives of New York. His father, who removed to Michigan in young manhood, became a leading attorney of St. Clair and for forty years practiced his profession in that city. Besides the office of county clerk he held many positions of trust and responsibility. He died in 1886, when sixty-three years of age. His wife was forty-nine years of age when she died. He had a

brother, Ezra Carleton, who was a well-known business man and for several terms served as a member of congress.

One of a family of nine children, the subject of this sketch remained at home until sixteen years of age, meantime attending public schools. He then went to Kansas, where he taught in public schools for twelve years, for a time being principal of a graded school. In 1889 he came to Alamosa to take charge of the public school here. After one year in the position he resigned as principal, and accepted the position as manager of the T. C. Henry canal commissary department, which place he held for eighteen months. In 1892 he opened a small general store in Alamosa, and gradually added to his stock of goods until he now owns one of the largest general stores in the town. In 1895 he organized a stock company known as the Carleton Mercantile Company, of which his wife is president and he acts as general manager. He has devoted his attention exclusively to business affairs and has built up a large and profitable trade.

In 1890 Mr. Carleton assisted in the organization of the Alamosa Building and Loan Association, of which he was chosen secretary and general manager, and continued as such during the entire existence of the association, until 1898. He has never identified himself with any political organization, but is independent in his views. As a member of the town board of trustees he favors all measures for the benefit of the people and the advancement of the village. Fraternally he is a member of Alamosa Lodge No. 44, A. F. & A. M. In 1884 he married Miss Adella E. Clayton, of Kansas. They are the parents of two children, Albert R. and Cecil H.

GEORGE M. HOUSTON, who is engaged in the lumber business in Colorado Springs and is also interested in a number of successful mines, is of eastern parentage and Scotch descent. His grandfather, Alexander Houston, was born in New York state and engaged in stock-raising in Steuben County, whence he removed to Ohio in an early day, settling in Cincinnati and engaging in milling there. He married Miss Elizabeth Mills, from Bucks County, Pa. Their son, Col. George Houston, was born in Steuben County, N. Y., and spent his boyhood years in Cincinnati, later becoming a farmer near Hamilton, Butler County. During the Mexican war he was colonel of an Ohio regiment. In the fall of 1851 he settled in Peoria, Ill., where he engaged in the mercantile business, but after a few years removed to a farm near Galva, that state. There he engaged in farming and stock-raising until his death. Politically he was a Democrat. Fraternally he was prominent in the Masonic order. His death occurred December 22, 1874, in his seventy-first year.

In Butler County, Ohio, in 1851, Colonel Houston married Nancy Jane Harr, who was born there, a daughter of Joseph and Catherine (Moudy) Harr. Her father, who was a native of Lancaster County, Pa., removed to Ohio in 1814 and settled on unimproved land in Butler County. In time he became the owner of several farms. He died in Butler County at sixty-nine years of age. His wife, who was born in Maryland, died in Indiana at seventy-five years. His father, Rudolph Harr, was a farmer of Lancaster County and a descendant of a Swiss family that settled in Pennsylvania several generations prior to his birth. Mrs. Houston removed to Belleville, Kan., in 1890, and has since made her home in that city. Since nineteen years of age she has been a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Our subject was seventh among ten children who attained mature years, one other having died in infancy. They are named as follows: Deborah, Mrs. Cummings, who died in Galva, Ill.; Della, who died at Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. Jennie Richardson, whose husband is a lumber merchant at Guthrie, Okla.; Mrs. Josephine Guthrie, wife of a large stock dealer in Formosa, Kan.; Frankie, wife of Albert Stuckey, who is a miner and resides in Colorado Springs; Alexander C., a lumber merchant of Eureka, Kan.; George M.; Samuel J., a lumber merchant of Neodesha, Kan.; Mills, a lumber and hardware merchant of Miami, I. T.; and Mrs. Laura Dorherty, whose husband is a physician in Belleville, Kan.

Born on the home farm near Galva, Ill., November 1, 1863, our subject attended the public schools of that city, and was graduated from the commercial college in Davenport, Iowa. His brother, Alexander C., having left home when young, the management of the farm fell upon his shoulders, and from the age of eleven years he was practically the head of the house. In 1888 he went to Eureka, Kan., where, with his brother, Alexander C., he engaged in the lumber business, the firm title being Houston Brothers. In 1891 he bought out his brother's interest and continued

the business alone, besides having branch yards for a few years. He is still interested in the business in that place, which is conducted under the name of the Houston Lumber Company. His brother has an interest in that business and in ten other yards in Kansas and the Indian Territory.

Coming to Colorado Springs in 1896 Mr. Houston opened a lumber yard here, of which he is sole proprietor, and which occupies forty thousand square feet at No. 17 West Vermijo street. Here he carries on a large wholesale and retail trade in lumber and all kinds of building material. Six months after coming here he incorporated the Pike's Peak Lumber Company, of which he was president and the principal owner. This business subsequently was consolidated with his principal lumber yard. He is a member of the Missouri and Kansas Lumber Dealers' Association, and the Colorado, New Mexico and Wyoming Lumber Dealers' Association. While living in Eureka, Kan., he was made a Mason, receiving both the blue lodge and Royal Arch degrees. In religion he is connected with the First Presbyterian Church, and in politics is stanch in his adherence to the Republican party. His marriage took place in Victoria, Ill., and united him with Miss Agnes Grace Cook, who was born there, and is a daughter of James Cook, a stockman there. They have been the parents of three children, but one, Marguerite, died in 1897, at five years of age. Their surviving children are two daughters: Agnes, four years of age; and an infant.

JONAS NEUN, a well-known and prominent merchant of Boone, Pueblo County, was born in Marietta, Washington County, Ohio, in 1850, and is a son of Jonas and Dorothy (Grate) Neun, who are now living in Pittsburg, Pa. The father was one of the brave defenders of the Union during the Civil war, a member of an Ohio regiment, and he followed merchandising as a life work. Of his three sons, George was a member of a cavalry company in Virginia during the war, and John was with Sherman on his celebrated march to the sea. In his family are also five daughters, all of whom now reside in Pittsburg, Pa.

Our subject spent his boyhood and youth in his native city, his education being obtained in its public schools. At the age of sixteen he learned the plasterer's trade, which he followed in Ohio for eight years, and was thus employed at Arlington, Colo., for three years, having come to this state in 1888. For the same length of time he worked at his trade in Pueblo and then returned to Arlington, where he established a store and engaged in merchandising. For the past three years he has been a resident of Boone, having purchased a store at this place. He carries a large and well-selected stock of general merchandise, and by fair and honorable dealing he has built up a good trade. He has the confidence and respect of all who know him, and has most acceptably filled the office of postmaster during his residence here. In his political affiliations he is a Republican, and socially was at one time a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Neun has been twice married, first in Ohio, to Miss Lizzie Haas, by whom he had one child. In 1886 he was united in marriage with Miss Josephine Newbecker, of Iowa, and to them have been born three children, namely: John W., Alma and Ethel.

GEORGE J. ORTNER, proprietor of the Pueblo brass foundry, came to Colorado in the spring of 1882 and in July, 1884, settled in Pueblo, where he at once opened a foundry business, starting what is now the only exclusive brass foundry in the city. Much of his first work was for the Midland Railroad Company, whose brass contracts he had for five years, until the road went into the receiver's hands. He also had contracts for smelters and iron foundries. A man of inventive ability, he invented and patented a battery zinc electric battery, the special feature of which is the ease with which the zinc is changed, without wasting a particle. He also manufactures models of all kinds. The location of the foundry is No. 122 West Third street.

The parents of our subject, Leonard and Catherine (Graff) Ortner, were natives of Germany, and were married in Newark, N. J. For some years he engaged in the butchering business in Erie County, N. Y., and is still living at Buffalo, but is retired from active business cares. His wife died in Trinidad, Colo., in 1894, while visiting in that city. They were the parents of five sons and one daughter, the latter being the wife of a physician in Florence, Colo., while four of the sons are business men of Buffalo.

Born April 13, 1860, our subject was reared in

his native city of Buffalo. At the age of thirteen he was apprenticed to learn the trade of a brass and iron moulder, and remained with Pratt & Letchworth for four years as an apprentice, after which he worked for a year as journeyman. Later he traveled through Canada, Ohio, Illinois and Missouri, following his trade, and spent eleven months in Chicago. From Missouri he came to Colorado and for two years was employed on heavy iron casting, being for one year with F. M. Davis, and one year with Hendy & Meyer, of Denver. For seven months he conducted an iron foundry of his own, at the foot of Seventeenth street, in Denver, but sold it and removed to Pueblo. He gives his entire time and thought to business affairs, and has had little opportunity, had he so desired, to mingle with other citizens in public affairs. He has never allied himself with either of the prominent political parties, but has maintained an independence of attitude that finds expression in voting for the best candidates, irrespective of party tickets. While living in Denver he married Miss Emma B. Pryor, who was born in Leavenworth, Kan., but has resided in Colorado from girlhood. Two children bless their union, Roy and Nina.

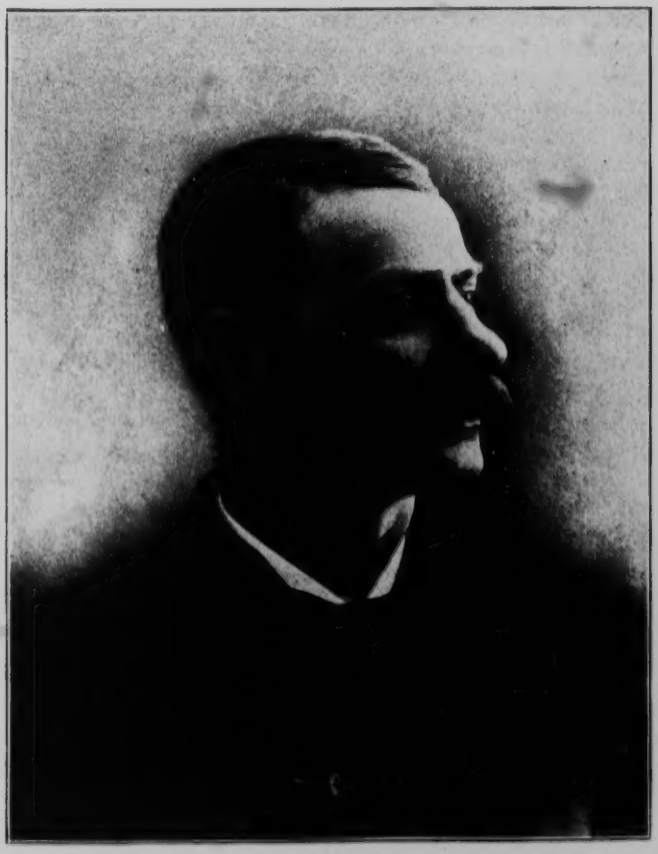
CADY R. HALSEY, the leading druggist of Buena Vista, Chaffee County, was born in China, December 7, 1870. His father, John S. Halsey, was born in Chenango County, N. Y., and after the age of seventeen years was employed on a whaling ship for a few years. Later he settled on the Sandwich Islands and engaged in the sale of jewelry and musical instruments, going from there to Manila, where he remained for some time, thence to China. He was for twenty-two years connected with the custom-house service in that country, but finally was obliged to resign on account of ill-health. The company in whose employ he had been for so long a time granted him a two years' leave of absence, hoping that by change of climate he might be permanently benefited. He returned to the United States, and while at Norwich, N. Y., was told that the Haywood hot springs, nine miles from Buena Vista, would prove helpful in freeing him from rheumatism. He at once came to Colorado and tried the baths at the springs, the result being that he was greatly benefited. At the same time he became interested in the mining business and invested in stock in the Stonewall mine at Hancock, which he sold afterward. He also bought a large sheep ranch in the vicinity of Colorado Springs.

Returning to China, Mr. Halsey disposed of his interests in that country. On his return to Colorado, he, with others, bought the Jimmie Mack mine in Tincup and built a large mill there. The mine continued to be operated successfully until 1893, when the depreciation of silver obliged him to close the mine, but it is still owned by the family. In 1885, five years after he first came to Colorado, he built a business block in Buena Vista, and in this building his son, our subject, now conducts a drug business. In politics he continued to be a Republican until 1896, when he identified himself with the silver movement. For two terms he held the office of mayor. He was a member of the Episcopal Church and the Masonic fraternity.

The success which Mr. Halsey attained was truly remarkable, when it is considered that he had no educational advantages in youth and had to begin the earning of his own livelihood when he was twelve. While he had no opportunity to attend school, he gained from travel a knowledge more valuable than is to be derived from text-books, and by observation and self-culture became a well-informed man. He died in 1895, when sixty-four years of age. His death was felt to be a public loss. He had been for so long identified with the mining and public interests of Chaffee County that he was recognized as one of its most valuable citizens, and wielded a large and important influence among his fellow-citizens.

Mr. Halsey is survived by his wife, formerly Amelia Ripley, a native of Chenango County, N. Y., and now a resident of Buena Vista. In religion she is an Episcopalian. Our subject was four years of age when he left China with his mother, and six years afterward he came to Buena Vista, which town he has since made his home. For several years he was a student in Jarvis Hall, Denver, after which he spent a year in Rutgers grammar school at New Brunswick, N. J., and then took one year of study in Denver University. He also had the advantage of study under a private tutor, for whom his father had sent east and who remained with him for two years, at the same time instructing a brother, John S., Jr., who is now engaged in the mill business in the City of Mexico.

After completing his education our subject worked for J. W. Yelton and Dr. Bradley, of



FRANK DOLL.

Buena Vista, in a drug store. When Dr. Bradley failed, our subject's father purchased the store and placed him in charge of the same. In order to fit himself for the work of a pharmacist he attended the Denver College of Pharmacy and passed the required examination. In politics he is independent, inclining toward the Democratic party. Fraternally he is connected with the Woodmen of the World. In 1897 he was united in marriage with Miss Jennie Butler, of Buena Vista, where they have established a pleasant home. They are prominent in social circles and are attendants at the Episcopal Church.

FRANK DOLL, who is a member of the firm of Doll Brothers, proprietors of a ranch situated four miles from Gypsum, in Eagle County, was born near Canton, Ohio, in 1851, a son of George and Susan (Meiser) Doll, natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania respectively. His mother, who died in 1893, was a daughter of a wealthy farmer of Stark County, Ohio, who settled there a few years after his marriage. The Doll family was represented among the colonial settlers of Virginia. George Doll, who was a veterinary surgeon, was employed by the government in that capacity for four years during the Civil war, and spent the greater part of his life in Ohio, where he died in 1883. Of his sons, Samuel is connected with our subject in the ranch business and other enterprises in Colorado and Ohio, including a large coal and clay business in the latter state. Hiram, who resides in Stark County, has served as county treasurer, and was the first Republican sheriff of that county after the close of the war. He is now president of a coal company in Ohio, which his other brothers own interests in, and is president of a brick and tile company in which they are also interested. The third brother, Zachariah, is superintendent of the business of which his brother is president.

In 1887 the subject of this sketch came to Colorado, and, with his brother Samuel, purchased the land where their ranch is located. At that time it was raw and contained nothing but sage brush. The sole improvement was a small cabin. Under their supervision a great change has been wrought. The location of the property is fine, it being in a beautiful valley which extends from Gypsum, a small town on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, to the mountains. The ranch contains sixteen hundred acres, of which almost every foot is under cultivation. The soil cannot be surpassed by any in the entire country. A large supply of mountain water furnishes adequate facilities for irrigation and enables the owners to raise every variety of grain and fruit and vegetable in abundance. From fourteen to twenty-one men are kept at work on the place. The improvements are of an important nature and greatly enhance the value of the property, which is as fine as can be found in the United States. The elegant residence, which stands back from the road, affords a splendid view of the valley below and the mountains beyond. A commodious barn with water in every part, affords ample accommodations for the owners' fine blooded horses. Another large barn furnishes stable room for the work horses, and it also has running water. All of the buildings on the place are lighted by electricity, the power being furnished by a plant on the ranch. Every kind of machinery that would be of assistance in the cultivation of the land may be found here. The stock on the place includes a herd of blooded Hereford high-grade cattle and some of the finest blooded horses, both running and trotting horses, to be found in the entire country. One might travel through the oldest states of the east without finding a place that bears a better class of improvements than the Doll Brothers' ranch.

In addition to this property the firm own ranches containing two thousand three hundred and eighty acres, on which they keep a large number of horses and cattle of common grades. They have done much to improve this part of the state. Among the improvements they have made may be mentioned the building of stores and a roller flouring mill with every modern improvement, at Gypsum. Other enterprises have received the impetus of their co-operation and assistance. The brothers are highly regarded by all who know them and are recognized as able and successful business men. Those having charge of the business interests in Ohio have, through their sagacious judgment, accumulated valuable property and built up a business that is substantial and prosperous; while the brothers who have given their attention to ranching have improved a ranch that is unsurpassed in the state of Colorado. Three of the brothers were soldiers in the Union army, and all served from the opening to the close of the conflict except Hiram, who was captured by the enemy and held in Andersonville prison for sixteen months. All are Republicans in political belief and keep themselves

posted concerning national issues as well as local affairs, but none has shown a desire for official responsibilities.

In 1882 our subject was united in marriage with Miss Lucy Slusser, who was born in Stark County, Ohio, and is a daughter of D. M. and Lydia (Holweck) Slusser, natives of Ohio. They are the parents of one son and three daughters: Frank J., Susan, Gretchen and Dorothy. Fraternally Mr. Doll is connected with the Masonic order and the Odd Fellows. He is an intelligent and able business man, identified with the best interests of Eagle County, and ever ready to aid in the promotion of such enterprises as will advance the general welfare.

DANIEL W. TAFF, manager of the Revenue Tunnel Company of Creede, has been identified with the history of this camp from its earliest days and has not only witnessed, but also contributed to, its transition from a rough mining camp to a business center and a community of law-abiding citizens. His energy and business qualifications fit him admirably for the position he holds, in connection with one of the prominent companies of Mineral County, and in his capacity as manager he has rendered most efficient service in the interests of the Revenue Tunnel Company.

In New York City, February 18, 1847, the subject of this article was born, a son of David J. and Mary A. (Gray) Taff, also natives of New York. He descends from Adjutant-General Taff, a native of France, who at the opening of the Revolutionary war was commissioned to return to his native land, in order to raise funds and troops to assist the colonists. He succeeded in his undertaking, but on his way back to America the vessel was wrecked and he was lost. He was a co-worker of Lafayette, and occupied much the same position as that illustrious man, being a wealthy landed proprietor and a nobleman. David J. Taff spent his life in New York City, where he was a shipbuilder and sparmaker, and took an active part in public and educational affairs.

In a collegiate institute at Stafford, Conn., the subject of this sketch acquired his education. For ten years he was connected with the Dry Dock Savings Bank of New York, now a large institution, with deposits aggregating $20,000,000, and of which his father was one of the founders. In 1877 he left New York and went to the northwest, where he spent eight years, assisting in the construction of the Northern Pacific and Canadian Pacific Railroads. In 1885 he came to Colorado, settling at Colorado Springs and accepting the position of traveling agent for the Midland Railroad. After two and one-half years he resigned the position and turned his attention to mining in the different camps of the state. During the boom of 1892 in Creede, he came to this camp, where he has held a number of positions in connection with different mining companies. In 1894 he became a promoter of the Revenue tunnel, of which he has since acted as manager. It is the aim of the company to complete a tunnel three thousand feet into Mammoth Mountain, of which work one thousand feet have been finished.

Since 1896 Mr. Taff has served as justice of the peace, and at present fills the office of city treasurer. He has always been a Republican and is now an adherent of the silver wing of the party. Though not identified with any denomination, he is interested in church work and contributes to worthy projects, religious, educational and social. In the administration of his office as justice he has made a successful record, in view of the fact that the place was in a transitory period from camp life to a more settled basis. Much of his time not devoted to the tunnel work is devoted to the development of extensive sulphur lands which he controls. February 20, 1879, he was united in marriage with N. Anna Lair, of Cynthiana, Ky., and they have a pleasant home in Creede.

RANSOM A. HAYES, mayor of La Veta, and one of the proprietors of the La Veta flour mill, was born in Caldwell County, N.C., in 1845. At three years of age he was taken to Georgia by his parents, Alphan and Martha (Harrison) Hayes, both natives of North Carolina. His father, who was a leading Democrat of his locality, did all in his power to prevent Georgia from seceding at the time of the Civil war and was a strong Union man. On the other hand, all of his six sons were strong in their sympathies with the Confederacy and all entered the southern army and fought until death or the end of the war. The father died in Georgia at sixty-three years of age. His wife passed away in 1884, aged seventy-five. They were the parents of nine children: Rev. Daniel Hayes, who is a Baptist minister in Georgia; Matilda N., widow of William Kincaid; John, who was killed in

battle, while serving in the Confederate army, at thirty-one years of age; Joseph, who was killed in the seven days' battle and was buried by our subject on the battlefield; Rufus, who died from disease while in the army; Martha, wife of Aaron Thomas; William H. H., who was killed at Richmond, Va.; Ransom A.; and Adeline, wife of Marion Thomas.

When our subject enlisted in the southern army he was a lad of sixteen. He became a member of the Beauregard corps, and followed the eastern division of the army until the surrender. He was wounded at Richmond, his arm being broken, and two shots penetrating his body. From the effects of his wounds he was confined in the hospital at Richmond for six weeks, after which he returned home on a furlough of sixty days. Rejoining the army at Petersburg, Va., he took part in the engagements at Fredericksburg, Antietam and South Mountain, the siege of Petersburg, at the time of the mine explosion, and for eight months was stationed at Fort Sumter. He was wounded September 30, 1864, at Port Harrison, and still carries in his limb the rifle ball he then received. At the close of the war he was made captain in his old regiment, but never accepted the commission.

Returning to his home in Blairsville, Ga., Mr. Hayes took a course in the academy at that place. In 1868 he came to Colorado and for a time engaged in mining at Black Hawk and Central City, from which places he went to the N. P. Hill smelter and there worked for six months. In 1869 he bought a saw mill on the Tyler Creek, which was one of the first saw mills erected there, and for some time he engaged in sawing lumber for the mines and for building purposes. After the mill had been in operation for eighteen months, it burned to the ground, causing almost a total loss of all he had previously made. In the fall of 1870 he came to the Cucharas Valley, where but few white men preceded him, the only settlers here being Colonel Francisco, R. B. Willis, Judge Daigre and James G. and William Hamilton. Locating here, he immediately took up a homestead, and began its improvement. At first he engaged in farming only, but gradually he began to stock his place, and after a time became the owner of considerable stock. In 1891 he rented the land to his son and bought an interest in the La Veta flour mill, which he has since conducted, giving his attention principally to the outside business of the mill. He also owns a ranch near La Veta, which his son operates, and is interested in residence property in town.

Politically Mr. Hayes is inclined to be independent, although he usually votes Democratic on national questions. For two years he has been a member of the town board. In 1899 he was a candidate, on the citizens' ticket, for mayor of La Veta and was elected April 4 by a majority of forty votes. He assisted in the organization of the school board in district No. 15, of which he was a member for several years, and in which he has been deeply interested. Fraternally he is a member of the Woodmen of the World and La Veta Lodge No. 59, A. F. & A. M. In 1872 he married Miss Louisa, daughter of Jephtha Ownbey, of North Carolina. They have an only son, James F.

WILLIAM TAYLOR JOHNSON, who has occupied a ranch near Nyburg, Pueblo County, since 1881, is a member of a southern family. His father, William Johnson, was born in Tennessee and removed from there to Missouri, enlisted in the Confederate army and died soon after the close of the war. By his marriage to Polly Schultz he had four sons and six daughters. Two of the former, Meredith and Franklin, are deceased, while the third son, Henry S., is engaged in farming in Texas. Of the sisters only two are living, Martha Ann, whose husband died during the Civil war; and Mrs. Elizabeth Webb.

In Ripley County, Mo., William Taylor Johnson was born in 1847. After his father's death he was thrown upon his own resources and became self-supporting. In 1870 he went to McDonough County, Ill., and for ten years engaged in farming there. In 1880 he came to Colorado and settled at Fountain, El Paso County, but one year later removed to the ranch he has since occupied. He has been a hardworking, persevering man, and through his steady persistence has met with fair success. His time has been given so closely to his private affairs that he has had no leisure for participation in politics, in which, aside from casting a Democratic vote at elections, he has taken no part whatever.

The marriage of Mr. Johnson took place in 1866 and united him with Miss Mary A. Davis, who was born in Bedford County, Pa., and at the age of two years was brought by her parents as far as Canton, Ill., thence went with them to

Missouri in 1858. She was one of a family of five daughters and two sons, of whom she and her brother, William Davis, alone survive, both being residents of Pueblo County. Her parents, John and Margaret Davis, were natives of Pennsylvania; her father died in Illinois when she was eight and her mother died in Missouri five years later. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson became the parents of three sons and four daughters. William H., who is a farmer in Pueblo County, is married and has three children. Lizzie is the wife of Sterling Crawford, a farmer of this county, and they have six children. Lulu married Louis Sanders, of Pueblo, and they have four children. Rosa is the wife of W. H. Sanders, a brother of her sister's husband; they have one child. Elmer is a student in the local school. Daisy Lee, the youngest daughter, died in Illinois. Arthur M. died March 9, 1883.

EDWARD KRUEGER is the proprietor of a hardware store and lumber yard at Buena Vista, Chaffee County. In his store he carries a full line of stoves, agricultural implements, wagons, miners' and ranchers' supplies, bicycles, harness, wall paper, in fact, everything which can be found in a first-class village store. He has a large trade, which is not limited to Buena Vista, but extends throughout the surrounding country, which, with its rich mines of gold and silver, has attracted a large number of miners and made possible an extensive business in the handling of supplies for mines.

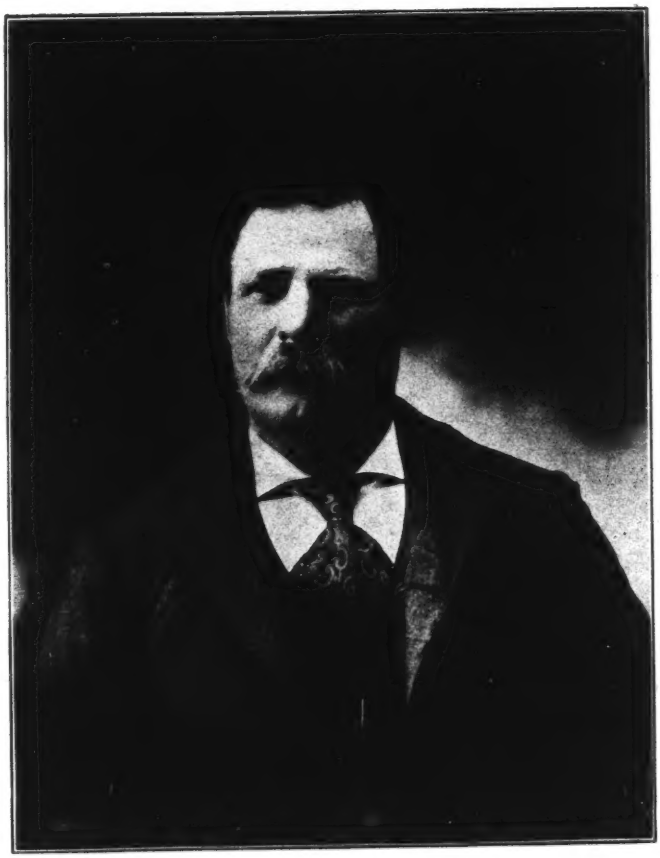
In Prussia, Germany, Mr. Krueger was born December 20, 1860. There he was reared and educated. At fourteen years of age he left school and began to work in a machine shop, where he remained for a year. Subsequently he served an apprenticeship of four years to the tinner's and machinist's trade, for which he was given his board and clothes and $100. In order to escape a draft into the German army he came to America, landing in New York City in the summer of 1879. After six months there he went to Omaha, Neb., and two months later proceeded to Old Mexico, intending to go to South America, but the climate was intolerably warm and unpleasant, so he returned to the United States. Reaching Colorado without any money he started to "beat" his way to Pueblo, and while passing through Buena Vista found he could secure employment at his trade. He continued in the same position for three years, meantime taking private night lessons in English. After having had charge of the store for a time he invested his earnings in a hardware stock, and has since engaged in the business here.

The success which Mr. Krueger has gained is in many respects remarkable. Coming to Buena Vista in 1880, penniless, and unfamiliar with our language and customs, he has not only made his own way, but has accumulated a fortune of $20,000 or more. In his life he has received no assistance from anyone. His father died when he was only five years of age and six years later his mother passed away, so that he was thrown upon his own resources at a time when boys stand most in need of loving care and guidance. Notwithstanding hardships and obstacles he has attained prosperity, and has also become known as an honest, honorable man, whose dealings with all are above reproach. Besides his business he is interested in a number of mines. By his marriage to Miss Sophia Hilsinger he has one son, Edward, now eight years of age. In religion he favors the Lutheran denomination, in which he was reared. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, in which he is master workman, and is also secretary of the local lodge of Odd Fellows.

THOMAS A. NICHOLS, a ranchman of Rye, Pueblo County, was born in Towns County, Ga., November 13, 1848, and is a worthy representative of one of the old and highly respected families of that state. He had several brothers who were members of the Confederate army during the Civil war and two were killed in the service. His father, David P. Nichols, came from Georgia to Pueblo County with our subject and died here.

At the age of twenty-six, Thomas A. Nichols started out in life for himself and continued to engage in farming in his native state until 1870, when he came to Pueblo County, Colo., locating first two miles from his present place, but the latter has now been his home for a quarter of a century. Here he farms two hundred and eighty acres of land which he has placed under cultivation and improved with buildings. In connection with general farming he is engaged in stock-raising.

In 1870, at the age of twenty-two years, Mr. Nichols married Miss Maggie Duckworth, a native of Georgia, whose father now lives on the Greenhorn. They have become the parents of



JOHN E. GAUGER.

three daughters, namely: Lillie Lee, wife of Charles Dusenberg, who lives near our subject; Ella M. and Dora Bell. Mr. Nichols never had the advantages of schools in his younger years, but is greatly interested in the education of the young. In his political views he is a Democrat.

JOHN E. GAUGER, one of the first settlers and a representative citizen of what is now Otero County, resides six miles west of La Junta, where he is improving a large and valuable farm. At the time he settled in Rocky Ford it had but one store and a very small population. The school district was thirty miles east and west by ninety miles north and south, yet, in spite of the vast territory covered, there was an average attendance of only nine pupils. La Junta was also a very small town at the time he taught the school there. He has been identified with the development of the county and has himself been a large contributor thereto, the work he has accomplished toward the improvement of land and the cultivation of agricultural property being of a most important nature.

In Louisville, Ky., Mr. Gauger was born October 28, 1855. When in his teens he removed to Illinios and received his education afterward in the high school of Xenia, that state. Later he taught school and then engaged in reading medicine. After four years he came west, expecting to return and complete his medical course, but his plans were changed after he came to Colorado, and he did not return east. He spent two months in Leadville, and then came to Rocky Ford, where he taught school for three years, later having charge of the La Junta school for one year. Taking up land near Rocky Ford, he began its improvement and cultivation. This property, a portion of which he entered from the government and which is one of the best-improved farms in the county, he sold in 1896. With it he sold his fine orchard, the best in the county, comprising thirty acres set out in valuable fruit trees. Since then he has given his attention to the improvement of another farm near the old homestead. His brick residence is one of the finest in the county and is supplied with modern conveniences, such as bath tubs, closets, hot and cold water, etc. He is improving the place, making of it a most desirable property. He also has one of the best equipped apiaries in the state, consisting of four hundred colonies.

In the fall of 1889 Mr. Gauger was elected county clerk. At the expiration of his term he was re-elected, and afterward, with an interval of one term, he served for a third term in the same office. Always a Democrat, that party receives his vote, both in local, state and national elections. Frequently he has served as delegate to state, congressional and local conventions. August 26, 1880, he married Miss Ida F. Swift, daughter of J. H. and Harriet Swift, of Rocky Ford, pioneers of Otero County. Mr. and Mrs. Gauger have an adopted daughter, Lillian E. Gauger. Fraternally Mr. Gauger is a member of the Odd Fellows' Lodge at Rocky Ford, the Knights of Pythias Lodge at La Junta, and also belongs to St. John's Lodge No. 75, A. F. & A. M., of Rocky Ford; La Junta Chapter No. 20, R. A. M.; and Palestine Commandery No. 22, of La Junta.

Notwithstanding the fact that he has sold several hundred acres of land, Mr. Gauger still owns two hundred and forty acres. Besides the improvement of his place, he gives considerable time to other matters, and is secretary and manager of the Farimount Melon Growers' Association, also a stockholder and director in the La Junta State Bank, which he assisted in organizing; and a promoter of the Rocky Ford Milling and Elevator Company. He is a very enterprising man of business and is highly respected as a citizen.

ANDREW F. HOOD. Probably no man in Durango is better known or more public-spirited than the gentleman whose name introduces this sketch, and who is proprietor of an undertaking establishment in this city. He was born in Perry County, Ill., in 1856, a son of Ruliff Stevens and Annie (McClure) Hood. His father, who was born in Utica, N. Y., in 1812, grew to manhood on a farm and was given excellent educational advantages. Upon the completion of his college course, in 1831 he came west as far as Perry County, Ill., where he taught school, a profession for which his scholarly attainments admirably qualified him. Some years later he turned his attention to farming, and became the owner of a valuable estate. He was one of the leading citizens of his county. Being a man of superior education, his advice was frequently sought in contested points, where a rightful decision was desired. In 1860 he was a presidential elector at the first election of Abraham Lincoln. After a residence of thirty-five

years in Perry County, he moved to Kansas and settled in Ottawa, where he died in March, 1897, aged eighty-five years. His wife had died in 1856, at forty-two years of age. They were the parents of five children, namely: S. J., of La Plata County; Roger Williams; John Milton; Kate, wife Capt. Emory Hughes; and Andrew F.

The education of our subject was begun in public schools and completed in the Carbondale Normal School at Carbondale, Ill. At twenty-one years of age he took up the trade of painter and paper-hanger, which he has since followed. In 1883 he came to Durango, where he followed his trade for some years, but in 1894 opened an undertaking establishment, which he has since conducted, besides carrying a stock of wall paper, paints, glass, etc. For a time he made his headquarters in Rico, and while there served as a member of the city council. He has been an active local worker for the Democratic party. He is a member of Durango Lodge No. 46, A. F. & A. M., and the Ancient Order of United Workmen in this place. By his marriage to Mattie J. McClure in 1883, he has two children, Josie and Ethel. Besides his property in Durango he owns real estate interests in Rico and Montezuma County, all of which he has accumulated by perseverance and industry since he came to Colorado. His prosperity has certainly been well merited, for on commencing for himself he had little, but through the exercise of good business judgment and determination he has placed himself among the substantial business men of Durango.

JAMES W. KERN, a veteran of the Civil war and a resident of Colorado since 1878, started in the contracting and building business in 1890, forming a partnership with his brother, A. C., as Kern Brothers. Since then he has engaged in the building of residences and business blocks, and has had contracts for some of the most substantial buildings in the city. He has his shop at No. 107 Nevada avenue, while his residence, built and improved by himself, stands at No. 714 South Tejon street.

The father of Mr. Kern was Jacob Kern, who was born near Pittsburg, Pa., and in young manhood removed to Virginia, where he became a planter, owning a plantation on the Roanoke River, at the head of the Shenandoah Valley. He died in Roanoke County when seventy-eight years of age. His wife, Hannah, who was born in Rockingham County, Va., was a daughter of Albert Shafer, a native of Virginia, whose parents emigrated from Germany to Virginia and engaged in farming in Rockingham County. Mrs. Kern died at the old homestead when sixty-seven years of age. She was the mother of ten children, eight of whom attained maturity and five are now living. Three of the sons took part in the Civil war, George and James W. being members of the Nineteenth Virginia, while John was a member of the Twenty-eighth Virginia Infantry and was wounded three times, but recovered.

Educated in private schools, our subject continued on the home farm until the outbreak of the war. He was then a young man, having been born November 16, 1842. In July, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Nineteenth Virginia Artillery, C. S. A., and was appointed musician in the regular band, though his services were also called upon as a gunner when needed. He participated in a number of battles, but was not wounded nor captured. On the close of the war he returned home. In 1866 he went to Clay County, Mo., where he learned the carpenter's trade and then engaged in the building business. Later he carried on a hotel business. For five years he was in Kearney, Mo., and for three years in Rockport, Atchison County, Mo.

Hoping that a change of climate would benefit his health, which had become impaired, Mr. Kern came to Colorado in 1878, and spent some time in Manitou and Denver, resuming work as soon as he was able to do so. About 1890 he started in the contracting and building business, in which he has since engaged. While in Clay County, Mo., he was made a Mason and is now connected with El Paso Lodge No. 13, A. F. & A. M. Politically he formerly adhered to the Democratic party, but is now a Prohibitionist. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church, in which he has served as a deacon and Sunday-school superintendent much of the time since he was a young man. He is identified with the El Paso County Builders' Association.

In Clay County, Mo., Mr. Kern married Mrs. Mary (Pike) Cole, who was born near Elizabeth City, N. C., and was a daughter of Joseph Pike, who was a native of Perquimans County, N. C., and engaged in farming there. Prior to the war he removed to Hendricks County, Ind., and there he died in 1862. In addition to being a farmer he was an expert engineer and machinist, and possessed considerable mechanical ability. His wife, who was Deborah White, was born in North

Carolina and died in Virginia when Mrs. Kern was eighteen months old. In her family there were six children, three of whom attained mature years and two are living, Mrs. Pugh, of Henry County, Ind., and Mrs. Kern. A brother, Joseph H. Pike, was killed in the Civil war during the seven days' battle. Mrs. Kern had only one child, Daisy, and she was taken away by death when six years of age. Mrs. Kern was a member of and active worker in the Eastern Star, and is also a member of the Christian Church. She has a host of warm personal friends among her acquaintances.

CHARLES WORTHINGTON DARROW, attorney-at-law, Glenwood Springs, descends from ancestors who were prominent in the early history of New England. His father, who was a member of a pioneer family of Vermont, was born in that state near Lake Champlain, and for years engaged in the dry-goods business at St. Albans, where he built the Darrow block, then the finest business building in the city, but since destroyed by fire. In politics he affiliated with the Republicans. His wife, Harriet Buck (Wheeler) Darrow, was a cousin of former Vice-President Wheeler. They were the parents of three children, of whom Merritt Smith Darrow is division train dispatcher of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, with headquarters at Chillicothe, Ill.; and the only daughter, Emma H., is the wife of Herman B. Chittenden, principal of the public schools of Burlington, Vt.

Orphaned at an early age by his mother's death, our subject began to be self-supporting when still a mere boy. At thirteen he was given charge of a telegraph office on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad at Chester, Wis., and he continued with that company until he was nineteen, his last work for that company being as a train dispatcher at Chicago. Meantime, his education had by force of circumstances been neglected. Realizing his need of broader knowledge than he possessed, he entered a public school and later took a course of four years in the Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill., from which he graduated in 1882. While in college he was elected city clerk of South Evanston, Ill., and continued to serve in that position until he resigned on the completion of his college course. He then became private secretary to Gen. Arthur C. Ducat, general western manager of the Home Insurance Company, at Chicago. After a short time in that capacity he traveled in the west and later turned his attention to the study of law, entering the law office of Paddock & Aldis, of Chicago, with whom he remained for a year and then was appointed private secretary to L. O. Goddard, assistant general solicitor of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, at Chicago.

While filling that position Mr. Darrow was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of Illinois. In the fall of 1885 he came to Glenwood Springs, and was at once appointed local attorney for the Grand River Coal & Coke Company and shortly afterwards for the Colorado Midland Railroad Company and as such purchased the company's right of way for a considerable distance, and has since represented that company locally. Ever since coming to Glenwood Springs he has been actively engaged in the practice of the law. For four years he held the office of city attorney here, and in January, 1899, was appointed county attorney. Much of his time is spent in his fine library, among his books, which include a large equipment of professional works as well as others of a general character. That he possesses will power and determination his success shows, for in spite of early disadvantages, in spite of the necessity of earning his own livelihood from childhood, he has attained a success that does not come to all. He keeps well posted concerning politics and gives his influence to the Democratic party. Fraternally he is a Knight Templar Mason. In 1885 he married Elizabeth G. Morper, of Chicago. Their family consists of seven children: Helen, Nicholas, Alice, Gretchen, Charles, Horace and Leslie.

FRANCIS A. MCNEILL, M. D., of Rico, Dolores County, came to this place in 1891, when the mining camp was in the zenith of its prosperity, and until 1894 he was actively engaged in the practice of his profession. During the latter year he was elected county clerk and recorder, and at the expiration of his term, in 1896, was again chosen to fill this position. At the same time that he became county clerk, Judge Russell appointed him clerk of the district court, which office he has since held. In 1893 he was a member of the town board and mayor pro tem, and in 1897 he was elected mayor on the Populist ticket. Since coming to Rico he has done perhaps more than any other citizen to secure the reorganization of Dolores County and the town of Rico. He assisted in placing the latter

upon a cash basis, having introduced an ordinance providing for the transaction of business upon a strictly cash basis, which system still stands.

In Sangamon County, Ill., in 1849, Dr. McNeill was born, a son of William and Civilla (McNamee) McNeill, natives of Maryland. His father devoted his entire active life to the practice of medicine, in which profession he engaged in Illinois for fifty years, being a leading physician of Mechanicsburg. Actively interested in politics and public affairs, he nevertheless always refused to accept office for himself. He died at his home in Illinois in 1888, aged seventy-seven. His wife, who is now eighty-one, is living at Grove City, Ill. They were the parents of nine children, six of whom are living, namely: Thomas; Laura, wife of S. P. Williams; Robert B.; Francis A.; Nellie, Mrs. P. H. Gallagher; and Lutie. The second-born, Richard McNeill, M. D., and the sixth and seventh, Catherine and Charles, are deceased.

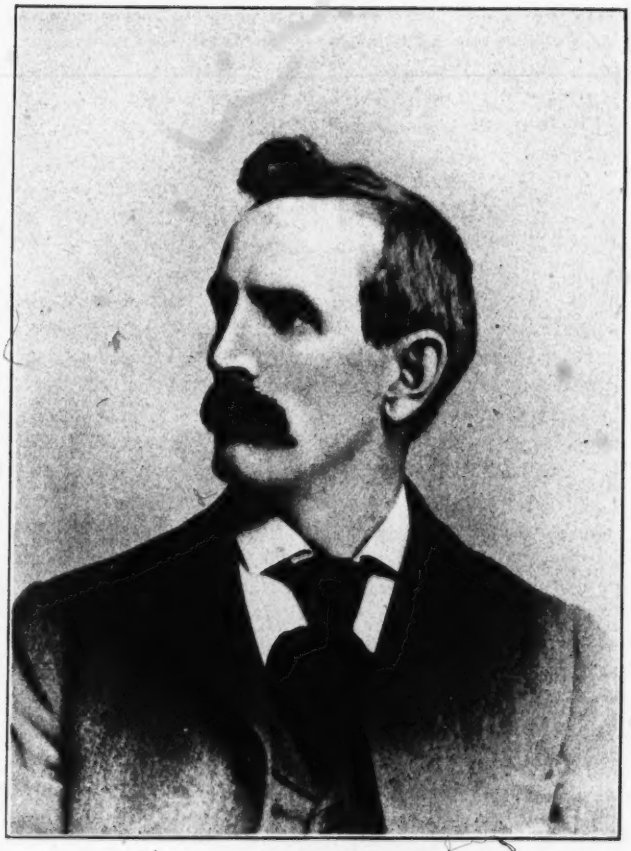
Upon completing the studies of the local schools, our subject spent a year in the University of Michigan, after which he taught for a year. Under his father's preceptorship he began the study of medicine, and later took the course of lectures in the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, from which he graduated in 1874. He practiced his profession in Pana, Ill., for three years. He then established himself in Sharpsburg, Ill., but after eighteen months he returned to his native town of Mechanicsburg, taking up his father's practice and continuing there until 1888. In 1887 he served as county physician of Sangamon County. While residing in Pana he was elected assistant surgeon of the Fifth Regiment, Illinois National Guard, and in 1879 was appointed regimental surgeon, spending eleven years in the national guard service. During the encampment of 1886 he was acting brigade surgeon, and was post surgeon at East St. Louis during the great railroad strike of that year.

The year 1888 found Dr. McNeill in Montrose, Colo., where he practiced for a year. He then took a contract as railroad surgeon in the construction of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad from Sapinero to Lake City. Returning to Montrose on the completion of his contract, he practiced there for a year. In 1890-91 he was contracting surgeon in the construction of the Rio Grande Southern Railroad from Ridgway to Dolores. Upon completing that contract he settled in Rico. Here he has been one of the leaders in the political field, and a supporter of the People's party. He has been a candidate for a number of offices and has never been defeated. Besides the claims which he owns in Rico, he is interested in mining in Mount Wilson district, where he has a fine prospect. Connected with Rico Lodge No. 79, A. F. & A. M., and Rico Lodge No. 48, A. O. U. W., he is past master workman of the latter. In 1877 he married Sarah A. Sharp, by whom he has a son, Harry S. Mrs. McNeill is a daughter of John Sharp, for whom the town of Sharpsburg, Ill., was named, but now resides in Montrose, Colo.

ANDREW J. HOTTEL, local manager of the Lamar Milling and Elevator Company, has had charge of the company's mill ever since its erection in 1892, and addition, superintends the management of the company's ranches comprising six hundred and forty acres. The mill is one of the most important and flourishing enterprises of Lamar, and its erection was an evidence of the progressive spirit of the citizens, who, realizing the need of such a plant, combined together and rendered the enterprise possible. The plant has a capacity of five hundred barrels in twenty-four hours, and the quality is of a very superior grade.

From earliest boyhood, Mr. Hottel has been familiar with the milling business, for his father, A. S. Hottel, was a practical, experienced miller, and operated several mills, two of which were burned during the Civil war. Our subject was born near Woodstock, Shenandoah County, Va., August 7, 1852, a son of A. S. Hottel by his marriage to Mary A. Hockman. When he was a boy the war raged through his section of country, and their property was injured by the depredations of both armies. During vacations he assisted in the mill and after leaving school he gave his entire attention to the milling business, in which he has since engaged, with the exception of two years spent as a school teacher and a few months in Omaha, Neb., in 1876, as bookkeeper for a wholesale grocery.

Coming to Colorado in the fall of 1876, Mr. Hottel took charge of a mill at Fort Collins, which he conducted for sixteen years. From there he removed to Lamar in 1892, and has since managed the mill and land owned by the Lamar Milling and Elevator Company. He is also the owner of real estate in Lamar and two



GEORGE D. BARDWELL.

ranches on which he raises cattle. A Democrat from boyhood, he was elected on that ticket a member of the town council of Lamar; and in that position, as well as in the capacity of a private citizen, he has been helpful in promoting the interests of the town, and developing the material, educational and commercial resources of the county.

A Mason fraternally, Mr. Hottel is a member of Fort Collins Lodge No. 13, A. F. & A. M., belongs to the chapter at Lamar; and De Molay Commandery, K. T., at Fort Collins. His marriage was solemnized in Norwalk, Ohio, October 14, 1890, and united him with Miss Fannie B. Benedict, with whom he had become acquainted in Fort Collins, but whose home was in Norwalk. They are the parents of three children, David Benedict, Mary Harriet and Agnes.

GEORGE D. BARDWELL. During the years of his residence in Lake City Mr. Bardwell has gained a high reputation among the attorneys of Hinsdale County. Through his interest in professional affairs and in matters affecting the educational and general welfare of his town, he rightly deserves to be classed among its public-spirited citizens. The "Pearl of Colorado," as the mining camp of Lake City was long termed, has, by reason of its important mining interests, a large amount of law work necessitated by its position and surroundings, and an attorney must, therefore, be well versed in mining laws in order to meet the requirements of his profession. In this respect Mr. Bardwell is well fitted to gain success. Having engaged both in surveying and in mining, he is familiar with the details of each, a fact that has assisted him in his practice. Besides his private practice he has served efficiently in various offices of trust and responsibility, notable among which are the offices of county, city and district attorney.

Mr. Bardwell is a New Englander by birth and descent. His parents, Hon. G. W. and Anna (Hussey) Bardwell, were natives of Massachusetts, and after their marriage, in 1859, made their home in Northampton, that state, where the father followed the occupation of a teacher. He was a man of prominence in local affairs, a Republican in political belief, and in the office of state senator efficiently represented the people of his district. Of three children comprising the family, the third forms the subject of this article. He was born in Northampton July 29, 1866, and was reared in that town and in Springfield, the same state. His education, begun in the Springfield public schools, was supplemented by a course of study in the Boston Latin School and in Amherst College.

When a youth of seventeen years Mr. Bardwell commenced to make his own way in the world, and from that time he was self-supporting. The three occupations in which he has engaged are surveying, mining and the profession of an attorney. In the year 1883 he came west to Colorado and since then has been a resident of this state, having made his headquarters successively in Leadville, Aspen, Gunnison and Lake City, in which last-named city he has resided since 1893. He has been actively identified with the public life of Lake City, and has wielded an influence in the local ranks of the Democratic party, whose principles he stanchly upholds. He is also prominent in the fraternal organizations of Woodmen of the World and Ancient Order of United Workmen. Various plans for the advancement of his town and county have received his co-operation and support, and he is always relied upon to aid in progressive enterprises. He was united in marriage July 6, 1896, with Miss Hannah Cunningham, of Pueblo, Colo., by whom he has two daughters. He and his wife have many friends in Lake City, and stand high in the most select social circles of the town.

DANIEL W. STONE, clerk of the district court for the county of Las Animas, is also president and editor of the Chronicle-News Publishing Company, of Trinidad. From an early age he has been interested in the printing business, and when a boy he learned the "art preservative," becoming familiar with the setting up of type and the use of printing presses. Since he established his home in Trinidad he has been connected more or less intimately with the newspaper business in this city. As an editorial writer he has been in especial demand, his articles showing depth of thought, quickness of apprehension, terseness of expression, with an occasional dash of humor or spice of sarcasm.

Mr. Stone was born in Jefferson, Jefferson County, Wis., January 18, 1859, and spent his boyhood years largely in attendance upon public schools. At the age of fifteen he went to Butler, Bates County, Mo., and afterward attended the college in that town. From there he went to Marseilles, Ill., and entered a printing office,

where he learned the trade of a compositor. Since then he has been connected with publishing or editorial work. In 1887 he came to Trinidad, where he became reporter and business manager of the *Advertiser*, a daily paper. In 1891 he purchased the business of the *Chronicle*, a daily evening paper, and continued as sole proprietor until August, 1898, when, by consolidation with the Trinidad *News*, the Chronicle-News Publishing Company was organized, with himself as president and editor, the paper being run as a straight Republican organ.

Active in the Republican party, Mr. Stone has been influential in promoting its success in Las Animas County. In 1894 he was elected clerk of the district court, which office he has since filled. For ten years he has been a member of the Republican central committee. While he is justly prominent in his party, he has never displayed any unkind partisan spirit, but has been fair and honorable, evincing the same uprightness in politics that has characterized him in business.

In fraternal connections Mr. Stone is a member of the Knights of Pythias; Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Las Animas Lodge No. 28, A. F. & A. M.; Trinidad Chapter No. 23, R. A. M.; and Oriental Commandery No. 18, K. T. June 7, 1882, he was united in marriage with Lida V., daughter of R. T. Alberty, of Marseilles, Ill., and they have one child, Kitty M.

FRANK TOMPKINS, former sheriff of Lincoln County, and now proprietor of a hotel at Limon, this county, was born in Elmira, N. Y., in 1853, a son of Solomon and Cornelia (Baker) Tompkins, natives respectively of Tompkins and Yates Counties, N. Y. His father spent the most of his active life as a contractor and builder in Elmira, N. Y., where he was respected as a man of worth. In politics he always voted the Republican ticket. He was the son of a Revolutionary soldier, and his wife's father also took part in that struggle for independence. Our subject had one brother and two sisters. The former, George P., is a decorator in Akron, Ohio. Ada is the wife of William S. Dyer, of Elmira, N. Y.; and Sophia married L. A. Mallory, of Olean, that state.

The public schools of Elmira afforded our subject his first opportunity for an education. At the age of nineteen, starting out for himself, he came to Colorado and settled in Hugo, Lincoln County. In 1889 Governor Cooper appointed him sheriff of Lincoln County and three years later he was elected to the same office, to which he was re-elected in 1894. After retiring from office he came to Limon in 1897. In 1894 he was united in marriage with Mary A. Bell, of Leavenworth, Kan., by whom he has three children, Lawrence R., Margaret and Nellie C.

Politically Mr. Tompkins has always affiliated with the Republican party, in the faith of which he was reared. He is actively connected with the Knights of Pythias and takes a warm interest in the order. The family of which he is a member is one of the oldest in New York state, and for generations its representatives bore a part in the history and progress of that state.

JAMES A. HART, M. D., who is prominent in both the professional and the club circles of Colorado Springs, holds a high position among the people of this city and is recognized as an able, skillful and successful physician. He is vice-president of the American Climatological Association, a member of the American Public Health Association, the State and American Medical Societies, and assisted in the organization of the El Paso County Medical Society, of which he officiated as president for several terms.

The Hart family originated in England and on coming to America settled in Nova Scotia. James Hart, who was born in Nova Scotia, removed to Peekskill, N. Y., where he engaged in farming. His son, Gilbert B. Hart, also a native of Nova Scotia, engaged in the lumber business in Peekskill, and was an active worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He married Elizabeth Taylor, a native of Underhill, Vt., and a member of an old Connecticut family. She was a daughter of Capt. James Taylor, a farmer of Vermont and a soldier in the war of 1812. She died at Peekskill, leaving two sons, James A. and Coleridge A., the latter an attorney in New York City.

The subject of this sketch, a son of Gilbert B. and Elizabeth Hart, was born at Peekskill, December 19, 1849, and was educated in the academy in his native town. In 1873 he was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, with the degree of M. D. For a year afterward he was resident physician to St. Peter's Hospital at Albany, N. Y., after which he engaged in practice in that city. On account of incipient tuberculosis he came to Colorado in the fall of 1876, and for some months

traveled through the state, recuperating. When his health permitted a return to professional duties he selected Colorado Springs as his home, and, associated with the late Dr. Reed, began in practice. In 1886 his health became impaired by neuralgia and severe headaches, and he went to sea, hoping that the change would benefit him. From that time until 1889 he was surgeon on the Pacific mail steamer line from San Francisco to Japan and China, making eight voyages between these points, besides several trips to Panama. In 1889 he returned to Colorado Springs and resumed his practice. The following year he was married, in Geneva, N. Y., to Mrs. Elizabeth (Slosson) Morris, who had one son by her former marriage, Truxton Morris.

In the organization of the El Paso Club Dr. Hart took an active part, and he has served both as secretary and vice-president, besides which he has been a member of the board of governors constantly from its organization, with the exception of his years at sea. He is also a charter member of the Cheyenne Mountain Country Club. In national politics he is a Republican, but in local matters it has been a fixed principle with him to support the men and measures that he deems will conduce to the welfare of the people and the promotion of municipal interests.

MOSES J. MARKS is one of the pioneer merchants of Buena Vista, Chaffee County. He started the first store on what is now the main street of the town, clearing away the rocks in order to secure a site for his store and at the same time opening up the street. In his establishment, which is the largest double store in the town, he carries a full line of clothing, hats and caps, boots and shoes, and also a complete assortment of dry goods. Besides his mercantile business he is interested in several mining properties, among them the Portland and Isabella mines. He was president of the company owning the Lucky Gus mine, and owned one-sixth interest in the mine, which was sold for $100,000.

Born in Prussia in 1837, Mr. Marks was ten years of age when he accompanied his parents to America and settled with them in St. Louis, Mo. In 1849, when thirteen years of age, he went to California via water, and there purchased goods which he peddled among the mining camps. After a few months he and two brothers opened a clothing and dry-goods store in Stockton, Cal., and continued there very successfully for fifteen years. When he returned to Missouri he was wealthy. For six years he carried on business in Boonville, Mo., after which he spent five years in Carleton, the same state, but the prolonged drought and consequent hard times caused him a heavy loss in business. In the fall of 1879 he came to what is now Buena Vista, bringing with him a small stock of goods that represented his entire possessions. He opened a small store and has since engaged continuously in business. In 1886 he separated his stock of dry-goods and clothing, the son taking charge of the dry-goods department in a separate building, while he turned his attention to the clothing business, of which he has since made a specialty. In 1889 he built a two-story brick building that is the largest business block in the town.

By his marriage to Miss Ella Rosenblatt, of St. Louis, Mr. Marks had eight children, one of whom, a son, died at twenty-four years of age. The others are: Isaac M., who is in charge of his father's dry-goods store in Buena Vista; Jacob A., who clerks in the store; Simon, a private in Company H, First Colorado Infantry, now stationed in Manila; Rose, who has attended college at Colorado Springs; Jessie, Youir and Bertha, at home. In politics Mr. Marks is a Republican and has been active in local affairs. He has twice been elected mayor of the town and once served as president of the school board. Fraternally he is a charter member of Mount Princeton Lodge No. 49, A. F. & A. M., of Buena Vista, and is also connected with Buena Vista Lodge No. 42, I. O. O. F.

CHRISTIAN N. A. HAHN, proprietor of the Albany hotel at New Castle, Garfield County, and a well-known real-estate dealer of this place, also the representative of five leading insurance companies, came to this town in 1888 and has since resided here. He has taken an active part in local politics, as a leader of the Democratic party, upon which ticket he was elected mayor and alderman. For four years he held the office of postmaster, which responsible position he filled with efficiency. Among the citizens of New Castle he holds a leading place, his ability and energy having won from his associates their regard and esteem.

As the name indicates, the Hahn family is of German origin. Adolphus Hahn, our subject's father, was born in Germany and at an early age settled in Baltimore, Md., where he engaged in

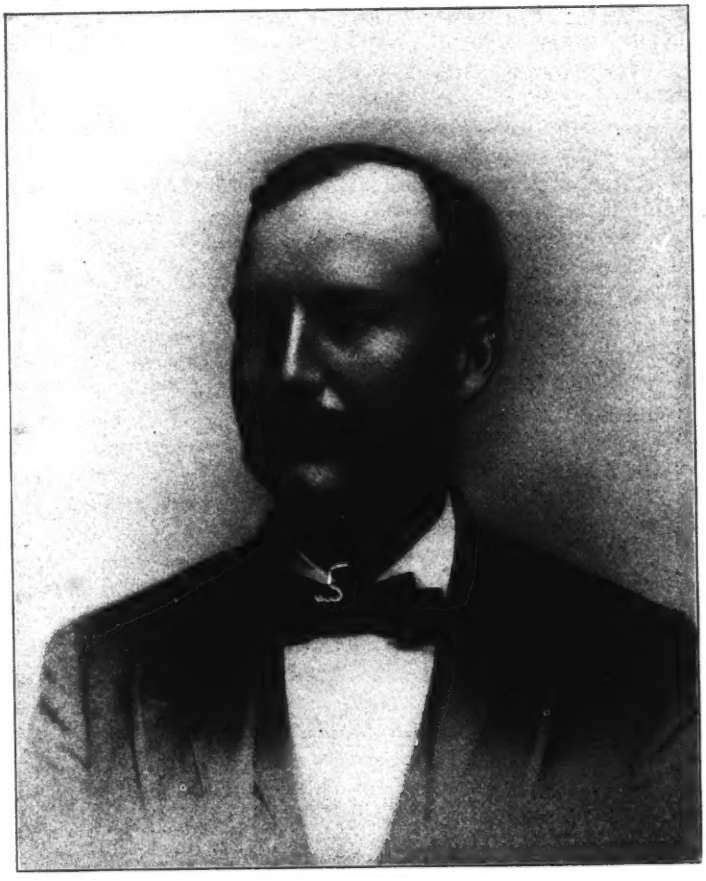
business. His last years were spent in Hanover, Pa., where he died. He married Mary A. Coleman, a native of Germany, who died while in middle age. Of her three sons and two daughters, the only survivor is our subject, who was born in Baltimore in 1843, received his education in public schools and at Glenrock, Pa., learned the trade of a carpenter. When he was eighteen years of age he responded to the first call made by President Lincoln for volunteers. April 20, 1861, he enlisted in Company K, Sixteenth Pennsylvania Infantry, and, at the expiration of his term of service enlisted in Company K, Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, in which he continued until he was mustered out, October 13, 1864, at York, Pa. He took part, altogether, in fifty-four prominent engagements, among them the battles of the Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Winchester, Monocacy, Charleston, siege of Petersburg, Fisher Hill, Cedar Creek, etc. He was at one time poisoned by drinking poisoned milk at Beverly, W. Va. At Winchester, Va., January 19, 1862, he was wounded by a shell in the left leg; and at the same place, June 13, 1862, the heavy cannonading resulted in the formation of an ulcer in his right ear, causing total deafness in that ear. At the fall of Petersburg he served under General Sedgwick.

Returning to Baltimore at the close of the war, Mr. Hahn soon went from there to Cincinnati, Ohio, and thence to Omaha, Neb., where he was appointed wagon-master in charge of a government train under Quartermaster Wood. He continued in that capacity for one year and three months. Next he went to Fort Kearney, where he had some experiences with the Indians. Later he spent seven years in New Mexico, and from there in 1871 went to Little Rock, Ark., and from Little Rock to Elgin, Kan. In 1879 he went to Leadville, Colo., thence to Alamosa, Colo., in 1880, but soon proceeded to Pueblo, where he was made chief marshal and continued in that position until his removal from the city in 1887. After spending a year at Red Cliff, Eagle County, in 1888 he came to New Castle, his present home. Here he is one of the most influential citizens and business men of the place. He owns considerable property here and is well-to-do. Besides his other interests he is a notary public. Since coming here he has organized a Grand Army post, and was elected post commander. He is a member of the blue lodge and chapter of Masonry in Pueblo, and is also connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In 1871 he married Miss Ellen Urquhart, of Pennsylvania, a refined and accomplished lady and a talented artist, whose work has taken the first premium at the district fair.

HENRY NICHOLS, clerk and recorder of Mesa County, also secretary of the Western Colorado Academy of Science, which he assisted in organizing at Grand Junction in 1891, was born in Ohio in 1859, and in 1867 went to Missouri, remaining in that state until eighteen years of age and receiving a fair education in public schools. In 1878 he came to Colorado and settled fifty miles east of Denver, where he embarked in the stock business. Disposing of his interests there in 1881, he went to the mining regions of Gunnison County and for one year engaged in mining and prospecting, but the results were so discouraging that he was completely cured of the mining fever.

The Grand Valley having been opened for settlement in 1881, Mr. Nichols came here the following year, joining his brother, J. Clayton Nichols, who was the first to enter land in this valley. He, too, entered land, and upon the establishment of the postoffice at Grand Junction he was appointed chief clerk under O. D. Russell, which office he filled until 1884. He then became foreman of the *Mesa County Democrat*, and continued for a year in that position, after which he returned to Missouri, there purchasing the Lee's Summit *Journal*. He continued the publication under its old name for eighteen months and then sold out. His next work was as bookkeeper for the Star nurseries, in which capacity he remained for three and one-half years. Returning to Colorado in 1890, he accepted the position of bookkeeper of the First National Bank, which he filled for three years. In 1894 he became associate editor of the Grand Junction *News*, and afterward, for three years, served as manager and secretary of the Mesa County Abstract Company.

The political views of Mr. Nichols bring him into affiliation with the People's party. By the members of this party, in the fall of 1897, he was elected to the office of county clerk and recorder, which position he fills with efficiency. His long experience in clerical work adapts him well for the office, whose every detail he superintends closely. He is presiding officer of Mesa Lodge No. 58, I. O. O. F., and a member of the en-



HON. AUSTIN BLAKEY.

campment. In religious belief he is identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was married, in 1886, to Jessie, daughter of W. E. Boyer, and granddaughter of Dr. E. A. Boyer, of Oskaloosa, Iowa, a pioneer of the medical profession in Iowa and a man well known throughout the state. Mr. and Mrs. Nichols have three children: Winifred, Raymond and Esther.

HON. AUSTIN BLAKEY, manager of the Little Chief Mining Company and the Seneca Mining Company, has been a resident of Leadville since January, 1879. During the years that have since passed he has worked his way from a humble position to one of influence and importance, and has become known as an experienced mining man, as well as a public-spirited citizen and trustworthy official.

Born in Racine County, Wis., June 6, 1848, the subject of this sketch is a son of Rev. Thomas and Mary (Stott) Blakey. His paternal grandfather, Thomas Blakey, was a farmer and stock-dealer in England, where he died at ninety years of age. Rev. Thomas Blakey was born in Lancashire, England, and emigrated to America at the age of twenty-two, settling in Racine County, Wis. For twenty years he engaged in preaching, after which he retired to a farm in Racine County, and there his remaining years were passed. He was a strong supporter of the Union cause and at the opening of the Civil war left the Democratic party, to which he had previously adhered, and allied himself with the Republicans. He took a deep interest in political matters, but always refused to hold public office, though urged to do so. At the time of his death he was sixty-seven years of age. His wife, who was a native of England, died in Wisconsin in 1888, at sixty-seven years. Of their children we note the following: John S., a miller by trade, is now engaged in the commission business at Union Grove, Wis., and is an extensive dealer in wheat and cattle; Darius is engaged in the stock and grain business at Spirit Lake, Iowa; Alvin is a real-estate dealer in Chicago; Charles owns and operates a farm near Spirit Lake, Iowa; Emma, deceased, was the wife of Eugene Rice; Harriet, Mrs. John Smith, lives on a farm near Rochester, Wis.; and Jane is the wife of Stephen Goldsworthy, a farmer and carpenter of Union Grove, Wis.

The early days of our subject's life were spent on the old homestead in Racine County. He was among the youngest of the children before mentioned. At the age of twenty-two years he started out in life for himself, and going to Minnesota was for two years employed as a stationary engineer. In 1874 he came to Colorado and settled in Central City, where he engaged in mining. From there, early in the year 1879, he removed to Leadville, where he secured employment as a day laborer. From that inauspicious beginning he worked his way to be superintendent and manager of several important mining concerns, among them the Little Chief Mining Company, of whose valuable property he has been manager since 1892.

The first marriage of Mr. Blakey took place in 1880 and united him with Carrie Shipley, who was born in Virginia and died in Colorado in 1891. Afterward he was united in marriage with Edith Carne, who was a native of Cornwall, England, and who died, leaving one son, Austin, Jr. The present wife of Mr. Blakey was formerly Annie M. Goddard, a native of Iowa, and daughter of a Civil war veteran. Two children, Florence and Lincoln A., are the issue of this marriage. Politically a Republican, Mr. Blakey stands high among the members of the party in Leadville. In 1882 he was elected county commissioner of Lake County, and while holding that office was elected state senator in 1884. In the latter position he rendered efficient service in behalf of his constituents, favoring measures for the benefit of the people, and taking an especial interest in laws relative to mining.

THOMAS MILLER, one of the representative farmers of Pueblo County, is the subject of this personal narrative. Added to farming he unites stock-raising, and believing that "from labor health, from health contentment springs," he has bent every energy toward perfecting his agricultural projects, and has proved himself one of the best citizens of the community in which he lives.

Mr. Miller is a native of West Virginia, born at Kingwood, September 11, 1830, and is a son of David Miller, who was a farmer by occupation and a soldier during the war of 1812. The mother, who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Stewart, was of Scotch descent, and was a second cousin to one of the Queens of England. Her mother's grandfather fled to this country after the war between Scotland and England. Our subject has one brother, Abraham Miller, who is

now living in Iowa at the age of seventy-six years and has engaged in the practice of medicine for many years. All of his seven sisters are now deceased.

The first eighteen years of his life Thomas Miller spent in the Old Dominion, and pursued his studies in the common schools of that state. On leaving home at the age of eighteen, he went to Iowa, where he was engaged in contracting and building for thirty years. He then spent a short time in Kansas and northwestern Missouri, and in 1882 came to Colorado, locating upon his present ranch in Pueblo County in 1885. Here he has one hundred and sixty acres of valuable land which he has placed under excellent cultivation and improved with good buildings, including a comfortable residence. The place is all under fence.

In Iowa City, about thirty-two years ago, Mr. Miller married Miss Lucy Romp, a native of that state, by whom he has had ten children, namely: George, who died at the age of twenty-one; David, who has a farm two miles from our subject, and resides at home; Edgar, who is employed at the smelter in Pueblo; Charles, a farmer of Pueblo County; Thomas Jefferson, John and Albert, all at home; Elizabeth, wife of William Shaw, of Pueblo; Amy, a resident of Denver; and Dela, wife of Henry Berry.

In his political affiliations Mr. Miller is a Democrat. He is one of the self-made men of the county, his success in life being due to his own industry, perseverance and good management, and by his blameless, upright life he has gained the confidence and esteem of all with whom he has come in contact.

SAMUEL JACKSON, bishop of Manassa ward in Conejos County, was born in Lancaster, England, July 13, 1844. He came to the United States in 1856 and settled in Nephi, Utah, with his parents, after which much of his boyhood was spent in guarding the farm from attacks by Indians. Familiar from early youth with the frontier, he has always preferred the west and has had no desire for the more thickly settled portions of our country. He well remembers the long ocean voyage on a sailing vessel, which after five weeks landed in Boston, and from there the family traveled by train to Iowa. Outfitting at Florence, near Omaha, they crossed the plains with hand carts, carrying the larger part of their baggage by hand. In later days he made a trip back to the Missouri River via ox-team from Salt Lake, returning to Utah the same summer. His time was given largely to stock-raising, farming and freighting until 1886, when he came to Manassa and bought a ranch near town. The property was unimproved; he introduced a system of irrigation and made other improvements. Later he bought one-half section northwest of Manassa, and now owns four hundred and sixty acres of land, the greater part of which is under irrigation and cultivation.

For two years Mr. Jackson engaged in missionary work in Alabama and Tennessee, and in 1896 he was appointed bishop of the Manassa ward. By his marriage to Miss Hannah Jacques he has eight children: Samuel, Jr., for two years a missionary in the south of Virginia; William, of Kansas; Lafayette, Berenice, Mary, Vida, Fannie and Jessie. His time is largely given to sheep-raising and feeding, and on his ranch he keeps about sixteen hundred head of sheep. In this industry he has been quite successful, and is now one of the well-to-do stockmen of Conejos County.

ROBERT OWENS, a successful stockman, and highly respected citizen of Nepesta, Pueblo County, was born in Wales, and is a son of David and Jane (Jones) Owens, also natives of that country, who with their family emigrated to the New World in 1842, when our subject was a child of four years. They settled in Lincoln County, Ohio, where his boyhood days were passed, and there his parents spent the remainder of their lives, the father dying at the age of seventy-nine years, the mother at the age of eighty-two. The father followed farming as a life work, and was for many years an active member and deacon in the Congregational Church, to which the mother also belonged. Wherever known, they were held in high regard and their friends were many. In their family were seven children, four sons and three daughters, namely: Thomas J., a stockman of Missouri; David D., who is engaged in the same business in St. Joseph County, Mo.; Jane, wife of James Evans, of Ohio; Owen, a resident of Santa Cruz, Cal.; Catherine, widow of James Thomas and a resident of Kansas; Margaret, wife of Elias Davis, of Ohio; and Robert, our subject.

On the home farm in Ohio Robert Owens remained until eighteen years of age, and continued to engage in agricultural pursuits in that state

until 1866, which year witnessed his arrival in Colorado. Locating at Longmont, he engaged in mining there for a year and a-half, and for six months at Central City, but in 1868 he came to Pueblo County and settled upon his present ranch, taking up the land from the government. His place adjoins the village of Nepesta and the Missouri Pacific and Santa Fe Railroads pass through it. During his entire residence here he has given some attention to mining and now owns some good mines in Gunnison County, but has given most of his time to farming. He has his own private ditch upon his place, known as the Enterprise, or New Oxford ditch, and besides the property already mentioned he has houses and lots in Pueblo at the corner of Ninth and Greenwood streets. Wonderful changes have been made in this region since his arrival, as there were no railroads at that time (the Santa Fe road being built in 1876), and the Indians were often very troublesome as well as dangerous.

In political sentiment Mr. Owens is a Republican, but in 1896 he supported William J. Bryan for the presidency. He started out in life for himself with nothing but his own indomitable energy, and his accumulation of this world's goods is attributable to his good judgment in predicting the future development of the country, as well as to his industry, enterprise and perseverance. As a citizen of the community in which he has so long lived, he is highly respected, enjoys the confidence of his neighbors, and is regarded as a man of excellent business judgment. For many years he has filled the office of school director, and he helped build the school house in his district.

ROBERT A. MATHEW, M. D., who is engaged in the practice of medicine at La Veta, is one of the rising and prosperous physicians of Huerfano County, and, while he is still young in years, he has acquired a professional knowledge and experience that prove him to be a man of ability. He is a graduate of one of the best medical colleges in the entire country (Rush Medical, of Chicago), where, under the instruction of men of great genius and recognized ability, he acquired his early professional training. Shortly after graduating, in July, 1897, he came to La Veta, where he has since engaged in practice. In addition to his private practice he acts as surgeon to the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company at this point, to which position he was appointed in May, 1898.

At Round Grove, Whiteside County, Ill., Dr. Mathew was born August 14, 1872. He is a son Thomas and Anna (Thompson) Mathew, natives of Scotland. His father, who settled in Illinois in 1836, devoted the remainder of his life to farm pursuits, and became the owner of a valuable property. He was a member of the United Presbyterian denomination and took an active part in church work. Twice married, his first wife was Mrs. Margaret (Mathews) Dumire, the widow of William Dumire. Of this union was born one child now living, Thomas, who is a farmer at the old homestead in Round Grove. By the second marriage four children were born: Jean B., wife of Wilbur Heath, of Morrison, Ill.; Archibald, who cultivates a portion of the old homestead; Robert A.; and Bessie G., wife of J. W. Steiner, who occupies a part of the old home farm.

In the high school of Morrison our subject received an excellent education. When twenty years of age he began to read medicine under the preceptorship of a prominent physician of Morrison. Soon he matriculated in Rush Medical College, where he remained until the regular course was completed in the spring of 1897. He then came to La Veta and established himself in practice. In December of the same year he returned to Illinois, and on the 21st of that month was united in marriage with Gertrude E. Lewis, who was born in Morrison, Ill., daughter of John W. Lewis, and had been his classmate in school. In 1898 Dr. Mathew built a fine residence, one of the best in the city. He and his wife are the parents of one child, Lewis Thomas, born February 26, 1899. Fraternally the doctor is connected with the Woodmen of the World and formerly served as physician of the local camp. He is a member of the alumni of Rush Medical College. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party.

DANIEL H. WILSON came to Colorado in 1870, arriving at Fairplay, Park County, on the 21st of May, and at once engaging in mining. For two years he was interested in placer mining at this point, after which he turned his attention to lead mining at Mount Lincoln, and has since engaged at San Juan and Hall Valley, still owning interests in the latter place. In 1893 he was elected sheriff of Park County on the People's ticket, and has since been twice re-elected, his present term being his third in succession. As an official he has proved himself to be

fearless, determined and efficient, and he has proved a terror to law-breakers.

A son of Tristram and Mary (Cloutman) Wilson, our subject was born in New Hampshire, June 13, 1846, and was one of five children. Besides himself, three are now living: Silas, a business man of Boston, Mass.; Mrs. Jennie J. Simpson, a widow, whose husband was the pioneer drydock man of New York; and Fannie, widow of Alvah Cloutman, of Boston. The father of this family was born in Sanford, Me., in 1816, and was reared and married in his native town, where he afterward engaged in farming. When in his thirtieth year he removed to New Hampshire and settled in the town of Waitfield, where he continued to reside until his death, in 1860. Active in military affairs, he was for some years captain of a company of home guard.

After the death of his father our subject, then a youth of fourteen years, went to Boston, where he served for two years as an apprentice in the sailmaker's business. September 21, 1862, he enlisted in Company K, Fifth Massachusetts Infantry, which was at once ordered to North Carolina and remained at the front for eleven months, although the period of enlistment was only nine months. Among the battles in which he took part were those at Kingston, Whitehall and Goldsboro. In July, 1863, he was mustered out of service at Watertown, N. Y. Afterward he engaged in the commission business with his brother in Boston, where he remained until his second enlistment, in August, 1864, as a member of Company F, Second Massachusetts Heavy Artillery. The term of enlistment was three years, or until the close of the war. He was sent to North Carolina, and at Jonesboro became a member of the Twenty-third Corps, under General Schofield. From that time until the close of the war he was in continuous fighting and also, with his regiment, did police work in North Carolina. In August, 1865, he was mustered out of service at Reedville, Mass. During both terms of his service he was but once wounded, and that was at Plymouth, N. C., in November, 1864.

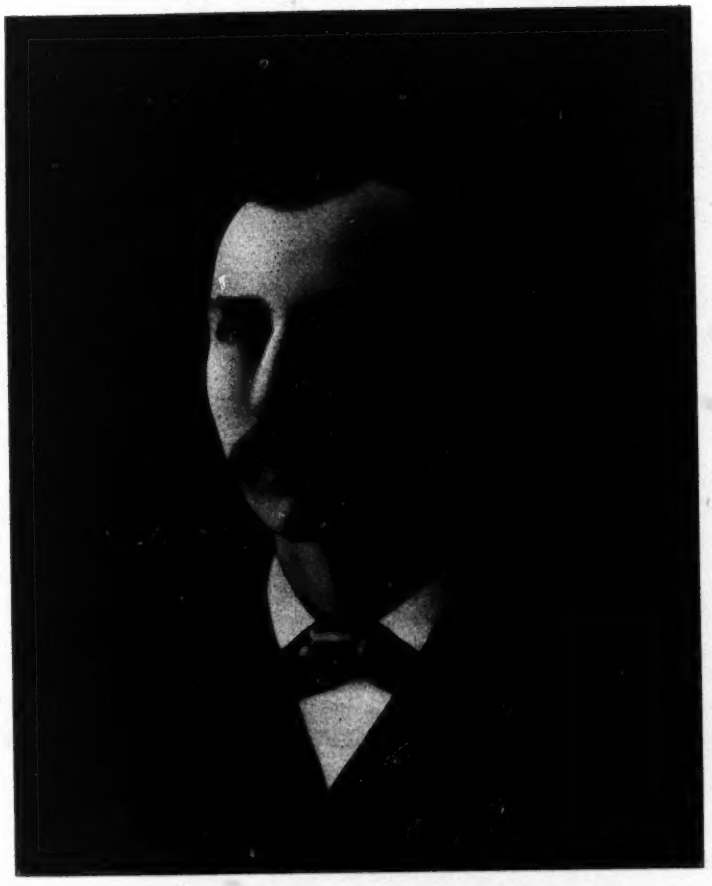
Upon being honorably discharged, Mr. Wilson returned to Boston, where he engaged in the commission business with his brother, continuing in that city for four years. From there he came to Fairplay, Colo., in 1870, and has since engaged in mining and in the discharge of his duties as a county official. He is one of the representative men of his town and has a host of friends throughout the county. In June, 1881, he married Miss Mary D. Emery, by whom he has four children: James, Agnes, Clifford and Frances.

JOHN T. HUGHES, senior member of the firm of Hughes Brothers, of Trinidad, is a pioneer of '65 in Colorado. In the fall of 1878 he opened his present place of business, and has since carried on a large trade in general lumber, paints, oils and builders' supplies. A branch office was opened in Denver in 1892 by his brother, Josiah, and later one was started in Raton, N. M., where a good trade has since been established. The business at Trinidad is in the entire charge of Mr. Hughes and is the largest of its kind south of Pueblo.

John T. and Josiah Hughes, and their sister, Miriam, widow of Robert Roberts, together with a younger sister, Sarah, wife of Rev. John Cadwallader, are the survivors of the five children comprising the family of John and Gwendolin (Gittings) Hughes, of Wales. His father came to America in 1852 and settled near Racine, Wis., where he cultivated a small farm. His last years were spent in retirement from business cares, and he died in 1857, aged sixty-three years. His wife had died the year before he left his native land. Our subject was born in Montgomeryshire, Wales, May 5, 1839, and was past twelve years of age at the time of coming to the United States. He was educated in public schools in Wisconsin, the preparatory department of Granville College, in Granville, Ohio, and in the Iowa State University, where he was a student for one year.

On coming to Colorado, Mr. Hughes settled near Denver, then a city of about five thousand inhabitants. For five years he engaged in teaming and furnished cord wood for Denver parties. In 1870 he sold out his teaming business and, with his brother, embarked in the lumber business in Pueblo, which they still conduct. While the brother attended to the business there, Mr. Hughes looked after outside matters, and in 1873 went to Las Animas, where he carried on a lumber trade. Later he spent a short time at Garland. In the spring 1878 he opened a lumber yard at Alamosa, but remained there only six months, coming to Trinidad in September of the same year.

Besides his other interests Mr. Hughes is a stockholder and director in the Trinidad National



Bank. He is interested in real estate and owns a residence in Trinidad, as well as a number of other houses. Near the city he has a ranch of three hundred and twenty acres, where he formerly engaged in the cattle business, but the land is now leased to tenants. As a Republican, he has taken part in local politics. For two years he was an alderman of Trinidad, and in 1893 and 1894 served as treasurer of Las Animas County. Educational work appeals especially to his interest; he is a friend to the public-school system and during his eight years of service as a member of the school board was instrumental in securing many improvements in the schools. He is a member of Trinidad Lodge No. 17, I. O. O. F., in which he has passed all the chairs. In 1882 he was united in marriage with Mary E. Davenport, daughter of C. W. Davenport, of Cambridge, Ill. They have two adopted children, George V. and Della.

GEORGE L. KEENER, superintendent and a stockholder of the Mary McKinney Mining Company at Anaconda, was born at Lockhaven, Clinton County, Pa., July 28, 1862. When he was a child his parents removed to Northumberland County, Pa., and there he attended local schools and became familiar with farm work. At sixteen years of age he accompanied his parents to Clay County, Kan., where he assisted in farm work for two years, and then entered the State Agricultural College at Manhattan, Kan., where he took the regular two years' course. Later he was a student in the Gem City Business College at Quincy, Ill., from which he graduated in the spring of 1884.

Returning to Kansas Mr. Keener secured a position as cashier of the Bank of Wayne, remaining there for eight years. His next business connection was as owner and manager of a flour mill at Lane, Kan. In the spring of 1892 he leased the mill and came to Colorado, where he began prospecting in the then new camp of Cripple Creek. At that time he made two locations, the Mary H. and Jewell mines, on Straub Mountain south of Victor, but these did not prove profitable and after eighteen months he abandoned them. He then bought a controlling interest in the Nuggett Mining and Milling Company property on Raven Hill, near the Mary McKinney and Elkton mines. This proved to be valuable property, and he has since continued as president and general manager of the company operating the same. He is also president and general manager of the Sunset Consolidated Mining Company on Battle and Squaw Mountains, which mine, though undeveloped, occupies a good location and is promising. He is secretary and treasurer of the Autumn Belle Gold Mining Company that owns property on Squaw, Mineral Hill and Cow Mountain. He is also interested in many small claims. The Mary McKinney Mining Company, of which he is now superintendent, has recently put in about $45,000 in improvements, and has proved a most profitable enterprise for the eight men connected with it.

By his marriage to Ida E. May, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Conn) May, residents of Marengo, Iowa, Mr. Keener has two children: George H. and Annis May. He is active in the Republican party, but has never accepted official positions. Fraternally he is connected with Lane Lodge No. 339, A. F. & A. M., at Lane, Kan., and is also identified with the Knights of Pythias at the same place.

WILLIAM F. NEUMANN, who is engaged in farming in El Paso County, resides two miles north of Falcon, on section 31, township 12, range 64 west. On coming here in 1884 he homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres of land, entered a timber claim for another quarter-section and later bought forty acres, making the acreage of his place three hundred and sixty. This property he has placed under cultivation, improved it with buildings, and now has a valuable farm. Recently he purchased one hundred and sixty acres, which makes his property holdings extensive and important.

Mr. Neumann was born in Prussia June 22, 1836, a son of Martin F. and Mary (Weyer) Neumann. He was born and reared on a farm and received a common school education, attending school until he was fourteen, when, in accordance with the German custom, he was apprenticed to a trade. He served three years at the miller's trade and for his services was paid $50, out of which he had to clothe himself. For a time he worked as a journeyman. While still in the old country he was married, in 1859, his wife being Miss Henrietta Gruenhagen, and of their union was born a son, Richard, who is living in Prussia, and is a miller by occupation. The wife and mother died in 1864, and two years later Mr. Neumann was again married, being united with Miss Johanna Schoenfeldt. Five children

were born unto them, namely: Otto, who was born in Prussia and is now engaged in farming in El Paso County, owning two hundred and forty acres; Wilhelm, who was born in Prussia and is a farmer of El Paso County; Emil, also a native of Prussia, who married Jane McCarty and has one child; Eliza, who was born in Cook County, Ill.; and Carl, whose birth occurred on the present family homestead.

In 1872 Mr. Neumann came to America. For a time he lived in Jefferson County, Wis., and later made his home at Washington Heights, Cook County, Ill., meantime engaging in any occupation that furnished a livelihood. In 1873 he crossed the plains to Colorado, where for eleven years he engaged in herding sheep, and then turned his attention to farming, settling upon his present homestead. He was reared in the Lutheran faith and inclines toward the doctrines of that church. In politics he is a Democrat. He is a loyal citizen of his adopted country, and is interested in plans for public improvements. Always a hardworking man, he justly deserves the prosperity that has come to him of late years.

JOHN K. MILLER, the discoverer and locator of the Pharmacist mine, is a resident of Colorado Springs, to which city he came in 1886. He is a son of James D. and Anna (Hardin) Miller, natives respectively of Uniontown, Fayette County, Pa., and Butler County, Ohio, and a grandson of William Miller and James Hardin. His paternal grandfather, who was of German descent, removed from Maryland to Fayette County, Pa., where he spent his remaining years upon a farm. James D. Miller was a young man when he went to Ohio and settled on a farm near Hamilton, Butler County, where he married a farmer's daughter. About 1867 he left the farm and embarked in the grain business at Oxford, later removing to Eaton, Ohio, where he continued in the grain trade until his health failed. The last year of his life was spent with our subject at Colorado Springs, where he died at sixty years of age. His wife died in 1867. They were the parents of three children: John K., who was born near Hamilton, Ohio, November 27, 1859; Ada, who is married and lives in Eaton, Ohio; and James W., who is engaged in the mining business and lives in Colorado Springs.

At the age of seventeen our subject began the study of pharmacy in a store in Eaton. He took a course of lectures in the Cincinnati Pharmaceutical College, after which he entered the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, and completed his studies there, graduating in 1882, with the degree of Ph. G. He began in business for himself at Eaton, where he had charge of a pharmacy for three years. In 1886 he came to Colorado Springs and with his brother carried on a drug store at No. 107 South Tejon street, but this establishment they sold in 1893, in order to give their entire attention to their mining interests.

In July, 1891, Mr. Miller became interested in Cripple Creek mines. He first located the Pharmacist on Bull Hill, and at once began its development. In October he found some paying ore in the vein and formed the Pharmacist Mining Company, of which he was the first president. In 1892-93 the company paid out $84,000 in dividends. In 1894 he sold out all of his stock, since which time he has engaged in developing other mines. He is largely interested in the Favorite Gold Mining Company, which owns a mine on Bull Hill and of which he is secretary, treasurer and general manager. He is interested in other valuable mining properties. From 1894 to the present time he has been engaged in the brokerage business.

The marriage of Mr. Miller, in Ohio, united him with Miss Clara Young, of Eaton, that state. They and their children, Ralph and Justin, reside at No. 1319 North Nevada avenue, where he built a comfortable home. Fraternally he is connected with El Paso Lodge No. 13, A. F. & A. M., Colorado Consistory, and is a thirty-second degree Mason. In the Knights of Pythias he is past grand chancellor, having served in 1892 as the head of this organization. He belongs to Jabal Aali Temple No. 76, D. O. K. K. (of which he is royal vizier), Myrtle Lodge No. 34, K. P., and Colorado Consistory, A. A. S. R. In former years he was a member of the State Pharmaceutical Association. Politically he casts his vote in favor of the principles of the Republican party.

NICHOLAS K. TROUT, assessor of San Miguel County and town treasurer of Telluride, came to this city in 1884, shortly after his arrival in Colorado, and two years after the town was started. Here he engaged in mining and milling. During 1889-90 he was employed as bookkeeper for the United States Gold Placer Mining Company. In 1891 he took a post-graduate course in the University of Virginia, return-

ing to Colorado in 1892, since which time he has been interested in mining and milling at Telluride. On the People's party ticket, in 1895, he was elected assessor of San Miguel County, and two years later was re-elected to the office. In October, 1897, he was appointed town treasurer to fill an unexpired term, and was regularly elected to the office in April of the ensuing year.

Born in Staunton, Va., in 1860, our subject is a son of Nicholas K. and Matilda K. (Stribling) Trout, both natives of the Old Dominion. His father, who was an able attorney of Staunton, was a man of much influence and prominence. Several times he was elected to the state legislature, and he served as county clerk and as mayor of Staunton for twenty-three years. He died in 1875, when fifty-seven years of age. Fraternally he was influential in the lodge of Odd Fellows, in which he held the office of noble grand. His wife died in 1893. Of their eight children five are living, our subject being the youngest of the family. He was educated in public schools and the state university. In 1878 he came to Colorado, settling in Custer County, where for several years he was interested in mining and cattle-dealing. After his return to Virginia he took charge of the M. & M. Steamship line at Savannah, Ga., having gone to the latter city from his old home in Staunton. For a year or more he was in full charge of the Savannah wharf. In 1884 he came to Colorado the second time, and has since engaged in milling and mining at Telluride. In the affairs of the town and county he has given his influence to the advancement of worthy projects and the development of local resources. He is a member of the Chippewa Tribe, I. O. R. M., in which since 1896 he has been chief of records and wampum.

THOMAS I. BRISCOE, ex-county judge of Chaffee County, came to this locality before Chaffee had been cut off from Lake County, and has since been closely identified with local history and advancement. Though an attorney by profession, since living in Colorado he has given his attention principally to mining, and now owns interests in a number of claims. From 1884 to 1886 he served as under sheriff of the county under J. L. Sallie, and in the fall of 1895 was elected county judge, which office he held three years.

Near Martinsburg, Pike County, Ill., the subject of this sketch was born August 27, 1845. In 1854, he accompanied his parents to Texas, but after a short time the family returned to Pike County, where the father died in August, 1855. From that time until he was seventeen, our subject remained with his mother on the home farm, but when she married again he started out for himself. During the summer months he worked for farmers, while in the winter he attended country schools. In the fall of 1868 he began to teach a district school, and in the spring of the next year turned his attention to the tilling of the soil. After two years spent in teaching and farming he entered the scientific department of McKendree College at Lebanon, Ill., where he graduated in June, 1873, second among a class of fifteen. Returning home he taught school and cultivated a farm. In the fall of 1874 he entered the law department of the University of Michigan, from which he graduated in March, 1876. In the fall of that year he entered the law office of Matthews, Wike & Higbee, of Pittsfield, Ill., with whom he remained for eighteen months.

Coming to Colorado in April, 1878, Mr. Briscoe located in the Chalk Creek mining district, in what is now Chaffee County. There he remained until 1895, engaged in mining, and he was one of the first to build a house in the town of St. Elmo. In the fall of 1879 he was elected county commissioner, being one of the first to serve in this capacity after the organization of the county, and he continued in the office until January, 1883. During his time of service he was chairman of the board and had the responsibility of the erection of the courthouse and jail. While filling the office of commissioner he resided at St. Elmo, and, as it was necessary for him to make frequent trips to Buena Vista during the construction of the buildings, his salary for the last year as county commissioner ($500) was exhausted by the 1st of July, on account of the extra expense resulting from his many visits to the county-seat in looking after the construction of the buildings. He continued to perform his duty at his own expense and without further pay, to the end of the year. In recognition of his fidelity to the public interests and his self sacrifice, the citizens of Chaffee County presented him with a fine gold watch, containing, on the inner case, the following inscription: "Presented to T. I. Briscoe by the citizens of Chaffee County. We honor an honest man. January, 1883." In 1881 he was made mayor of St. Elmo, in which position he served for two terms. In politics he has always

been an adherent of the Republican party. He is married, having been united, July 21, 1895, with Miss Minnie Oliver, of Pittsfield, Ill. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen at Buena Vista, and is master of Mount Princeton Lodge No. 49, A. F. & A. M., is also, with his wife, connected with the Eastern Star. The Pacific Circle, Woodmen of the World, has his name upon its roster of members. While his headquarters are in Buena Vista, the county-seat, much of his time is spent in St. Elmo, where he owns valuable interests. He is a man of intelligence, and possesses the determination of purpose and will power so essential to success in any occupation.

R J. MC NUTT, county judge of San Juan County, was born in Albany, N. Y., August 16, 1841, a son of James and Adaline (Waite) McNutt, both natives of New England and descendants of old Puritan ancestry that were, on her side, of English stock, and on his, of Scotch-Irish lineage. The family consisted of four children who attained mature years. Of these, Frances Adaline is the wife of Prof. L. F. Gardner, who is connected with Eastman's Business College, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Sarah J. and Julia G. are prominent physicans of New York City, and are connected with the Woman's College and Bellevue Hospital of that city.

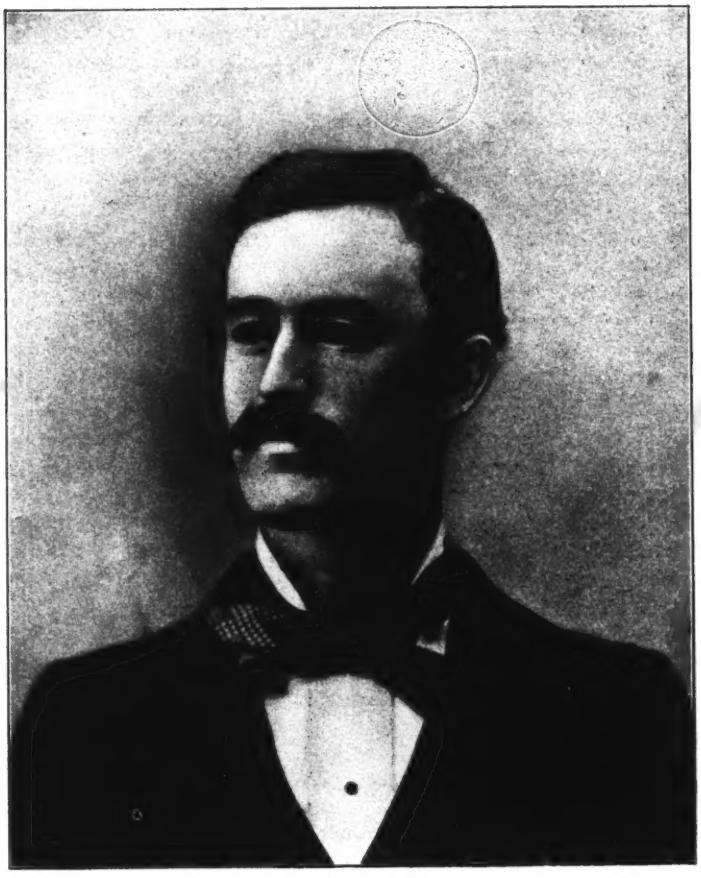
The first twelve years of our subject's life were spent upon a farm. He then accompanied the family to Albany, where he attended the New York State Normal School. Shortly afterward, in 1859, he made the long voyage, via the Isthmus, to California, where he engaged in mining two years. In 1861 he enlisted, at Placerville, Cal., in Company H, Fifth California Infantry, and took part in the frontier service under Col. George H. Bowie and General Carleton. For more than three years he continued in the service, during which time he had some dangerous and trying experiences, in long marches, privations, fights with Indians, etc. He was mustered out at El Paso, Tex., in November, 1864.

Going to Kansas, Mr. McNutt spent three years on the frontier of that state and Nebraska, where he engaged in freighting and also worked as a carpenter for the government. Returning to his old home in 1867, he remained there until 1870, and then returned west, settling at Eureka, Colo., where he and his friend, George Howard (the founder of Howardsville, San Juan County), were the first settlers. In 1873-74 he took an active part in endeavoring to secure the organization of La Plata County and was one of a committee of six appointed to go to Denver and push the passage of the bill through the legislature. In the fall of 1875 he was elected a member of the last territorial legislature, and during his term he introduced the bill providing for the organization of San Juan County by the division of La Plata County.

For twenty-five years mining has been Mr. McNutt's principal occupation. In 1874 he located Sunnyside mine, although three years before an attempt had been made in that direction. He also located Poughkeepsie and No Name mines, and at present is connected with the Washington and Poughkeepsie Nos. 1 and 2 mines. Through all the years of his activity as miner he continued to make his home in Eureka. In the political life of the county he has been interested, his influence being cast for the success of Republican principles. He has served as county commissioner, and in 1898 was elected county judge. Sedgwick Post, G. A. R., of Durango, has numbered him among its members, and he also assisted in the organization of, and suggested the name for, the Jim Bowie Post, at Creede, of which he is past commander. In 1880 he married Lilla Carson, of New York, by whom he has two daughters, Anna C. and Sarah A.

G EORGE W. HUNT, a pioneer of Cripple Creek, built the third business house at this camp in the fall of 1891, and soon afterward established the business which he has since successfully conducted. He is one of the leading business men of the district, and has a large trade in coal, feed, hay, grain and flour. Energetic and determined, he has, from a small beginning, built up a trade that is profitable and growing.

In his native county of Delaware, N. Y., Mr. Hunt spent the first twelve years of his life. He then accompanied the family to Cayuga County, the same state, where he was reared upon a farm and educated in local schools. When twenty-four years of age, in the fall of 1885, he came west to Colorado, his principal reason for making this change being the hope that the western climate and mountain air would build up his failing health. For two years he remained in Colorado Springs, and was so greatly benefited in health that he determined to locate



P. J. Ryan

permanently in the state. Establishing himself on a ranch twenty miles north of Cripple Creek he engaged in cattle ranching for some years, after which he disposed of his ranch and came to Cripple Creek, his present home.

The marriage of Mr. Hunt united him with Miss Loa Long, of El Paso County, Colo., daughter of David P. Long, who was a pioneer ranchman of that locality. They are the parents of three children, namely: Nina, Neva and Leo S. D. The political affiliations of Mr. Hunt are with the Silver Republican party. He is a public-spirited citizen and favors all measures tending to benefit his town. Fraternally he is connected with the Woodmen of the World.

PATRICK J. RYAN. The Mary McKinney Mining Company, of which Mr. Ryan is one of the owners, directors and developers, owns one of the best mining properties in the entire Cripple Creek district, including thirty-four acres in one body adjoining the Anaconda properties, which lie in the richest mining section of the entire district or state. They have four shafts that they lease, and have made improvements on the Republic costing $45,000 when completed, thus making the property among the most complete in the camp.

The life of Mr. Ryan furnishes a striking example of success in spite of adverse surroundings. He was born at Great Bend, Susquehanna County, Pa., August 23, 1853, and in early childhood was taken by his parents to New Orleans. When he was eight years of age his father died and as he was the oldest of five children, whose mother was poor, he was obliged to work at an age when most boys are in school. He began selling newspapers on the streets of New Orleans, which work he continued for some time. In 1864 the family removed to Caledonia, Minn., where he worked on a farm for several years, receiving his board and $40 per year. His next employment was that of night clerk in the Ashley hotel at Bloomington, Ill. At Pontiac, Ill., where he remained for two and one-half years, he began work as baggage master on the Chicago & Alton Railroad. After three months with that road there he was transferred to a similar position at Fulton, Mo., where he remained for two years. During this time he familiarized himself with telegraphy. For five years he acted as agent and telegraph operator at Cedar City, Mo., and was then transferred back to Fulton as agent, where he remained two and one-half years.

Poor health obliged Mr. Ryan to seek a change of climate. In May, 1887, he came to Colorado. For six months he was agent at Buena Vista for the Colorado Midland Railroad. His next location was at Florissant, where he remained as agent until August, 1896. During the entire time he was there he invested every dollar of his savings in prospecting, and in 1890 he made the first public assay of ore that was made in the district. In 1896 he resigned as agent in order to devote his entire attention to his mining interests, although, for six months after coming here he served as agent for the Midland Terminal Railroad. In partnership with Frank F. Castello, he located the American Girl, May Queen, Dead Horse, Mayflower, Le-Clair and Mary McKinney No. 2, afterward consolidating them with the Republic, now owned by the Mary McKinney Mining Company, comprising eight men, and having five shafts that are producing. The deepest of the shafts is two hundred and eighty feet. Mr. Ryan also owns an interest in the Monitor mine in Poverty Gulch. In his mining operations he has been remarkably successful, but his success has not made him less genial, companionable and industrious than in former days. He is as clear-minded and level-headed as he has always been, and prosperity has not in the least injured him, as it sometimes does those who meet with unusual success.

By his marriage to Miss Mary Keller, daughter of Jacob Keller, a well-known resident of Cedar City, Mo., Mr. Ryan has two children, Nellie, a student in the St. Salistcas Academy at Canon City, Colo., and Frank. Politically he is a Democrat and takes an active part in local affairs. In religion he is a Roman Catholic. Fraternally he is connected with Pike's Peak Lodge No. 38, I. O. O. F., of Colorado Springs.

GEORGE MAHR, manager of the clothing store of B. M. Mahr at Telluride, was born in Grant County, Wis., in 1857, a son of Andrew and Kate (Roser) Mahr, both natives of Germany. His father, who was an early settler of Platteville, Wis., engaged in farming pursuits and also followed the cooper's trade, being in active business life there for about fifty years; but now, at eighty-four years of age, he is living, retired from business cares, on his old homestead,

being, in spite of his advanced years, a well-preserved and robust man. Of his four sons, John and Joseph are at home, and Andrew R. is engaged in the real-estate business in Telluride. George, who was second in order of birth, was reared in Grant County, where he attended the common schools. At seventeen years of age he went to San Francisco, Cal., where he engaged in the shoe business, remaining until 1879. He then came to Colorado and opened a boot and shoe store in Central City; afterward was promoter, vice-president and general manager of the Mahr Merchandise and Manufacturing Company, which carried a full line of general merchandise, at Black Hawk, Colo.

In the spring of 1882 Mr. Mahr removed to Durango and engaged in business until 1885. He opened a boot and shoe store here May 13, 1887, and engaged in the manufacture and sale of footwear for men, women and children. Since then he has added a stock of men's furnishings, clothing, etc., and at present has the largest stock of clothing and furnishing goods in the city. In 1892, in association with his brother, A. K., he erected a building on Main street, and here he has since carried on business. In addition to this building he owns an interest in the Sheridan block and is the owner of numerous other buildings and real-estate here; of all of this property he is the sole manager.

The political views of Mr. Mahr bring him into affiliation with the Democratic party, and he always gives his support to the regular party ticket. As a member of the city council he has been instrumental in advancing local interests, while as a private citizen and as a business man he has also been helpful in promoting the city's prosperity. May 22, 1883, he was united in marriage with Belle M. Farmer, daughter of J. J. and Mary J. Farmer, Meadville, Pa. They have four children, George J., Zitta P., Cecil B. and Ruth F. Various fraternal organizations receive the interested support of Mr. Mahr. He is a member of Telluride Lodge No. 103, I. O. O. F.; Bridal Vail Lodge No. 80, K. P., in which he has served as master of exchequer since 1894; and is also connected with the Ladies' Society of the same order. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity. For the success he has secured in business, due credit should be given him. He was only seventeen years of age when he started for the Pacific coast, determined to achieve success, notwithstanding his lack of money and influence. He is now numbered among the substantial citizens of his town and county. Endowed by nature with good business ability, he has made the most of his opportunities, and his enterprise and good management have gained for him a well-deserved prosperity.

HERBERT C. DIMICK. The business interests of Leadville have an able representative in the subject of this sketch, who is a leading architect and builder in this city. Since entering upon this line of labor he has been given contracts for many of the important buildings here, among them the American National Bank building, the residence of Horace C. Mitchell, and others of the substantial business blocks and private houses of the place. He has recently erected for himself an elegant residence occupying an eminence overlooking the town and commanding a fine view of the surrounding mountains.

The record of the Dimick family can be traced back to the days of William the Conqueror. Limon Dimick, who was a contractor and builder, and the inventor of many patents, married Sophia Spooner, whose ancestors came to this country in the "Mayflower." Among their children was a son, Erastus H. Dimick, born in Burlington, Vt., and also an architect and builder by occupation, residing for some years in his native town, thence removing to Potsdam, N. Y., and from there in 1865, to Ottawa, Kan. In 1874 he established his home in Boulder, Colo., where he remained until 1879, and afterward lived in Leadville until his death in 1882. In religion a Baptist, he lead the music in almost every congregation with which he was identified, and built a Baptist church in every town where he resided. In politics he was a Republican and fraternally held connection with the Masons. He married Julia Nash Kelsey, a native of Massachusetts, where her father, Cybele Kelsey, was a farmer; she survived her husband eleven years, dying in 1893. She had a great-uncle, James Witherspoon, who was a signer of the declaration of independence, and her husband had several uncles who fought in the Revolutionary war. Of her children, Wilbur C. is in his brother's employ; Ella T. died after becoming the mother of two children by her marriage with H. H. Harris.

In Potsdam, N. Y., where he was born in 1853, the subject of this sketch spent his early years in the home of his father, Erastus H.

Dimick. He was twelve years of age when the family moved to Ottawa, Kan., where the ensuing nine years were spent. Coming to Boulder in 1874, he remained there until 1879, when he accompanied his father to Leadville, and for three years the two were in partnership as architects and contractors. Since then he has been alone. He gives his attention closely to his business affairs and, aside from voting the Republican ticket at elections, takes no part in politics. He is interested in educational matters. Fraternally he is connected with the Woodmen of the World.

In 1882 Mr. Dimick married Sade, daughter of John Ellingham, a farmer of Rock Island County, Ill. In the family of which she is a member there were six brothers, and two of these, Robert and John, became prominent in Boulder County, where Robert served as county treasurer for three years, and John was elected sheriff. Mrs. Dimick is a lady of culture and broad education, and has taught with success in the schools of Illinois, as well as in Boulder. The only child born of her marriage to Mr. Dimick died when three years of age.

EDGAR MC DANIEL, chief of police of Cripple Creek, was born in Mount Sterling, Ill., September 7, 1851, and in that town his youthful years were passed and his education obtained. His first employment was the buying and shipment of stock, in which he engaged until the fall of 1884, hoping that a change of climate might benefit his health, then seriously impaired. Settling in Meade, Kan., he engaged in the real-estate business. This was prior to the organization of Meade County, and as he had originally planned, when organization was effected, the county-seat was located at Meade Center. In the spring of 1890 he opened a restaurant in the town and continued the business for a little less than two years.

December, 1891, found Mr. McDaniel in Cripple Creek, where he engaged in the hotel business on the corner of Carr and Third streets. This property he still owns, but now rents. In both fires that devastated the city he was burned out, but resumed business as soon as possible afterward. Politically he is stanch in his allegiance to the Democratic party. When a young man he was for two terms supervisor of Brown County, Ill. In April, 1898, he was elected chief of police on the straight Democratic ticket, and has since filled this position with characteristic energy. He is interested in a number of mining enterprises that are leased, some of them being quite favorable propositions. Fraternally he is connected with the Improved Order of Red Men.

While living in Illinois Mr. McDaniel married Miss Hattie Mobley, of Brown County. They became the parents of two daughters: Elma, who is the wife of U. G. Danford, of this city; and Jessie Leta, who died February 25, 1898.

JOHN HARVEY, president of the John Harvey Fuel and Feed Company, and one of the successful business men of Leadville, was born in Lanark, Scotland, in 1844, a son of John and Anna (Carmichael) Harvey, also natives of Lanarkshire. His father, who was a manufacturer of blankets, spent his entire life in Scotland and was accidentally killed there at forty years of age. In religion he was a Presbyterian and a deacon in the church. His wife was a daughter of Alexander Carmichael, a prosperous merchant of Lanark. Of their marriage nine children were born, those besides our subject being Alexander, who has been connected with the board of public works in Denver and is now a contractor in that city; William, also a contractor in Denver; Anna, wife of Alexander Day; Elizabeth, deceased; Margaret, who lives in Scotland; Jane, widow of James Izett, of Denver; Mary, Mrs. Andrew Walker, of Denver; and Catherine, whose husband, John Clarke, is bookkeeper for our subject.

The early years of our subject's life were spent in Scotland, where his education was acquired in common and private schools. For some time he was in the employ of the Caledonian Railroad Company, continuing with it until he came to Colorado in the spring of 1870. He was then with the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company in Denver for a year, during the building of the road to Kit Carson, and later was chief clerk for W. W. Borst, superintendent and acting freight and passenger agent of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. From there he was transferred to the treasury department of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company, where he continued for eight years.

Coming to Leadville in 1879, Mr. Harvey was employed in the Miners' Exchange Bank for a year. In July, 1880, he embarked in the business which he has since conducted, and which is one of the large wholesale and retail enterprises of the city. While he started on a small scale,

he has built up a large trade in coal, grain and fuel, and now handles all the coal that comes over the Denver & Rio Grande road. Beginning life for himself with little or no capital, save a pair of willing hands and a stout heart, he has been prospered financially, and is now well-to-do. His life has not only been prosperous financially, but successful in the fact that he has maintained a reputation for integrity and honor. From youth to mature years, his career as a business man and citizen has been distinguished by unwavering honesty, unfailing kindness and thoughtful consideration of others which has endeared him to a multitude of friends.

In matters political Mr. Harvey is a firm Republican. For years he has been president of the school board of Leadville, which responsible position he has filled efficiently. Fraternally he is a Knight Templar and thirty-second degree Mason. His marriage, in 1866, united him with Jennie M., daughter of Alexander Smith, a glass manufacturer of Brooklyn, N. Y. They are the parents of five children: John, Jr., who is a lieutenant in Troop A, U. S. A.; Alexander, who is connected with the office of the clerk of Lake County; William, who is employed by the Tompkins Hardware Company; Annie, and Madge, in Denver attending school.

THOMAS ROBSON, proprietor of a wholesale and retail grocery at No. 302 Harrison avenue, Leadville, is of English birth and parentage. He was born at Newcastle in 1850, a son of William and Ann Robson, natives of the same place, the former being a merchant and owner of a large farm, conducting both his store and his farm until he passed away at sixty-eight years; in religion he was a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His wife was a daughter of a land owner and farmer. They were the parents of one son (our subject) and four daughters: Margaret N., Dorothy, Mary and Elizabeth, all living in England.

When sixteen years of age our subject began to earn his own livelihood, and for some time he was connected with a mercantile establishment in Yorkshire. In 1875 he came to the United States and settled in Peabody, Kan., where for five years he engaged in farming and the grocery business, being connected with the former occupation for two years, and the latter three years. From Kansas he came to Leadville in 1880 and established a wholesale and retail flour, feed and grocery business, which he has since conducted, meeting with success, through the exercise of sound judgment and untiring perseverance.

In 1883 Mr. Robson married Belle McConnell, who was born in Canada and by whom he has one daughter, Florence. Politically he is a Republican, but never displays a partisan spirit, being too liberal in his views to permit any narrowness in his opinions. Some years ago he was elected mayor of Leadville, which position he filled with credit to himself, and he has also been a member of the city council. He is connected with the blue lodge of Masonry and the Woodmen of the World. Besides his main store he owns a retail grocery in Minturn, and he also has important mining interests.

GEORGE E. BOWLAND, clerk of Eagle County and a prominent citizen of Red Cliff since coming to this place in 1880, was born in Summit County, Ohio, in 1852, a son of John and Cordelia E. (Hoyal) Bowland, natives respectively of Ireland and Vermont. His father, who settled in Ohio in early life, engaged in the commission business in Akron, Ohio, until 1849, when he went to California during the gold excitement in that state. He remained there for eighteen months, after which he returned to Summit County, Ohio. Afterward for five years he engaged in farming in Ohio, and then removed to Queenstown, Canada, where he carried on a mercantile business until 1874. During the latter year he came to Colorado, settling in Denver, where he resided until his death, in 1893. While he never took a very active part in public affairs, he kept informed concerning national questions and allied himself with the Republican party. His wife, who was the daughter of a merchant of Vermont and later of Ohio, has made her home in Denver, Colo., since 1874. Of her children, John H. is engaged in mining in Colorado; Frank D. and Fremont also reside in Colorado; Henrietta M. is the wife of Jackson Wheeler, a mine operator; Florence married Perry Hines, who is interested in mining at Cripple Creek; William and Charles also live in Colorado.

When the subject of this sketch was a child of five years his father moved to Canada, and there he spent the years of youth, obtaining his education in common schools. Upon starting out to make his way in the world he went to Chicago, where he was variously employed for five years.

Chas. Waldeck

In 1874 he came to Colorado, and spent a short time in Denver, but soon went to Virginia City, Nev., where he remained until 1880; meantime he was engaged in the mercantile business for four years. He then came to the camp at Red Cliff, which had been started the year before, and here he has since been interested in mining. During much of the time since 1884 he has been in the county clerk's office, first as deputy, and in 1889 was first elected to the office, which he still holds, the present being his third term. He is conscientious and faithful in the discharge of his duties, and is a popular official.

In 1889 Mr. Bowland married Miss Mary A., daughter of Hon. Andrew Scanland, an influential attorney of Pittsfield, Ill., and for years judge of a district court in Illinois. To this marriage three children were born, Sue, Florence and Edward. In his political views Mr. Bowland is a strong silver Republican, and it is upon this party ticket that he has received his election as county clerk. He also served for some time as under-sheriff. In fraternal relations he is connected with the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World. His wife holds membership in the Christian Church.

CHARLES WALDEN, superintendent of the Last Dollar Gold Mining Company, and one of the most popular mine operators at Victor, was born and reared in Germany, where in early life he was connected with a mercantile business. In 1882 he crossed the ocean and proceeded across the continent as far as Colorado, where he settled, and commenced to make a study of mining. For a few years he was at Leadville and other camps. Upon the start of the camp at Cripple Creek in 1891, he came to this place when it had but four or five houses, and the surrounding hills were covered with native forests. After having had charge of some prospecting in this district, in 1894 he became connected with the Last Dollar mine. Its prospects were not encouraging, its outlook seemed dark, but through his energy and determination he has made a success of it, and recently he put in an eighty-horse power boiler and electric lights.

Besides his connection with this mine, Mr. Walden has interests in several claims in this camp, owning two patented claims and an interest in several patents. He is also interested in two patented claims in Boulder County as well, these being operated by the Shoshone Gold Mining Company, of which James Doyle, of Victor, is also a member. Politically he votes the Democratic ticket, and frequently attends the conventions of his party, but invariably declines nomination for office.

The Last Dollar mine is provided with a double compartment shaft, six hundred and fifty feet, besides one of four hundred and another of five hundred feet, the shafts being four hundred feet apart, with underground connection on the third, fourth and fifth levels, with several crosscuts. As the depth increases, the ore increases in richness and quantity. Much development work has been done and the mine is in splendid condition. That his management has been satisfactory to the company is proved by his long retention as its superintendent.

Mr. Walden was married in May, 1886, to Miss Emily Wise, a native of Germany.

ARTHUR W. SEABURY, M. D., one of the rising young physicians of Buena Vista, is a member of the firm of Seabury & Gafford, well known throughout Chaffee County. He is recognized as a careful and indefatigable student of his profession, and has attained a high reputation for learning among other practitioners in Buena Vista. The ability that is bringing him to a position in the front rank of local professional men is always at the service of his community for the promotion of meritorious enterprises, and for the advancement of professional work. For one year he held the office of county coroner and he has also served as county physician.

In Yarmouth, Cumberland County, Me., Dr. Seabury was born, October 21, 1864. He attended an academy in Yarmouth for some years, and at the age of seventeen entered the Memphis Hospital College, of Memphis, Tenn., from which he graduated in 1886. Afterward he took a post-graduate course in Bowdoin College at Brunswick, Me. Coming to Colorado in 1887, he opened an office in Durango, and for five years he carried on a practice there. During much of that time he was connected with Dr. W. R. Winter's Sisters Hospital at that place. From Durango he removed to River Falls, Wis., and after two years came from there to Buena Vista, in May, 1896, and in August of the same year forming a partnership with Dr. Gafford.

By his marriage to Miss Hattie E. Howser, of Durango, Colo., Dr. Seabury has one daughter,

Verna. In politics he is a silver Republican. He is a vestryman of the Episcopal Church, with which he and his wife are identified. Fraternally he is connected with the Woodmen of the World, and Aztec Lodge No. 94, K. P., in Mancos, Colo.

JOHN L. GAFFORD, M. D., member of the firm of Seabury & Gafford, practicing physicians, of Buena Vista, Chaffee County, was born in Washington, D. C., August 21, 1865. At five years of age he went to Hiawatha, Kan., where his education was primarily obtained in public schools. For two years he was a student in the Stansbury Normal School at Stansbury, Mo. Learning the tinner's trade, he followed that occupation for three years. Later he turned his attention to telegraphy, which he had learned in boyhood. He secured employment as operator and agent at Wymore, Neb., where he remained for two years. Afterward he managed a hardware business in Preston, Neb., for eighteen months, and later had charge of a similar business in Roseland, Neb., for one year.

Determining to enter the medical profession, he entered the Northwestern Medical College at St. Joe, Mo., and there he remained for three years, and afterward was a student in the Central Medical College of St. Joe, from which he graduated March 4, 1894. Coming to Colorado at once after graduation, he was employed as assistant in the Salida, Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Hospital for some months, and later practiced in Shawnee, Okla. In August, 1896, he came to Buena Vista, and here he has practiced his profession, in partnership with Dr. Seabury. They have been physicians for the state reformatory at Buena Vista since 1896. They are physicians for the Golf Mining and Milling Company and BuenaVista Smelting and Refining Company, of this place, and have been retained as local surgeons for the Denver & Rio Grande, Colorado Midland and Colorado & Southern Railroads. They are also conducting a private sanitarium at Buena Vista.

DAVID C. MARKER, principal member of the firm of Marker & Co., dealers in hardware and furniture at Lamar, Prowers County, was born near Winchester, Va., September 30, 1857, a son of W. F. and Margaret (Larrick) Marker. When he was quite small the Civil war broke in its storm of fury upon the country, and he was in the locality where the fight raged fiercest, but was too young to be deeply impressed by the stirring events of the times. At twenty-two years of age he went to Illinois, where he worked his way through the freshman class of Carthage College. When a boy he learned the carpenter's trade under his father, and after leaving college he went to Bloomington, where he worked at his trade during 1884 and 1885. In 1886 he went to Wellington, Kan., and from there to Jetmore, that state. In November of the same year he came to Lamar, where he worked at his trade, having the contract for the schoolhouse, courthouse, and others among the first buildings erected in the town.

In 1890 Mr. Marker bought the stock of Rabb furniture store and later put in a stock of hardware, since which time he has carried on a large trade extending through this part of the county. Besides his furniture business and in connection with it, he carries on an undertaking business. The building in which he conducts his store is owned by him, and he also owns two hundred and forty acres of land, a part of which is under irrigation. He is a Democrat in his political belief. As a member of the village council he voted for those measures calculated to advance the development of the village and enhance the prosperity of the people. Since the organization of the United Presbyterian Church in Lamar he has been treasurer of the congregation. Fraternally he is connected with Lamar Lodge No. 90, A. F. & A. M.

In January, 1890, Mr. Marker married Miss Mary Maxwell, who died in September, 1896, leaving an only child, William W., born in December, 1890. The second marriage of Mr. Marker was solemnized in January, 1898, and united him with Flora Maxwell, sister of his first wife, and a lady of estimable character and amiable disposition.

ALONZO WELTY, proprietor of the Windsor livery at Cripple Creek, was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, May 26, 1852. His father, Levi, a native of the same county, removed from there in 1854 to Mendota, La Salle County, Ill., and after three years settled in Assumption, the same state, where he was proprietor of a hotel until the spring of 1861. He then came to Colorado and settled at Buffalo Flats, Summit County, afterward removing to the American Gulch, in the same county, where he engaged in mining. During the winter of 1861–

62 he was in charge of his stock on Adobe Creek south of Canon City. In the spring of 1862 he rented what was known as the Hardscrabble ranch in Fremont County, where he carried on a general farm business during the summer. Returning to Summit County in the spring of 1863, he kept a boarding house and also engaged in mining. In the fall he went to Black Hawk, later settled in Denver, where he continued until the fall of 1865, and then returned to Mendota, Ill., in order that his children might have needed educational advantages. In the spring of 1866 he settled on a ranch in El Paso County, Colo., near Monument, where he engaged in ranching and the stock business. From that place, in the fall of 1871, he removed his stock to Four Mile Creek, ten miles west of Cripple Creek. In the spring of 1872 our subject opened a road to Pisgah Park (now Cripple Creek), which was at that time an excellent summer range for cattle. He and his brother George built the first house erected in the Cripple Creek district, and here they made their headquarters during the summer months, while their cattle pastured on the range. After five years the brothers sold their ranch to Bob and Will Womack, who put the patents on the land in order to hold it for their cattle. After the property was sold our subject returned to the ranch near Monument, where he raised stock, farmed and operated a sawmill. This property is still owned by his father, who rents it and makes his home in Colorado Springs. He is now about seventy-five years of age. In politics he was formerly a Republican, but is now a Prohibitionist.

In 1882 a division of property was made by the brothers, Alonzo, George and Frank Welty, who had been partners, and in this division our subject was given two ranches near Monument. Here he carried on a stock business until 1890, when he sold out and afterward spent a few months in Pueblo. January 12, 1892, he came to Cripple Creek and for six months was in partnership with S. P. Faulkner, his brother-in-law, in the livery business, at the expiration of which time he purchased a barn, and eight months later bought an interest in a livery business with Mr. Williams. Four and one-half years later he purchased his partner's interest, and has since managed the business. After the great fire, in which he was burned out, he built a substantial brick barn, and now has one of the leading liveries here. He is interested in several mining claims, the Crescent, Bonanza Queen, etc., owning probably three or four hundred thousand shares in different mining stocks in this district. Besides the barn which he manages, he owns two other barns in the city and residence property also. July 20, 1881, he married Miss Luella Bidle, of Husted, Colo., and they have two daughters, Minnie and Lucy. Politically he is a silver Republican. He is a charter member of the Woodmen of the World, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Lodge No. 101, I. O. O. F. (the first lodge started here) and Gold Hill Rebekah Lodge No. 1.

In the spring of 1872, when our subject and his brother George were building their log house (the first building erected here), George fell from the roof with a bundle of shingles and was injured by the fall. Two days later one of their hired men was thrown from his horse and his leg was broken. For this reason one of their workmen, Billy Gibbs, suggested calling this stream Cripple Creek. Thus originated the name by which the most famous mining camp in the world is now known.

CLAYTON J. S. HOOVER, county clerk and recorder of Garfield County, was born in Lancaster County, Pa., June 2, 1853, a son of John S. and Fannie (Stehman) Hoover, natives of Pennsylvania, and descendants of early settlers in the state. Seven generations of the Hoover family have lived in this country, and they have been known as industrious, long-lived and energetic people. His father, who was a farmer and stock-raiser, moved from Lancaster to Cumberland County in early life and there engaged in farming. Politically he voted the Republican ticket. His father was a native of Lancaster County, Pa., and spent his life mostly upon a farm there. Our subject was one of two children, but his brother died in childhood. He spent his boyhood years in Cumberland County and was educated primarily in public schools, after which he attended the State Normal School at Millersville, one of the oldest educational institutions in Pennsylvania. In 1878 he graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and during the same year he returned to Pennsylvania, where he spent a short time, thence coming west to Kansas City.

In August, 1879, Mr. Hoover settled in Denver, Colo., where, during the greater part of the ensuing four years, he was connected with Hon.

G. G. Symes and Judge W. S. Decker, a prominent law firm of that city. During the summer months, however, he was interested mainly in mining and practicing law in the Gunnison country, where he built up a large practice in mining and patent law, having an office at Scofield and one at Crystal. Finally he turned his entire attention to his practice in that district, where he remained until 1893. Nine years prior to this he had become interested in Garfield County property, having located near Rifle a large ranch, in which he is still interested. When he first came to Garfield County, on business connected with his property here, the county had only been recently organized, and Glenwood Springs contained nothing but a few tents. When he settled here permanently, in 1893, many improvements had been made, and both the city and county were on a substantial basis. In 1897 he was elected county clerk and recorder, which office he still holds and in which he has rendered painstaking and efficient service. He is a believer in the silver cause, and affiliates with the silver branch of the Republican party. Socially he is a popular man, genial and pleasant in his disposition, accommodating and helpful in spirit, and kind to those in need.

NICHOLAS W. MILLER, who is engaged in general farming and the stock business in Conejos County, his ranch lying on the road between Sanford and Manassa, was born in Tennessee in 1864, and is a son of Philip Miller, a native of Germany and by trade a tanner. In 1884, one year after his son had settled in Colorado, the father came to this state and settled on a ranch near La Jara, where he is still residing.

In public schools in Tennessee our subject obtained a fair education. In 1883 he removed to the west, establishing his home in Conejos County, Colo., and embarking in the stock business. After having had his headquarters on different ranches for some time, in 1894 he purchased two hundred and forty acres of land, two and one-fourth miles north of Manassa, and there he established his home. Here he has since resided. On his place he has large herds of cattle and horses. He is somewhat of a speculator, not only in lands, but also in stock, which he buys and sells, and in his various enterprises he has been more than ordinarily successful.

The marriage of Mr. Miller united him with Angie H. Evans, a native of Alabama. Nine children were born of their union. The eldest of these, William A., was born October 4, 1883, and died January 18, 1884; the next to the youngest, Albert P., was born February 23, 1897, and died October 20 of the same year. The children now living are: Mary E., John Milton, Gertie, Wallace, Della, Nicholas and Asa. The family are connected with the Mormon Church, for which Mr. Miller engaged in missionary work in the south in 1892-93. Besides his ranching interests, he was formerly for a short time engaged in the mercantile business at Sanford and also owned a sawmill in the mountains.

FRANCIS E. PREWITT, M. D., came to Silverton in June, 1895, and has since been engaged in the practice of medicine in this city. In 1896 he became associated with Dr. Rader, with whom, on January 15 of that year, he established the Silverton hospital. This institution, which has proved a most helpful one, was established not only for the purpose of giving proper medical attention to injured miners, but also for the benefit of those suffering from chronic ailments. All the facilities for surgical operations may be found here, and in fact, the hospital is one of the most completely equipped of any in southwestern Colorado.

The son of Francis and Mary C. (Tinsley) Prewitt, of Kentucky and Virginia birth respectively, the subject of this sketch was born in Missouri, March 26, 1868, his father having removed to that state and engaged in the mercantile business at Louisville. He and his wife died in 1876. Of their five children all but one are living. Our subject was a mere child when his parents died, and he was then taken into the home of his uncle, William C. Prewitt, formerly of Clarksville, Mo., but later well known in Colorado history, being one of the pioneers of Durango, and the builder of the Inter-Ocean hotel and I street lodging house, both of which were destroyed by fire in 1890.

After spending two years in Bowling Green College, Mo., our subject entered the office of the Bowling Green *Times*, where he remained for two years. In 1883 he settled in Farmington, N. M., joining an older brother, Joseph, there. After eighteen months in New Mexico he returned to Missouri, and entered the medical department of the State University of Missouri at Columbia, where he was a student for two years. He completed his course from the College of

Physicians and Surgeons at St. Louis. After graduating he came at once to Colorado and practiced with Dr. W. R. Winters, of Durango, with whom he remained for a year. He then located at Farmington, N. M., and continued there until June, 1895, when he removed to Silverton. In the winter of 1897–98 he took a post-graduate course at Gross Medical College, Denver. He is a member of the Colorado State Medical Society and takes an interest in every movement or organization connected with his profession.

In politics a Democrat, Dr. Prewitt was active in local affairs while residing in New Mexico. In January, 1898, he was elected county physician of San Juan County, which position he now holds. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias, of which lodge he has been physician; the Knights of the Maccabees, U. M. and A. O. P. At Farmington, N. M., in July, 1896, he married Anna Arrington, of that place, a daughter of T. J. Arrington, a prominent stockman and contractor, and also a well-known figure in public affairs.

PETER STEIN is the owner of a ranch in the fertile valley near Gypsum, Eagle County, and besides owns at Eagle, the best equipped blacksmith's shop and wagon works in the entire county. When he came here in 1886 he purchased a ranch one mile from Gypsum and, in connection with its cultivation, carried on the blacksmith's trade in the same neighborhood. In 1897 he built a substantial blacksmith's shop, and has since carried on business at Eagle.

The birth of Mr. Stein occurred in 1856 near Bezirka, Coblentz, on the Rhine, about twenty-five miles from the famous old town of Bingen. He is a son of John Stein, a farmer in the old country, and Marie (Fey) Stein, who was born in the town of Schneppenbach. The family of which he is a member consists of five sons and one daughter. Jacob, Joseph, John and Henry live at the old home place in Germany, and Catherine is the wife of Jacob Getz, who lives in the same neighborhood as her brothers. The only one who came to America was the subject of this sketch. He was reared on the home farm and educated in German schools. Following the time-honored German custom, he began to learn a trade when fourteen years of age. He served an apprenticeship to the blacksmith's trade for three years, after which he followed the trade as a journeyman for the same length of time. He then entered the regular army, and for three years lived the life of a German soldier.

Coming to America in 1882, Mr. Stein settled in Breckenridge, Summit County, Colo., but after one year removed to Alma, this state, where he opened a shop. For four years he engaged in business there. In 1886 he settled in Eagle County, where he has since resided. Besides his business and ranch interests, he was one of the promoters of the Eagle Valley Creamery, in which for some time he owned an interest. His political views bring him into affiliation with the People's party. Fraternally he is connected with the Woodmen of the World.

In 1883 Mr. Stein married Miss Louisa Barth, a native of Krebsweiler, Germany, a town that is situated near our subject's native place. They are the parents of five children, William, Harman, Pauline, Louisa and Minnie.

ALBERT T. MOSELEY has resided upon a ranch in the southern part of Lincoln County since 1886, and has carried on an increasing and profitable business as a dealer in horses and cattle. He was born in Jessamine County, Ky., in 1852, being a son of James L. and Elizabeth (Rice) Moseley, also natives of Kentucky. The latter was a daughter of David Rice, who married Elizabeth Lincoln, a first cousin of President Abraham Lincoln. The Moseley family was identified with the early history of Virginia, from which state our subject's grandfather removed to Kentucky in an early day.

The entire life of James L. Moseley was spent upon a farm in Kentucky, and there he died at seventy years of age. Of his family of five sons and two daughters, David, the eldest, was a merchant and farmer in Missouri; Joseph is engaged in the lumber business in Kentucky; Alonzo carries on an insurance business in Kentucky; James is engaged in farming in Missouri; Annie E. is the wife of J. T. Truman, a farmer in Kentucky; Maggie, the widow of Charles Truman, lives in Kentucky. Our subject was educated in local schools and grew to manhood upon the home farm. In 1879 he came to Colorado and embarked in the stock business, in which he has since been interested. He began life without any capital or assistance, and what he has accumulated is the result of his individual efforts, hard work and good judgment. He is an in-

dustrious and intelligent stockman, belonging to that class of men who form a country's best citizens.

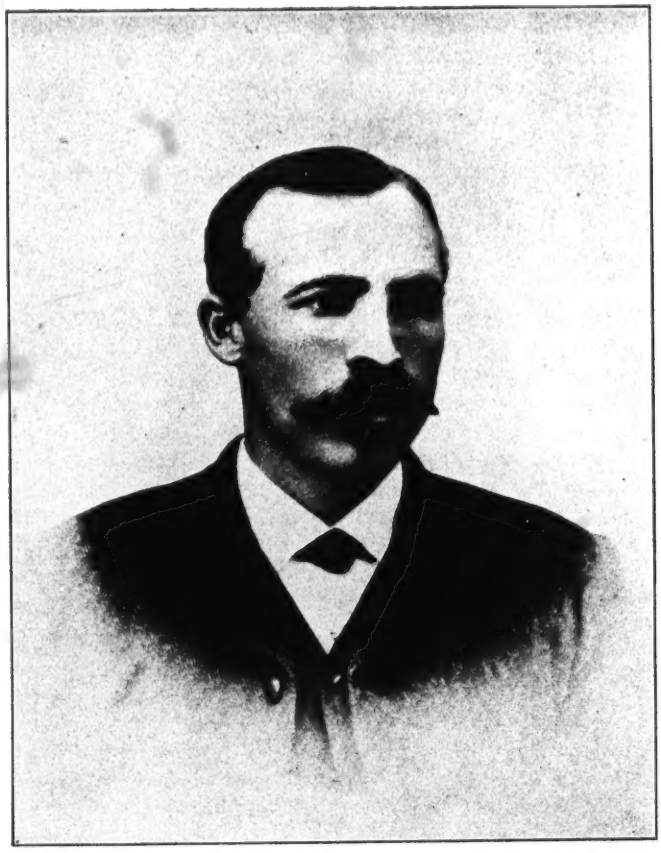
In 1889 Mr. Moseley married Miss Mary Thompson, daughter of Israel Thompson, a farmer of Ohio, where she was born. Politically a Democrat, Mr. Moseley has been active in local affairs and has served with efficiency as justice of the peace.

JOHN H. HUNT, undertaker, embalmer and dealer in furniture on the corner of Diamond and Fourth streets, Victor, was born in Potosi, Wis., October 21, 1851. His father, John, was born and reared in England, and there married Mary Ann Pain, who was also a native of England. All of his children were born in America. For years he engaged in the mercantile business in Wisconsin, and in 1872 moved to Burlingame, Kan., where he died in 1876; his widow now resides at Colorado City. When thirteen years of age our subject began to assist his father in business, for which he early showed an adaptability; before he was sixteen he was the buyer not only for the store in which he was employed, but for the others in the town. When twenty years of age he married and moved to Kansas, hoping there to get a start for himself. He engaged in business in Burlingame, where he built up a large trade and continued for fourteen years, taking an active part in the business and political life of the town.

Coming to Colorado in 1886, Mr. Hunt started in business at Colorado City, where he remained until May, 1894. He then came to Victor and was among the first to start in business here. At that time the town was new and contained only a few houses. He built a place on South Fourth street and began in business. During the strike of that year he was less affected than some and maintained his credit unimpaired. At the start he secured the confidence of the miners, so that he did a good business from the first. By November of the same year his trade had increased to such a degree that he required larger quarters, and he built the frame store building adjoining Grove Brothers, on North Fourth street. After a year, his business outgrowing that place, he erected a two-story building on the only two full corner lots in the business portion of the city. In the corner room he has his stock of furniture, while the undertaking establishment is in the store adjoining. The latter is fully equipped for the business, with several cabinets for the display of caskets, with a cooling room adjoining and a storage room in the rear. His long experience in the business and the care he gives to all cases have established him firmly in the esteem of his fellow-citizens, who appreciate his thoughtful care in every detail regarding the preparation of the dead for burial. Due credit should be given him for the fact that, when his services as undertaker are requested, he never stops to inquire whether the deceased were wealthy or poor, well known or friendless, it being a rule with him that the poor and friendless shall not be neglected in the last rites. In his furniture establishment he carries a large stock of furniture, and also has crockery, tinware, carpets, lineoleum, stoves, etc., these occupying a storeroom that is not only large and airy, but also the best-lighted in the city.

Mr. Hunt has done considerable to advance the mining interests of this district. He is part owner and the manager of the Hallett and Hamburg Gold Mining Company. Politically, since 1892 he has affiliated with the People's party. As far as his business will permit, he is active in politics. At the first regular annual election he was chosen member of the council for one year, and, as mayor pro tem, had charge of most of the business of the office and signed the greater part of the warrants. Though since urged to accept the nomination for mayor he has declined to do so. He is a member of Victor Lodge No. 99, A. F. & A. M., Victor Lodge No. 26, I. O. O. F., Improved Order of Red Men, and Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. September 12, 1872, he married Miss A. E. Doll, by whom he had ten children. Of these four are living: Carrie, wife of David Heaton, of Goldfield; Ogilvie H., Burt and Neva. Myrtle, who married C. A. Guernsey, of Colorado City, died April 24, 1899.

PELS H. SORENSEN, who owns a well-improved farm situated one and one-half miles southwest of Falcon, El Paso County, was born in Meldtbeck, Denmark, March 15, 1864, and is a son of Hans and Carrie Sorensen. Upon the farm which his father still owns and occupies our subject passed the years of boyhood and youth. Until fourteen he was a pupil in the local schools. At the age of seventeen he began to serve in the army and was stationed at a fort on the seashore, but after a year of service, of which he had become exceedingly weary, he re-



PETER STEIN.

solved to come to America. In the fall of 1882 he took passage on a steamer and after a voyage of twelve days landed in the United States. The voyage was a very stormy one, and at times all gave themselves up for lost.

From New York Mr. Sorensen went to Springfield, Ohio, where he worked on a farm for a year. In the spring of 1884 he came to Colorado, where for six years he was employed in the South Park Railroad shops. In the employ of the same company he was sent to Colorado Springs, where he worked for four years. Thence he was transferred to Falcon to attend to the transfer business, and later was transferred to Pueblo and worked in the car department for a year. While living at the Springs he was married, December 23, 1893, to Miss Frances Curran, of Falcon. She was born in Nicholas County, W. Va., a daughter of Michael and Mary (Reynolds) Curran, and in 1888 accompanied a sister to Kansas, coming to Colorado two years later.

While Mr. Sorensen was employed in Pueblo, the great strike of 1894 occurred, and he was actively engaged in it, and his railroad work was abruptly terminated. He went to Denver, but a few months later moved to Falcon and bought his present farm of one hundred and sixty acres, where he has made improvements and built up a valuable estate. In politics he is inclined to be independent. In 1888 he voted for Benjamin Harrison, and eight years later, believing the silver cause should be supported, he voted for Bryan. He and his wife have two living children. Their daughter, Flora Hazel, who was born in Denver, died at the age of ten months and is buried in Evergreen cemetery, Colorado Springs. The surviving children are: Cora Agnes, born November 3, 1895, and Harry Hubert, February 20, 1898.

DAVID L. MACAFFREE, manager of the Colorado Springs Rapid Transit Company and a resident of this city since 1890, is a member of an old family of New Jersey. His father, Capt. David L. Macaffree, who was born in Red Oak, that state, went to sea when a boy and worked his way up until he was made captain, being for thirty-three years master of a ship. He continued in this capacity until his death, which occurred at his home. He was then sixty-four years of age, and his son, our subject, was a child of eight years.

The mother of our subject was Mary Hopkins, who was born in Norwich, Conn., and was a daughter of Hezekiah Hopkins. The majority of her ancestors were seafaring people, although a number became prominent in public life. One of them, Sylvanus P. Hopkins, of Rhode Island, was a man of great prominence and was one of the signers of the declaration of independence. Another representative of the family, Stephen, was the first governor of Rhode Island, to which state, and to Connecticut, the family emigrated from England. Mrs. Macaffree died in Fall River, Mass. Of her family of three sons and six daughters one son and three daughters are now living, our subject being the youngest of all. One of the sons, William Edward, died in Fall River at thirty-nine years of age; and another, George W., who was a member of the fire department in Fall River, died when twenty-seven years old.

Born in Fall River, Mass., August 27, 1866, our subject received his education in the grammar and high schools, graduating from the latter. In 1886 he became connected with the Sprague Street Railway and Motor Company, and assisted in the equipment of the road to Salem, later helping to equip the West End Street Railway Company in Boston, Mass. He was then sent to Brockton, Mass., to complete the construction of a road, which he did successfully, although others had failed. April 1, 1890, the Sprague Street Railway and Motor Company sent him to Colorado Springs for the purpose of completing the power house. This he did, starting the cars July 3, 1890, after which he remained for two weeks in order to perfect the mechanism and leave the cars in good running order. From this city he went to Denver. In the meantime the Sprague Company had been merged into the Edison General Electric Company, and he was employed in the office of the latter in Denver. Under the instructions of this company he rebuilt the Mount Clair electric line, which had run down and was in poor condition. Later he was in charge of construction of the new line for the West End Street Railway Company.

In April, 1891, Mr. Macaffree went to Sherman, Tex., where he rebuilt stations and put cars in shape. After three weeks there he returned to Colorado Springs and rebuilt the power house of the rapid transit road. Then going to Butte, Mont., he rebuilt the station and doubled the capacity. His next contract was the putting in shape of the equipment of the Virginius mine for the Carolina Mining Company. Returning to

Denver he equipped twenty cars for the Denver Tramway Company, and also superintended some of the station work. Again coming to Colorado Springs he put on six new equipments here. He then went to Denver and resigned all connection with the General Electric Company. In July, 1892, he accepted his present position as superintendent of the Colorado Springs Rapid Transit Company. Since he assumed the management he has built a double track, enlarged the route, and now has a fine system covering twenty-three miles. He is interested in introducing the Rocky Mountain fender, which is a valuable adjunct to cars.

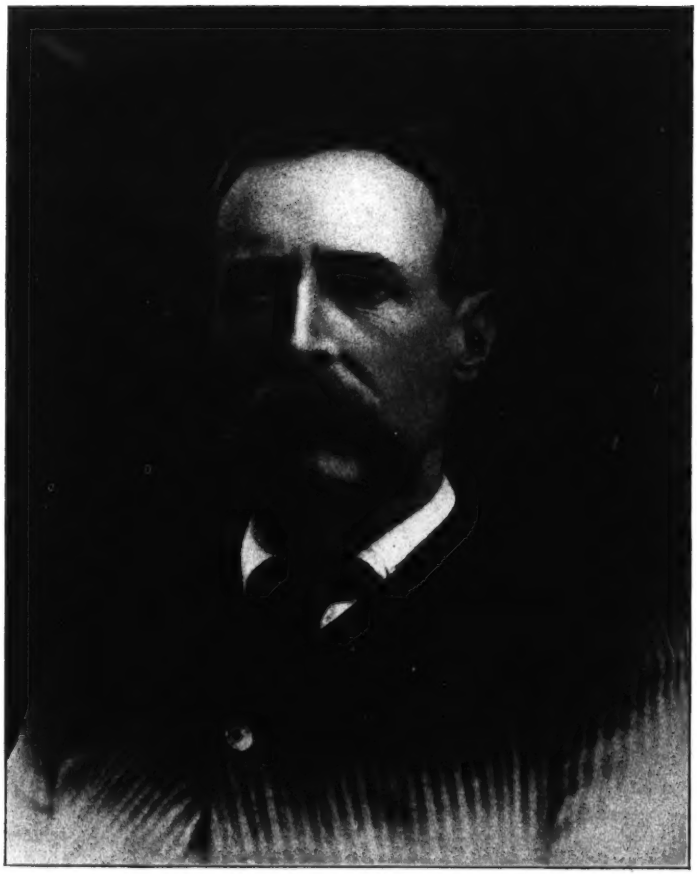
Politically Mr. Macaffree is a Republican. He is a member of the American Street Railway Association, and fraternally is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His marriage was solemnized in Brockton, Mass., and united him with Mary E., daughter of Tyler Cobb, a druggist and large real-estate owner there. They have one son, Hector W.

JOHN W. WALTERS, M. D., the pioneer physician of Wetmore, Custer County, has engaged in continuous practice for more than forty years, and during a portion of the time he has also carried on a drug business. His life has indeed been a checkered one. Without any assistance whatever he has battled his way through poverty and ill health, and has gained both a competency and restored health. By his own efforts he obtained the education that was necessary to successfully carry on his chosen profession. During his long residence in this locality he has become endeared to the people, and all speak of him in the highest terms, not only as a physician, but as a man as well. The varied experiences he has had have tended to make him liberal in his views and he treats all matters with cool, deliberate judgment, not from an emotional or sentimental standpoint. Moderation, liberality and a broad charity are his principal mental and moral attributes.

The doctor's father, Mark Walters, was a native of Stafford County, Va., and when sixteen years of age began in life for himself. Going to Kentucky, he engaged in farming and raising tobacco. In 1838 he moved to Missouri by wagon, crossing the Mississippi at Quincy. He became a pioneer of what is now Scotland County. Indians were still numerous and all the surroundings were those of primeval nature. He entered a tract of wild land, which he began to cultivate and improve. Upon it he continued to make his home, engaged in agricultural pursuits, until his death. He was twice married. By his first wife, who was Melinda Abbott, of Kentucky, he had three daughters and a son. After her death he married Sarah Yeager, of Jefferson County, Ky., and they had one child, who died young.

Born in Shelby County, Ky., in 1827, the subject of this article was eleven years of age when the family moved to Missouri, and his education was mainly obtained there. From an early age he had a desire to become a physician. As soon as the way opened he began to read medicine, and in 1858 commenced to practice. At the opening of the war he was appointed assistant surgeon in Price's regiment, but before reaching his command, was captured and taken to the Gratiot street prison in St. Louis. He was at once assigned to duty in the hospital, where he remained from September, 1862, to March, 1863. He then escaped and went to Appanoose County, Iowa, where he practiced until 1867. Later he carried on practice in Kansas. In 1869-70 he took a course of lectures in Scudder's Eclectic School, at Cincinnati, Ohio, and in 1874-75 attended the American Medical College in St. Louis. In 1876 he returned to the American Medical College, but having a hemorrhage of the lungs there, he went to Texas, hoping the change might benefit him. However, although he remained in the state for two years, he did not recover his health. Finally he came to Colorado. After investigating different localities he decided to settle in Custer County. Wetmore was a small place and the county sparsely inhabited. He opened a drug store, which he has since conducted, in connection with his practice. Realizing the need of exercise in the open air, he resorted to outdoor sports, and spent many hours and days in hunting and fishing. In the course of a few months after his arrival he noted a change for the better, and within three years he had overcome the tendency to consumption, which had been so marked.

In the success of the Democratic party Dr. Walters has ever been interested. He has served as county coroner and has been postmaster during most of the time since the town started. Fraternally he is connected with Petroleum Lodge, A. F. & A. M., at Florence. In 1848 he married Rhoda Ann, daughter of Edwin T. Hickmon, a pioneer of Missouri. She died in 1872,



John E. Smith

and of her nine children only four are living. The second son, who showed decided literary and scientific ability, was cut down in the prime of his young manhood. Edwin, the oldest son, is a civil engineer in Kansas City, Mo.; he received a splendid education and has attained considerable prominence as a scientist and scholar. Among the many important positions he has held are those of assistant geologist of Missouri and scientific editor of the Kansas City *Journal*. The third son is Warren, of Florence. William, the youngest son, has a ranch in the mountains and considerable interest in town property, and runs three teams hauling from Wetmore to Florence. The only daughter is Mrs. Minerva Raybell, of Eureka, Kan. The second wife of Dr. Walters, whom he married in February, 1875, was Margaret A., daughter of Dr. P. T. Matthews, of Kansas. One son, Frederick, blesses their union.

JOHN E. SMITH is one of the influential mine operators of the Cripple Creek district and resides in Anaconda. No one has done more than he to develop the mining interests of the district, and he also has important interests in other parts of the state. He is now operating the Ida B., Jennie Sample, Haboe and Rosamond mines, which are good producers. Besides his mining properties he is the owner of the Palace block and has a large interest in the Masonic block in Cripple Creek.

March 15, 1854, Mr. Smith was born in Logan County, Ky., and there his early life was spent on a farm. At eighteen years of age he started out for himself and drifted through the south, working at any occupation that offered a livelihood. He finally became a cowboy near Waco, Tex., where he remained for three years. Next he spent a short time in Kansas City, Mo. In the fall of 1876 he came to Colorado and for five months worked on a ranch near Pueblo. His next location was in Georgetown, Colo., where he engaged in mining for a year. In the spring of 1878 he was among the first at Leadville, where he continued as a miner until 1882. In all his transactions he has been strictly honest and has observed the teaching of the Golden Rule. When he was a poor man, in Leadville, he was once offered $25,000 if he would "salt" a mine, but indignantly spurned the proposal, preferring to remain poor in he could not obtain riches honestly.

In 1882 Mr. Smith went to Independence, Colo., where he prospected and mined. He was at Aspen, Silver Cliff and Red Cliff at the time of the "booms" in these various camps. Both in Leadville and in Aspen he met with success. In 1890 he removed to Colorado Springs, where he opened the Cryolite mines, remaining there for a year or more. In the spring of 1892 he came to the Cripple Creek district, where he has since made his home. For about sixty days he prospected the camp as a professional prospector. He then bought the Moose mine for $1,000. This he developed and a year later sold for $80,000. Since that time he has probably spent more money in developing mines than any other man in the district. Some of the mines that he owns have proved unprofitable, but on the other hand some have brought him large returns. During the first year of his residence in the district he made his home in Eclipse, since which time he has resided in Anaconda. He is a self-made man. The success that he has gained is due to his perseverance. No matter how adverse his "luck" he never gave up, but worked with a persistence that justly earned him his present prosperity. In the midst of his success he has been very generous. Many a poor miner owes his start to him. More than one discouraged man has been helped by him to a position where he might earn a livelihood. He is well known as a friend to the laboring man. The fact that for years he worked patiently, persistently and yet unsuccessfully makes him sympathetic with those who have met with discouragements. His character is one that commands respect and wins admiration. He has never taken an active part in politics and has not identified himself with any political party. In addition to his mining interests he owns a large drug store in Durango, Colo., and gives some attention to this business, in which he actively engaged when a young man.

In June, 1893, he married Miss Jettie Finn, of Colorado City. They have one daughter, Elsie Alice.

FRANCIS I. MESTON. Born in Boston, October 26, 1864. Birthplace adjoining Hollis street Church, the pulpit of Rev. Starr King and other noted divines. Paternal ancestry from Scotland, the Mestons of Midmar and Aberdeenshire. Descended on his mother's side from Rev. John Robinson, the pastor of the Pilgrims at Leyden. Lineage on this side from the Emmons,

Wendell and Bulfinch families, the strain of Oliver Wendell Holmes, Wendell Phillips and Charles Wendell Bulfinch, the designer of the capitol at Washington.

Graduated from Dwight School in Boston, valedictorian of class. Completed education in English High School, Boston. In 1881 employed in banking-house of George William Ballou & Co. January 1, 1883, became trust clerk of American Loan & Trust Company, Boston. Resigned in May, 1885, and embarked in investment business on his own account. Officer and director in several corporations engaged in western enterprises. Moved to Pueblo, Colo., in 1891, still maintaining an office in Boston.

Promoted numerous enterprises leading to construction of Mechanics' building, Meston-Olmes building, Pueblo Dry Goods building, Whitcomb building, Pope building, King warehouse, Gray warehouse, Ye Market Place, Club building for R. W. & A. C. Silver Grill Navajo Sanitarium, etc., etc. Organized the Citizens' Committee and its president, as well as president chamber of commerce. Unified the electrical interests of Pueblo; launched the Park and Improvement Society; secured site for city park; built residence in 1893; advocate of street paving, and pressed it into consideration; organized Caledonia Land Company, and started erection unique and modern dwellings in north section of city to develop Dundee addition of over four hundred lots; advocate united water-system, gravity-supply and clear and pure water. Candidate for lieutenant-governor Colorado 1894. Married in 1888 by Rev. Phillips Brooks, D. D., to Alice B. Dean; has had six children, three girls and a boy now living.

Member of Silver State Lodge No. 95, A. F. & A. M.; the Ancient Order of United Workmen; Woodmen of the World; Minnequa Tribe No. 17, I. O. R. M. Member Minnequa Club, Rover Wheel and Athletic Club and other organizations.

ANTON MEHRLICH, a worthy German-American citizen of Cripple Creek, occupied the position of register of the United States land office at Central City from 1890 to 1894. He was appointed to the post by President Harrison and served to the satisfaction of everyone concerned until President Cleveland in 1894 consolidated the office with the one at Denver. He has always taken great interest in the proper education of the young and for one term served as secretary of the school board at Black Hawk, Gilpin County. In politics he is a Republican. In 1881 he joined the Knights of Pythias of Black Hawk and afterward passed the chairs in Black Hawk Lodge No. 4, being master of finance at the time of his removal from the town. On six occasions he represented the lodge in the grand lodge of the state. He became identified with the Masonic Order here and served as senior deacon of Black Hawk Lodge No. 11, A. F. & A. M. When in Central City he was several times made president of the Rocky Mountain Turn Verein.

The birth of Mr. Mehrlich took place in Bavaria, Germany, June 4, 1854. His father, John Mehrlich, who was a native of the same locality as himself, held a government position as chief forester for fourteen years, his death putting an end to his service. His widow is still living on the old homestead. She was Genevieve Bachman, daughter of John Bachman, a farmer, and was born in the town where our subject's birth occurred. Besides this son, she had but one other, Philip, who is now a professor in a school in Germany.

When he was five years of age our subject was taken by his parents to the town where his father acted as chief forester. When he had reached a suitable age he became a student in the gymnasium and at seventeen he graduated from a college. He then took up forestry, and for a year and a-half was instructed by his father. In December 1872, he sailed from Belgium for the United States. After the ship had been on the ocean for a few days, it sprung a leak, and caused considerable anxiety on the part of the passengers, who were finally transferred to another ship at Queenstown. After arriving at the ship's destination, Halifax, our subject proceeded to Huron County, Mich., and secured employment as clerk in the general store owned by J. C. Likin & Co. Subsequently he was for two years a clerk in the drug store of John Mullerweiss. He was quick to learn and readily won the good opinion of all with whom he had business dealings.

Twenty-one years ago Mr. Mehrlich came to Colorado. For a few months he was at Animas Forks, San Juan County, after which he held a position as clerk in the Pennsylvania house, of Denver, for three years. For some six months he was employed by the firm of Conrad & Co., of Leadville, and in 1880 came to Black Hawk. For nine years he was manager of a liquor store. In

1890 he was appointed register of the United States land office at Central City, and upon retiring from the office, in 1894, he purchased the drug store formerly owned by J. H. Reid. In the spring of 1898 he disposed of the business to S. V. Newell, and later in the same year he removed to Cripple Creek.

While in Denver, Mr. Mehrlich married Miss Antoinette Wise, a native of Hanover, Germany. Their two children are: Harry C., who is the present manager of the Black Hawk Pharmacy; and Helen A., wife of Charles Stout, also of Black Hawk.

EDWARD H. TAYLOR. There is in the business world only one class of men who can successfully overcome the many hardships to be met, and that is the man of intelligence, possessing energy, perseverance and industry. To this class belongs Mr. Taylor, who is engaged in the building business in Ouray. Coming to this city in 1886, he afterward had the contract for the building of the Beaumont hotel and for many of the business buildings and private residences of the place, his business in this line exceeding that of any other contractor.

The birth of Mr. Taylor occurred in Wisconsin in 1852, his parents being Edward G. and Hannah M. (Evans) Taylor. His father, who was a native of England, settled in Wisconsin in 1836 with two brothers and there engaged in carpentering. He now makes his home in Milwaukee, where he owns considerable real estate.

After completing his education in the Milwaukee schools, our subject engaged in teaching. He learned the carpenter's trade with his father and uncles, and for several years followed that occupation in Milwaukee. In 1879 he accompanied a Chicago contractor to Colorado, where his first work was on the Windsor hotel, in Denver. When the town of Gunnison had just been started, in 1880, he went there, and soon had a large business in his chosen line, furnishing employment to many assistants and during the boom building an average of one house a day. He built over two hundred houses in and around Gunnison. Leaving that place in 1883, he moved to Grand Junction, then a new town, where he built many of the first houses in the town. After a trip east in 1884, he settled at Juanita, Hot Springs, where he built a bath house and hotel. The following year he went to Dallas, Ouray County, where he had charge of practically the entire building of the town. Two years were spent in that place, and in 1886 he came to Ouray. In addition to contracting and building he has engaged in the lumber business at Gunnison and Ouray, and opened two sawmills in Gunnison County. He has also been interested in mining.

Upon the Democratic ticket Mr. Taylor was chosen to serve as mayor of Ouray in 1896 and 1897. During his term of office he devoted considerable attention to the improvement of the cemetery, upon which he expended considerable money and then turned the property over to the town. He was also active in remodeling the present water system, and in educational matters, too, took a warm interest. As mayor, he proved himself to be a man of public spirit, ever ready to help the people, and thoroughly in sympathy with progressive plans. In 1882 he married Miss Eva Furman, of Gunnison. He is identified with the Maccabees, Ancient Order of United Workmen and fraternal and labor unions.

HANS JOHANNSEN came from Germany to the United States in 1867, hoping that this country might offer him better advantages than were possible in his native land. In this hope he has not been disappointed. He is now one of the substantial citizens of Conejos County, where he owns a large grain and stock ranch on the Rio Grande River. His specialty has been the raising of cattle, and in this department of agriculture he has been quite successful. Altogether, he owns fourteen hundred and eighty acres on the river bottom, where he has made his home since 1877. In 1890 he erected one of the finest brick houses in the valley, and in it he has since resided. He is also the owner of real estate in Alamosa. In the organization of the Centennial Ditch Company he was a prominent factor, and he has since held the office of president of the company.

Our subject is a son of Hans G. and Catharine (Buttenshon) Johannsen, natives of Germany. In Holstein, where he was born in October, 1846, he received a common-school education. At the age of sixteen he began an apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade, at which he served for four years. When twenty-one years of age he crossed the ocean to America, landing in New York City, where he followed his trade for two years. In 1869 he went west as far as Omaha, Neb., and there was employed as a carpenter until 1870. During the latter year he came to Denver, Colo.,

where he engaged in contracting and building, remaining in or near that city until he came to the San Luis Valley in 1877.

Here Mr. Johannsen bought a tract of land and later took up additional land, upon which he has carried on an extensive business as a stockman, raising a sufficient amount of hay to feed his cattle. He has worked industriously and with satisfactory results, for he is now one of the successful farmers and stockmen of the county, and by the various improvements made, his place has become valuable. He has never connected himself with any political organization, but has been independent, casting his vote for the best man, irrespective of party. In all local affairs, especially such as pertain to stock interests, he is deeply interested, and as a citizen, he has proved himself to be loyal to his adopted country and devoted to the welfare of his immediate locality.

WILLIAM B. MANDEVILLE, D. D. S., of Monte Vista, Rio Grande County, was born in Austin, Minn., January 11, 1868, a son of William T. and Mary A. (Davidson) Mandeville, natives respectively of New York and Illinois. He received a high school education in Austin, Minn., after which he attended Carleton College at Northfield, and in this way acquired a broad and thorough education, which fitted him for the responsibilities of life. In 1887 he entered the dental department of the State University of Iowa at Iowa City, where he took the complete course of study and graduated in 1890 with the degree of D. D. S.

The practice of his profession Dr. Mandeville commenced in Waverly, Iowa, but he remained there for a few months only. In September, 1890, he came to Colorado and settled in Monte Vista, where he soon became known as an energetic and capable young professional man. He is widely known throughout Rio Grande County and has acquired a reputation for skill and efficiency. In 1896 he built an office building of four rooms in Monte Vista, and this he has since occupied. He is the only dentist in the village, and has been so successful since coming here that he has gained a merited reputation for skill. He is a member of the Colorado State Dental Society.

All plans looking toward the development of local resources receive Dr. Mandeville's sympathy and aid. In politics he is a Democrat, and fraternally is connected with Solon Lodge No. 46, K. P., at Monte Vista, of which he is past chancellor. January 3, 1893, he married Lida C. Carton, daughter of John A. Carton, of Ackley, Iowa. They have two children: William A. and Adella.

CHARLES H. ROWLEY, proprietor of the O. K. livery stables at Ouray, embarked in this business in 1895, at which time he opened his present barns on Main street. Since then he has established an increasing and profitable trade in livery, besides which he is engaged in freighting and packing. He is the owner of considerable real estate, as well as a number of mining prospects. In local affairs he maintains an interest, and when representing his ward in the city council, has given his support to all measures for the benefit of the place. In national issues he supports Populist candidates and principles.

Born in St. Joseph County, Mich., in 1855, our subject is a son of Austin S. and Eleanor (Wade) Rowley, natives respectively of New York state and England. His father, who was a farmer and stock-raiser, removed from the east to Michigan about 1830 and settled in the wilds of St. Joseph County, where from an unimproved waste of land he evolved a finely improved farm. The remainder of his life was spent on his home place, where he died at seventy-four years. His wife also died in that county. They were the parents of eight children, of whom our subject was fifth in order of birth. He was reared in his native county, where his summers were devoted to farm work, and the winter months to attendance at school. In 1875 he came west as far as Kansas, settling near Kinsley, where he engaged in farming for four years. Afterward he was employed as salesman for L. Cahill & Co., manufacturers of machines, a well-known firm of Kalamazoo, Mich. He traveled on the road as commercial representative until his removal to Colorado in 1887.

Coming at once to Ouray, Mr. Rowley accepted a position as foreman for John Ashenfelter in the transportation business. Later he was interested in the concentrating of milling ore, and engaged in that business until 1895, when he opened his livery barn. A man of good business ability, he has secured a fair degree of success, although he started for himself without capital. He is a member of the Fraternal Union of America, the Woodmen of the World, and the Ancient Order of

H. R. Carpenter

United Workmen. In 1883 he was united in marriage with Kate Ashenfelter, a sister of John Ashenfelter, of this city. One child blesses their union, a daughter, Bessie.

HORACE RAYMOND CARPENTER, who came to Victor in the spring of 1895, has since engaged in civil engineering, mining and the real-estate business, and has been connected with several companies in the development of mines. At this writing he holds the position of chief engineer of the Canon City and Cripple Creek electric road, and is also employed as chief engineer of the Proctor electric road between the same points. Both in the building of residences and business houses he has been identified with the improvement of Victor and has contributed to its growth. In the spring of 1898 he was elected on the Democratic ticket alderman from the second ward, and has since rendered efficient service in behalf of the city's interests.

Of English descent, Mr. Carpenter was born in Chenango County, N. Y., a son of Daniel A. and Sarah (Williams) Carpenter, of New York and Connecticut respectively. His father, who was a merchant, was a prominent member of the Republican party, and during the war served as county sheriff, but never consented to accept any other office. Of his five children two daughters are deceased. The three sons are: Daniel A., an attorney on Wall street, New York; Horace R.; and Samuel Frank, business manager of a daily paper at Carbondale, Pa. Our subject was educated primarily in an academy at Afton, N. Y., and Wyoming Seminary at Kingston, Pa., graduating from the latter in 1879. The next year he graduated from Williston Seminary at Easthampton, Mass. In 1883 he graduated in the scientific course from Yale College at New Haven, Conn.

Coming west in the summer of 1883, Mr. Carpenter was with the Union Pacific engineering corps until 1890, engaged in construction work. In the latter year he went to Tacoma, Wash., where he was engaged with the company in dredging and piling. In November, 1890, he became locating engineer for the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company. While with that company, in the fall of 1891, he was appointed one of the three engineers selected by the contractors and the officials of the Rio Grande Southern to settle the differences between the two parties. The three engineers made an entirely new estimate, and their decision settled the suit of $175,000, which had been started by the contractors. He remained with the Rio Grande until the fall of 1893. Meantime he located and built the Crested Butte branch into the coal fields of Gunnison County. In the summer of 1892 he located the Rio Grande Southern claim through the cliff dwellers' country, and through the San Juan Valley into Arizona. In the spring of 1894 he assisted in locating and building the Florence & Cripple Creek Railroad. Having acquired property in Victor, he came to this place in the spring of 1895, and has since engaged in making engineering reports and doing general engineering work. A Mason in fraternal relations, he is connected with Oriental Lodge No. 87, A. F. & A. M., of Denver, and Denver Chapter No. 2, R. A. M. September 14, 1898, he was united in marriage with Sarah Alliene Mercer, formerly of Chicago, but more recently a teacher in this district.

JAMES MC NEEN, proprietor and owner of the leading lumber yard of La Junta, also a dealer in paints, glass and all building material, was born in Oshkosh, Wis., November 29, 1851. He was reared on a farm near Oshkosh and received his education in public schools. At the age of eighteen he left home and went to Yankton, S. Dak., and there he remained for eighteen months. He then removed to Nebraska and for five years cultivated a rented farm, meeting with only fair success in the undertaking.

In 1875 Mr. McNeen started for the Black Hills, but stopped for a time at the Cheyenne Agency, and did not reach the Black Hills until the following year. There he secured employment in a sawmill near Deadwood, where he remained for two and one-half years. With a desire to see something of the west he came to Colorado, and was so pleased with business prospects here that he decided to remain. Locating in Pueblo, he was given charge of large sawmills in that locality and continued in the sawmilling business until 1884.

Coming to La Junta at that time Mr. McNeen started a lumber yard on a small scale, but by degrees he enlarged the business, which has now assumed large proportions, and is the leading industry of its kind for miles around. In 1892 he built the largest brickyard in the Arkansas Valley, east of Pueblo. Here he has large kilns,

which have a capacity for about five millions per annum. With his wife, formerly Mary J. Pheasant, of Beatrice, and their children, Helen A. and Gertrude, Mr. McNeen has established a pleasant home in La Junta.

Until the campaign of 1896 Mr. McNeen was identified with the Republican party, but he is now affiliated with the silver branch of the old party, and in 1898 was a delegate to its state convention. When Otero County was organized and its first officers appointed, he was chosen one of the county commissioners in 1889, and at other times was chosen to fill different positions of trust, but of recent years has declined office, preferring to give his time wholly to business affairs. He is a member of Euclid Lodge No. 64, A. F. & A. M., of La Junta. In the organization of the Otero County Building and Loan Association, in this place, he took a part, and he has aided other local enterprises for the benefit of the town. With his wife, he holds membership in the Baptist Church, of which he is a trustee.

FRANK E. SHERIDAN, one of the most influential residents of Rio Blanco County, is its present representative in the state legislature, where his recognized ability has won for him considerable prominence. For the past few years much of his time has been given to his legislative labors, but he still maintains a general supervision of his ranch on the White River, one mile from Meeker, where he has made his home since 1883. This is one of the best ranch properties in the county. It is divided by the river, which furnishes an abundance of irrigation for the four hundred or more acres of land. The large barns, substantial frame residence, excellent system of fencing, and various other improvements bespeak the energy and thrift of the owner. Stock-raising is his specialty, and on his place may be seen large numbers of cattle and horses.

Born in Canada in 1858, Mr. Sheridan is a son of James and Margaret (Crotty) Sheridan, natives respectively of Ireland and Canada. His father was but a child when taken by his parents to Canada and there he engaged in farming and mining, afterward becoming prominent in local affairs and serving as mayor of his town. He died in 1873. In his family there were seven sons and three daughters. Thomas is a farmer in New Hampshire, as is also William; Michael is engaged in the hotel business in Vermont; James is a miller in New Hampshire, where John is proprietor of bottling works; Charles is employed in the Washburn mills in Minneapolis, Minn.; Ellen married Anthony Donahue, of Vermont; Mary is the wife of William Bagley, a hotelman in Vermont; and Margaret Ann died young.

With but a limited education, our subject was obliged early in life to become self-supporting. At sixteen he entered a sawmill in New Hampshire, and after five years there traveled for a few months in Wisconsin and Pennsylvania. In the spring of 1880 he came to Colorado and engaged in mining and milling in Gunnison County until 1883, when he settled on his present ranch in Rio Blanco County. This was then unimproved; no towns had been established for many miles, save such camps as formed the homes of Indians who still inhabited this region. He established the first lumber yard in Meeker and this he carried on for twelve years, selling out in 1898. For some time he hauled lumber from Rawlins, Wyo., one hundred and twenty-five miles distant.

In 1891 Mr. Sheridan married Miss Nellie Wash, of Mount Sterling, Ill., and they have two sons, James Wash and Francis Hamilton. In politics Mr. Sheridan is a silver Republican. While Rio Blanco was still a part of Garfield County he was appointed sheriff and later was elected to the office, serving for sixteen months. For one term he was county commissioner of Rio Blanco County. He has also served at mayor of Meeker, member of the school board, and in various minor offices. In 1896 he was nominated by the silver Republicans, endorsed by the Democrats, to represent this district in the legislature and was duly elected. In 1898 he was again nominated, but was not elected on account of being ruled off the regular silver Republican ticket. Fraternally he is a member of Glenwood Lodge of Odd Fellows, while in Masonry he is connected with the blue lodge and Shriners.

CHARLES A. MERRIMAN, who is engaged in the practice of law in Alamosa, is well known throughout this portion of Colorado. He has been prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity, and is a member of Denver Lodge No. 5, A. F. & A. M.; San Luis Valley Chapter No. 18, R. A. M.; Rio Grande Del Norte Commandery No. 15, K. T., and has taken the thirty-second degree, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, of Denver.

Mr. Merriman was born in Chesterville, Mor-

row County, Ohio, in 1854, and is a son of James H. and Emily (Carey) Merriman. He spent his early life in and near Mount Vernon, Ohio, where his parents settled when he was a boy, and obtained his education in the public schools and academy of that town. On completing his education he began to teach school, and at the same time made his first study of law. In 1875 he matriculated in the law department of the University of Michigan, from which he graduated in 1876. Returning to his home town, he began the practice of his profession, and soon became well known in law circles. For two terms (four years) he served as city solicitor of Mount Vernon. He continued there until 1888, when he came west to Colorado.

Locating in Monte Vista, Mr. Merriman practiced there for seven years. During that time he was elected district attorney of the twelfth judicial district, which position he held for three years. As county attorney of Rio Grande County, in which capacity he served for two years, he also gave satisfaction to all. In addition to these positions he was engaged as city attorney of Monte Vista, and was local attorney for the Travelers' Insurance Company. From Monte Vista he came to Alamosa in 1894, and has here continued his law practice.

In Mr. Merriman the town of Alamosa has an intelligent friend, who is ever alert to serve its best interests, and generous in his contributions towards movements tending to the general advancement. In politics he is a pronounced Republican. As above mentioned, he is actively identified with the Masonic fraternity. In both the grand lodge and chapter he has been a prominent member and has served on important committees. He is also connected with Alamosa Lodge No. 96, K. P., and Uniform Rank No. 21. His marriage, which took place in 1878, united him with Emma Cleghorn, of Ohio, by whom he has one daughter, Elizabeth.

STEPHEN R. FITZGARRALD, who came to Telluride in 1883, is, in point of years of active practice, the oldest attorney of this city and the county as well. Besides the practice of law, in which he has constantly and successfully engaged, he has been interested in mining, and now owns some good prospects at Rico and Telluride. He is a stockholder and director in the Bank of Telluride, a stockholder in the First National Bank, and secretary and a stockholder of the Telluride Electric Light and Power Company. For several years he held the offices of city and county attorney. In 1892 he was elected to the state legislature, where he took a leading part in important legislation, and served as a member of the judiciary and railroad committees. While in that body he was one of its leading members, and was actively instrumental in securing the passage of the deed of trust, redemption bill and other important measures that have proved helpful to the state.

In Center Point, Linn County, Iowa, our subject was born in 1854, a son of George and Miranda (Holland) Fitzgarrald. He attended public schools and Cornell College at Mount Vernon, Iowa, and in order to defray his expenses while in college he taught school. In 1877 he began to read law under Col. I. M. Preston & Son, of Cedar Rapids, and was admitted to the Iowa bar November 15, 1879. Meantime he spent the summer of 1878 in Colorado at Leadville. In 1881 he again came to this state, and for two years engaged in practice at Ophir, San Miguel County, from which place he came to Telluride. Beginning without money he has, by sheer persistence and determination, worked his way forward to success, and attained a rank among the leading lawyers of southwestern Colorado. In 1885 he married Miss Letha McConnell, of Iowa, and they have one child, Letta Amelia.

Actively identified with the Masons, Mr. Fitzgarrald is a member of Telluride Lodge No. 56, A. F. & A. M.; Telluride Chapter No. 28, R. A. M.; Ouray Commandery No. 16, K. T.; El Jebel Temple, N. M. S., of Denver, and has attained the thirty-second degree of Scottish Rite. His life has been a successful one. It furnishes an example of what may be accomplished by a young man of energy and determination, provided he exercises good judgment and high principle. He has been favored with the esteem of his associates, the affection of friends, and the respect of acquaintances, and his power for good in his community has been great.

JOHN E. WILLIAMS. Among the pioneers of '59 was the subject of this memoir, formerly a prominent resident of Park County, but now deceased. He lived to witness wonderful transformations in Colorado. Once the home of the Indians and wild animals, it was changed, under intelligent direction, to the abode of prosperous miners, ranchmen and business men. Not

a little of its development was due to the energy of the pioneers, of whom he was one. While he did not reside continuously in Colorado from 1859 to the time of his death in 1887, yet he passed much of his active life here and became well acquainted, especially in South Park and vicinity. He was a man of much strength of character, and of a kind disposition, who, although he saw his share of trouble in life, always bore reverses cheerfully and was disposed to help others, rather than ask them to help him bear his burdens. His fellow-citizens ever found him sympathetic and generous where charity was needed, and in his family he was a devoted husband and indulgent father.

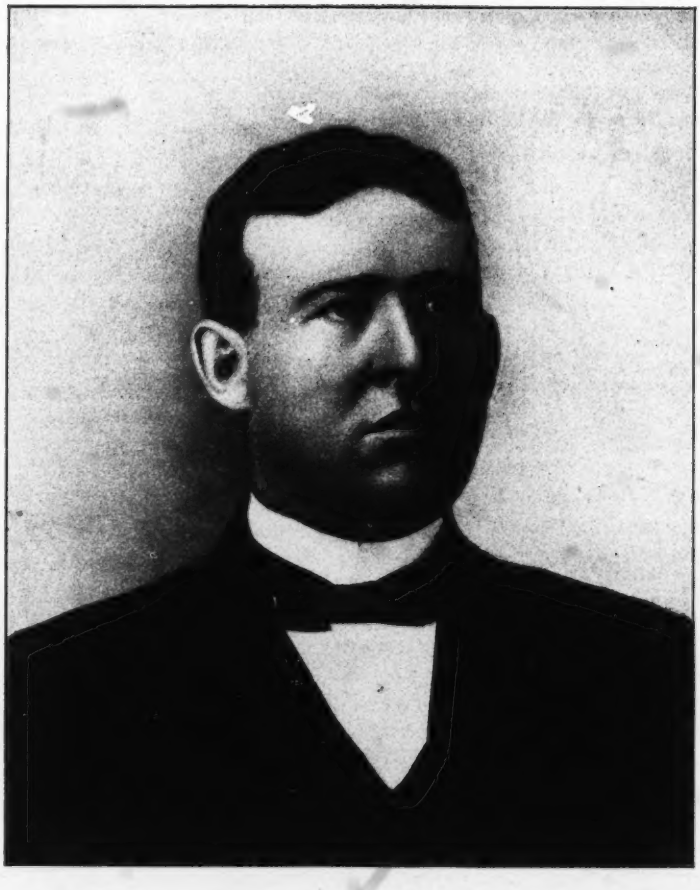
A son of Robert and Winifred (Edmunds) Williams, the subject of this sketch was one of eight children, three of whom survive: Robert, of Sabetha, Kan.; Margaret, wife of Daniel Duff, of Curran, Kan.; and Hugh, whose home is in San Francisco, Cal. His parents were natives of the island of Anglesea, Wales, and the father was in early life a farmer, but afterward gave his attention wholly to gardening. John E. Williams emigrated to America at twenty years of age and for three years was employed in coal mines in Pennsylvania, after which he spent one year in coal mines in southern Illinois; later was similarly engaged in Missouri for three years. In 1859 he came to Colorado, where for six months he worked in placer mines in Tarryall Gulch. Returning to Missouri, he spent six months, after which he came back to Tarryall and for seven years followed mining. Seven years were then spent in Helena, Mont., as a workman in placer mines. Next he went to New York, where he spent one year in the schools and then settled in Kansas, where for eight years he engaged in raising cattle and carrying on a farm. There, too, he met and married the estimable lady who survives him and who was long his efficient helpmate. In 1877 he migrated, with his family, to Colorado, and for five years engaged in freighting from Colorado Springs to Leadville. In 1882 he purchased a ranch on Tarryall Creek, four miles north of Puma City. This property comprises four hundred and forty acres and is one of the most desirable stock ranches on the creek. Here he engaged in haying and the cattle business until his death, August 18, 1887.

September 22, 1869, Mr. Williams married Mary, daughter of William and Dorothea (Zilter) Zitcher. She was born near Berlin, Germany, April 22, 1849, and is the only survivor of three children. Her parents were born at the same place as herself. When a young man her father was proprietor of a stage line between different German towns, and later he engaged in farming, but he died in 1853, while still a young man. Three years afterward the mother, who had married Christopher Zimmerman, came with her husband and children to America, settling in 1856 in Kane County, Ill., twenty miles from Chicago. At the close of the war the family removed to Nemaha County, Kan., and there the mother died at seventy-three years of age.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams became the parents of seven children, all but one of whom are living, viz.: Winnie, wife of Milford E. Derby, a prominent ranchman of Park County; William Robert, who has charge of the home ranch; Charles E.; Albert H., who carries the mail from Jefferson to Puma City; Edmund D. and Victor L. All of the sons make their home with their mother.

G P. O. KIMBALL, chairman of the board of county commissioners of Garfield County, came to this county in 1882 and settled on land bordering a creek that bears his name, Kimball, and that is a tributary to Roan Creek, in the southwestern part of the county. He has witnessed and aided in the transformation of the country from its primeval state to a settled community, where may be seen valuable ranches and fine fruit farms. A pioneer of this locality, he maintains an interest in every enterprise for the development of the county, and since his election as county commissioner in 1895, he has been especially helpful in the promotion of progressive projects.

The Kimball family was among the first to settle in Vermont and removed from there to New Hampshire. Stephen Kimball, a lawyer of New Hampshire, had a son, Joseph H., who was a farmer and mill owner in that state and later in Maine; he married Margaret Basdell, who was born in Maine, the daughter of a sea captain who traced his ancestry to England. During the Civil war several of her brothers took part in the Union army. Of her three children William H. is a stockman in Colorado; Miranda H. married H. A. B. Keyes, of New Hampshire. Our subject was born in Andover, N. H., in 1846, and at twelve years of age accompanied his parents to Maine, where he continued to study in private



JOHN A. EWING.

schools. At twenty-one years of age he started west, but stopped in Pennsylvania, where he engaged in the lumber business for three years. In 1871 he came to Colorado and settled in Middle Park, near the hot sulphur springs, where he embarked in the stock business. After remaining there for ten years he removed to his present ranch near Debeque, in the southwestern part of Garfield County.

In 1888 Mr. Kimball married Sallie Frazier, who was born in Arkansas. After the death of her father, which occurred when she was a child, the family moved to Colorado, and her mother is still living in this state. Various local offices within the gift of the Republican party, to which he belongs, have been held by Mr. Kimball, and in each of these he has given good service. He is a member of the blue lodge of Masonry. Through his energy and good management he has acquired a valuable property, notwithstanding the fact that he began with nothing and had many obstacles to overcome before he gained permanent success.

JOHN A. EWING, one of the leading attorneys of Leadville, was born in Kittanning, the county seat of Armstrong County, Pa., in 1857, a son of James H. and Eleanor (Rhea) Ewing, also natives of Pennsylvania. His paternal ancestors were among the earliest settlers of the Keystone state, where the family now has a large representation; while his maternal progenitors settled in New Jersey about two hundred and twenty years ago. His grandfather, John Ewing, was a prosperous farmer, and had many friends among the people of his section of Pennsylvania.

A life-long resident of Kittanning, James H. Ewing served as a soldier in the Union army during the Civil war and was a patriotic citizen, alike in times of war and peace. For many years he served as an elder in the Presbyterian Church. Of his children we note the following: Rev. J. C. R. Ewing is at the head of Foreman College, at Lahore, India, an institution that is under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church; Ira C. is engaged in the real-estate business in Pittsburg; Rev. Arthur H. is a minister in the Presbyterian Church, now stationed at Lodianna, India; Rev. Joseph L. is pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Jamesburg, N. Y.; Robert M. is an attorney in Pittsburg, Pa.; W. H. is engaged in the hardware business in a suburb of Pittsburg; and the only daughter, Mrs. J. A. Hawk, lives in Pittsburg.

In Salisburg Academy and Washington and Jefferson College, the subject of this sketch received his literary education. He read law in the office of Gen. Harry White, of Indiana, Pa., and in 1880 was admitted to the bar, after which he opened an office for practice in that state. In 1882 he came to Colorado and has since carried on professional practice in Leadville. It is his highest ambition to be a good lawyer, and nothing is allowed to come between him and his profession. Public position does not tempt nor social life allure him; his heart is in his chosen work, and he is happiest when deeply engaged in some law technicality or unraveling the intricacies of some important case. However, he does not evade any duty of a public-spirited citizen. He takes an active interest in party affairs and is a strong Republican, believing the principles of this party best calculated to promote the national welfare. Fraternally he is a Knight Templar Mason. Besides his private practice he is retained as attorney for a number of banks, smelters, mining companies, and other large corporations, whose interests require the oversight of a man of keen judgment and broad professional knowledge.

SIDNEY M. DERBY. A position among the progressive business men and ranch owners of Park County is held by the subject of this sketch, who since 1896 has been proprietor of a grocery and meat market at Puma City. In his store he carries a full line of staple groceries, such as may be found in any first-class country establishment. In addition to the management of this business he devotes some attention to the supervision of his ranch interests, which are extensive and important.

The birth of Mr. Derby occurred in Franklin County, Vt., March 13, 1859. Reference to his family history is made in the sketch of his brother, Milford E. Derby, which appears upon another page. He spent his boyhood years upon the home farm and acquired a common-school education. Upon attaining his majority he determined to seek his fortune in the west. The early part of May, 1880, found him in Colorado Springs, in the neighborhood of which city he prospected for two years. He also visited the mines of the Gunnison country and South Park.

In 1883 Mr. Derby took up a ranch near Bordenville, in South Park, but this property he soon after sold, and began ranching near Puma City, in partnership with Mr. Wicks. This connection continued for seven years, during one year of which his brother, Milford E., was a partner in the firm, but his interest was later bought by his brother. In the fall of 1892 our subject homesteaded his present ranch, one mile north of Puma City. Two years later he and Mr. Wicks dissolved partnership. He had previously removed to his ranch near Puma City, where he has since engaged in cattle-raising and feeding. From 1889 to 1896 he had charge of a meat market and a hay and grain business in Florissant, and when he sold these properties he established his store at Puma City.

January 16, 1884, Mr. Derby was united in marriage with Eleanor, daughter of Anson A. Allen. Five children were born of their union, namely: Edwin A., Walter S., Charles E., Charlotte M. and Eleanor C.

LAWRENCE BONIS, who for many years has been engaged in ranching in South Park, was born in Ireland, August 2, 1839, a son of James and Bridget (McConnell) Bonis. Of a family of nine children, he and two others survive. His older brother, Thomas, resides in Metuchen, N. J.; the younger brother, Michael, is engaged in ranching in South Park. His father was born, reared and married in Ireland, and settled on a farm in County Westmeath, where he continued to reside until the time of his death.

The education of our subject was very limited, for the family were poor and he was early obliged to support himself. For four years he was employed on the Broadstone division of the Midland Railroad. In 1864 he crossed the ocean to America. From New York he proceeded to Chicago, where he arrived June 15 of that year. In that city he secured employment as hostler and general utility man. He spent four years with the same man; then, although his employer wished to retain him in his service, he decided to come west, where his opportunities would be greater. He arrived in South Park May 28, 1868, and at once began mining at Tarryall Gulch. However, after a short time he went across the range into Summit County, and until the latter part of October mined in Gold Run Gulch, returning to Tarryall in the fall, and spending the winter here. In May he went to Buckskin Joe, and remained there until December, when he returned to Tarryall to spend the winter.

March 10, 1870, Mr. Bonis came down into the Park and located his present ranch, sixteen miles below Jefferson, on Tarryall Creek. Returning to Tarryall Gulch, he spent some months there. In the fall of 1871 he came back to the land and built a cabin, to which he brought his wife. A portion of the summers of 1872 and 1873 he spent in Tarryall Gulch and Gold Run, and in the summer of 1874 he worked in American Gulch in Summit County. After this he abandoned mining and devoted his attention to his cattle and haying interests. He owns a ranch of four hundred acres and besides has two hundred acres which since 1878 he has leased from the state. He is one of the substantial ranchmen of Park County. For many years he has served as secretary of the school board, and from 1883 to 1898 he served as a member of the election board.

The marriage of Mr. Bonis took place in Chicago on the 27th of January, 1867, and united him with Miss Rebecca Taylor, a native of Chilwell, Nottinghamshire, England. In 1865 she came to America with her parents, Samuel and Ann (Hall) Taylor, of whom mention is made elsewhere in this volume. Nine children were born to the union of our subject and wife. Seven of the number are now living, viz.: Julia A., wife Lew W. Robbins, whose sketch appears in this volume; James T., a ranchman residing in Larimer County, Colo.; Mary E., Mrs. Asa Robbins, who resides upon a ranch at Howbert; Isabelle, Harry E., Ellen and Rebecca Daisy, who are at home. The family are noted for their hospitality, and happy is the friend who has the good fortune to pass a few days beneath their roof.

JOHN ANGUS KENNEDY, who is engaged in the livery business at Victor, was born in Ontario, Canada, in June, 1856, a son of Angus and Margaret (McDonald) Kennedy, being the youngest of their four children. His father, who was the grandson of a Scotchman, was born in Canada and there followed agricultural pursuits. When seventeen years of age our subject left home and went to Michigan, where he worked as a carpenter in the government employ, assisting in the building of harbors. As a boy he had been prevented from attending school, and on starting out for himself he was unable

even to write his own name, but he soon saw the imperative necessity of an education, and with the determination so characteristic of him, he set himself to work, and by studying nights in time he became well informed. Through close application and his unaided efforts he gained an education.

Attracted by the advantages offered in mining, Mr. Kennedy came to Colorado in 1881. For two years he mined at Monarch, after which he engaged in business there for six months, and then ran a dairy for one year. His next venture was in the livery business and ore hauling, in which he continued until 1889. Selling out his business he moved to Salida and started a livery business there, conducting what was known as the Monarch livery for five years, and meeting with gratifying success; but, owing to the increasing general use of the bicycle in that town, he moved his business to Victor in November, 1893. He was a pioneer of this camp. On coming here he bought, for $200, a lot on South Fourth street, and fifteen months later bought an adjoining lot, for which he paid $1,500. On these lots he made the necessary improvements and has since conducted a good business. At one time he kept seventy-five horses in his barns, but this large number is no longer needed, owing to the introduction of electric cars and suburban trains. Besides his livery business he has been interested in mining to some extent, although most of his time is given to his livery.

Reared in the Democratic faith, Mr. Kennedy has always affiliated with it, although his election in the spring of 1896 as a member of the council was upon the Populist ticket. He is a member of the Roman Catholic Church, and fraternally is connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and Victor Lodge No. 95, K. P. In 1895 he erected a comfortable residence for his family, which consists of his wife and three children, Margaret, Donald and George Angus. His wife, whom he married February 3, 1886, bore the maiden name of Mary Kennedy, but was not related to him as far as known.

ALFRED T. EDMONDSON. The Platte ranch, of which Mr. Edmondson is the sole proprietor, lies three miles northwest of Garo, and is conceded to be one of the finest hay and stock ranches in Park County. With a total extent of over twenty-eight hundred acres, it furnishes ample facilities for the raising of hay (of which three hundred or more tons are usually cut) and also for the ranging of stock, large numbers of which may be seen grazing in the pastures. The situation of the land, near the foot of the mountains, prevents the stock from being exposed to the severe winds that might at times be noticed in a place less sheltered. The excellent condition of the property is largely due to the efforts of the owner, who for years has given his attention to its management.

A son of Alfred and Frances (Diggles) Edmondson, our subject was born in Liverpool, England, May 14, 1855, being the eldest of eleven children, nine of whom are now living. His father, a native of Keswick, Cumberland, England, born in 1819, was a member of one of the oldest and best-known families of Cumberland. Upon completing his education he went to Liverpool and engaged in the banking business, which he continued for many years. Some time prior to his death he became a share and stock broker. He died September 4, 1892. His wife was born in Bolton, Lancashire, in 1830, and was a daughter of Peter and Mary Diggles, who were descendants of families well known in business and social circles for generations back.

The education of our subject was largely obtained in the Royal Institute of Liverpool, under the tutelage of Prof. Dawson W. Turner. Upon leaving school he secured employment as clerk in a broker's office in Liverpool. He remained there for five years, after which he went to Bolton, Lancashire, to assume the management of a cotton mill belonging to his grandmother, Mrs. Diggles. In that position he continued until 1883, when the mill was destroyed by fire. He then decided to come to America. His decision, once made, was soon carried into execution. In the fall of the same year he shipped for the United States. Arriving here, he joined friends in Garo, Colo. In the spring of 1884 he returned to England on a visit, and in August again came to Colorado, at which time he purchased an interest in his present ranch. In 1898 he became the sole proprietor of the property, which he has since controlled.

In Jersey City, April 22, 1886, Mr. Edmondson married Miss Mary Isabella Edmondson. Two children bless their marriage: Alfred Derwent, who was born January 4, 1887; and Harold Dixon, born March 16, 1889, and died August 19, 1889. The family are connected with the Church of England. During his residence in England, in 1873,

our subject joined the First Volunteer Battalion of the Manchester Regiment, and rising in rank step by step, he was made captain in 1877. In that capacity he continued until his resignation in 1884, upon coming to America. The Battalion is a volunteer soldiery, similar to our National Guard.

HEMON A. BUMP, member of the firm of Bump & Hill, is one of the representative business men of Cripple Creek, where he is engaged in the wholesale fruit, produce and provision trade. He came to this city July 20, 1896, and at once opened a commission store, having as his partner his brother-in-law, William J. Hill, who at this writing travels for the firm in this section of the state and as their representative has won many friends for the company.

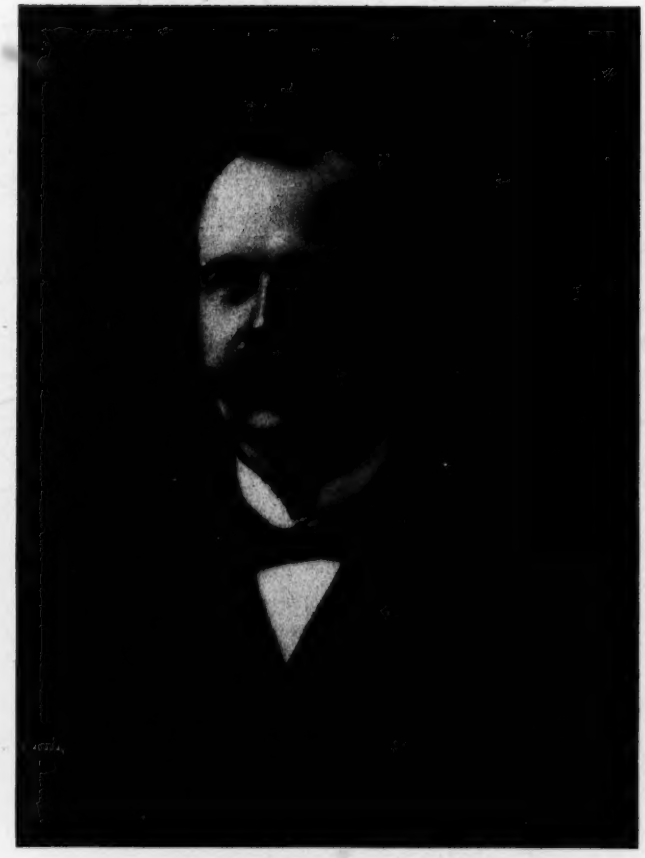
The first eight years of our subject's life were passed in Honesdale, Wayne County, Pa., where he was born October 11, 1865. In 1873 he was taken by his parents to Douglass, Butler County, Kan., where his education was obtained in the public schools. Coming to Colorado in 1886, he settled in the then new town of Lamar, Prowers County, where he opened a jewelry store and engaged in business for eighteen months. He then sold out and returned to Douglass, where he was interested in a jewelry business for one year. His next point of business was Mulvane, Kan., where he was similarly interested until his removal to Cripple Creek.

Since coming to this city Mr. Bump has built up a large trade in the provision and produce line. The genial manners of himself and partner, their unvarying courtesy, their enterprise and perseverance, and their recognized business ability, combine to place them among the rising young business men of the town. He devotes himself closely to business pursuits and has little time to engage in political discussions, although he is a stanch Democrat in principle. By his marriage to Miss Florence Hill, a sister of his business partner, he has two daughters, Vera F. and Mary T.

FREDERICK GALLOWAY. Of English birth and education and of Scotch descent, Mr. Galloway possesses the determination of character so noticeable among the people of one nationality, while he has the rugged honesty characteristic of the other race. Upon permanently settling in the United States in 1890, he formed a partnership with Harold Chalmers in the ranching business in Park County, and with him has since engaged in the raising of hay and in the cattle and sheep business, having a one-half leased interest in the irrigated ranch of about one thousand acres, four miles north of Garo. In 1897 he qualified as a member of the bar of Colorado, but has not actively engaged in the practice of law.

In the city of London, England, Mr. Galloway was born April 5, 1858. He was one of eight children, six of whom are now living, namely: William C., an attorney's managing clerk in London, England; Arthur W., a physician and surgeon, also of London; Mary E., who resides with her father at Hampstead, London; Rev. James F., vicar of Over, Cambridgeshire, England; Caroline I., who married Henry Geare, a solicitor of the supreme court of England; and Frederick. The paternal grandfather of this family, James Galloway, was a native of Glasgow and a graduate of law. Later, for many years, he was Lecturer to the Faculty, on the law of conveyancing, in Glasgow, his native city. He was one of the elders in St. Enoch's Church in his home town, and took an active part in securing the introduction of the organ into the Presbyterian Church, a measure that naturally aroused considerable opposition among the conservative element of the church, who had been trained to a stubborn dislike of instruments in the churches.

The father of our subject, Rev. William Brown Galloway, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1811. He was graduated from the Glasgow University and the university at Durham, England, where he took a high degree in mathematics and the classics, and the prize in Hebrew. During his course in the Glasgow University he was a classmate of Archbishop Tait. From an early age he showed the possession of unusual mental gifts. At twenty-one years of age he was placed in charge of the moral philosophy class. Soon after he was ordained a clergyman of the Church of England and subsequently became vicar of St. Mark's Church, of Regent's Park, England, which position he held for over forty-one years. In 1880 he retired, since which time he has devoted his attention to literary and scientific research. He has published many works on science, geology and religion. Though now an aged man, he retains possession of all his faculties, and his unusual vigor of intellect finds expression in articles that have a permanent value in their sev-



Oscar Lampman

eral departments. His natural endowments, his broad education and his literary training have made him a man whose influence has been prolonged through many useful years. When a young man he studied art, and his home in Hampstead is adorned with many portraits painted by himself.

In the North London Collegiate School and the City of London School the subject of this sketch acquired a classical education. In 1875 he was articled to the law for five years and in 1880 was admitted as a solicitor. He practiced law for one year, after which, in 1881, he came to America. For a time he remained on the ranch of Dr. Chalmers, with whose son he is now in partnership. In 1883 he returned to England for a visit, and while there suffered from severe illness, owing to which he practically abandoned the intention of returning to America, and turned his attention to the practice of law in London. In 1890, however, he again came to this country, since which time he has been a partner of Mr. Chalmers. He is a member of the Episcopal Church and holds the bishop's license as lay reader of this district. March 27, 1890, in Ayrshire, Scotland, he married Miss Mary Gibson, by whom he had two children, Colin R. (deceased) and Mary.

The ranch operated by Chalmers & Galloway is run principally as a stock ranch, and hay is raised with a view to feeding cattle and sheep for the market, almost all of the produce being fed on the place. The cattle are raised and fed with a view to their value in the general market.

OSCAR LAMPMAN, a prominent and representative business man of Cripple Creek, located here in 1891, during the early days of the history of this camp. The pioneer undertaker here, he had charge of the burial of the first man who died here, and has buried two-thirds of those who have died since the camp started. On the corner of Masonic avenue and Third street, he built the largest frame structure in the town, and in it he conducted a very extensive business, at one time having seven carloads of furniture shipped to him. In the summer of 1892 he sold a one-half interest in the business to D. B. and C. W. Fairley, undertakers, of Colorado Springs, since which time the firm title has been Fairley Brothers & Lampman, but he has always had entire charge of the business. In the fire of 1896 the large stock was destroyed, causing a heavy loss, but immediately afterward he erected a four-story building that is by far the largest and best business block in Cripple Creek, and the entire cost of which, $45,000, has been met, leaving no indebtedness on the building.

Mr. Lampman was born in Sheboygan, Wis., December 21, 1851. His father, William Lampman, a native of Oneida, N. Y., was born February 14, 1814, removed to Sheboygan when a young man, and followed the carpenter's trade there. Several years after his marriage he moved to Kansas, but in a short time returned east, settling in Winchester, Ill., where he followed his trade and farm pursuits. His wife, Mary Ann (Coyle) Lampman, who was born in London, England, and came to America at seventeen years of age, died in Winchester when fifty-two years old, and afterward he came to Cripple Creek, joining his son in this place, where he died at eighty years of age. While in Kansas he enlisted as a private in Company F, Seventh Kansas Infantry, and served for five years and six months, during the most of which time he was with the Kansas Jay Hawkers. Politically he was a Republican. In his family there were four daughters and one son.

The greater part of the boyhood days of our subject were spent on the home farm at Winchester, Ill. He was educated in the schools of that place. For four years he was employed as deputy sheriff of Scott County. In the fall of 1887 he came to Colorado, and for three years clerked in a furniture store in Pueblo, also engaged in the real-estate business for two years. In December, 1891, during the great excitement caused by the discovery of gold at Cripple Creek, he came here, and until February, 1892, worked at carpentering. From his former employer in Pueblo he purchased $100 worth of furniture, for which he paid cash, and $150 worth on credit, which he hauled on two wagons to Cripple Creek, and opened up business in a tent. Soon he put up a small frame building, and for eleven months he did all the business without aid, at night delivering the goods, which he carried on his back. By degrees he was prospered, and in time became independently wealthy, through the exercise of sound judgment in his business affairs. December 1, 1898, he became interested in the opening of Shilling Mercantile Company, which is a promising business. He also owns considerable mining property.

In political views Mr. Lampman is a Republi-

can, and for two terms he served as an alderman. He is connected with the Elks, and is a charter member of Lodge No. 101, I. O. O. F., the first lodge organized in Cripple Creek. By his marriage to Miss Lizzie Winters, of Scott County, Ill., he has one daughter, Cecil.

MILFORD E. DERBY. Nine miles above Puma, at Montaindale, stands the property which Mr. Derby owns and occupies. The land is watered by Tarryall Creek, which it borders. On coming to this place in the year 1887, Mr. Derby took up one hundred and sixty acres and at once embarked in the cattle business. Since then he has bought three adjoining claims, which makes his ranch one of six hundred and forty acres. When the fact is considered that he began for himself without money, his present substantial position is especially noteworthy. He served for one term as road overseer, but with that exception has given his attention principally to the raising of cattle and general ranch pursuits.

A son of Harvey and Huldah L. (Aseltine) Derby, the subject of this sketch was born in Swanton, Franklin County, Vt., December 4, 1853, and was one of eleven children, eight of whom are now living. They are named as follows: Ann Eliza, Mrs. Rodney Foster, of Westfield, Vt.; Seldon, of Sutton, Canada; Milford E.; Wales, who lives in Broome, Canada; Sarah, Mrs. Joseph Parsons, who lives in East Farnham, Canada; Sidney, of Park County, Colo.; William, a ranchman living near Como in South Park; and Charles, of Sutton, Canada.

A native of Grand Isle County, Vt., Harvey Derby was born in 1823. He was reared on a farm. When a young man he went to Franklin and there married and settled upon a farm. About 1860 he removed to the town of Dunham, Dunham County, and eighteen months later settled in Sutton, Broome County, Canada, where he continued to reside until his death, in 1871. For three years before his death he served as a bailiff. His father was a pioneer of Grand Isle County and one of its prominent agriculturists.

At the age of seventeen years Mr. Derby began for himself in the world. For two years he spent some time both in Canada and at farm work in Franklin County, Vt., in which latter place he then settled. For six years he worked diligently as a farm hand. At the expiration of that time he returned to Canada, where he spent one year. In the spring of 1880 he came to Colorado, arriving in Colorado Springs in the early part of May. He spent six months in that locality and in Saguache County, engaged in prospecting, after which he came to Park County and secured employment on a ranch. One year later he returned to Canada, bought land and began to farm, but after conducting the place for three and one-half years, he went to Meckling, S. Dak., where he worked on a farm for a year. In the spring of 1886 he came to Colorado for the second time. Settling in Park County, he leased a ranch in partnership with his brother, but after a year took up ranching independently. Since coming here he has established domestic ties, his marriage to Miss Winifred Williams having occurred January 1, 1889.

JOHN WILSON. In order to attain any degree of success in life a man must possess industry and good judgment. It is of such a man that we write, a man who, although commencing for himself poor and without friends, has become prosperous and well-to-do through the exercise of these traits of character. Mr. Wilson was one of the early settlers of Colorado, having first come to this state in the spring of 1863. Since 1874 he has made his home one and one-quarter miles northwest of Florissant, in El Paso County, where he is engaged in the cattle business.

Mr. Wilson was born in Fayette County, Ohio, December 22, 1831, a son of Lewis and Nellie (Bodkin) Wilson. He was one of eight children, four of whom are living. James resides at Round Grove, Mo.; Jane is the widow of Robert Bird, of Kingspoint, Mo.; and Mary E. is the wife of William Bird, and lives at Yampa, Colo. The father, a native of North Carolina, moved to Ohio in his youth and settled on Paint Creek, in Fayette County. There he married Miss Bodkin, who was a native of Virginia. Some years later he removed to southwestern Missouri, and settled on a farm in Dade County, where he resided from 1840 until his death in 1863.

When seventeen years of age our subject returned to Ohio and made his home with an uncle in Clark County, attending a neighboring school. After three years he returned to his home in Missouri. April 24, 1853, he married Miss Mary J. Bates, of Dade County, a native of Tennessee. After his marriage he entered a tract of one hundred and twenty acres in Lawrence County and

began clearing and cultivating his tract. In the spring of 1862 he joined the state militia, in which he served for nine months.

The spring of 1863 found Mr. Wilson crossing the plains to Colorado. He reached Denver in June and soon afterward bought a small ranch at the head of Coal Creek, where he remained for three years. When coal was discovered on his land he disposed of the property to good advantage. In 1866 he returned to his former home in Missouri and there continued to till the soil for eight years. On coming again to Colorado in 1874, he settled upon the ranch property that he still owns and occupies. His Missouri farm he retained until 1895, when he returned to the state and sold the place. He and his wife became the parents of nine children, but only three are now living. Mary A. is the wife of Hank A. Watson, superintendent of the Taylor Park Mining Company and a resident of Colorado Springs. The sons are John C., a ranchman on Four-Mile Creek, El Paso County, and George W., who remains with his parents.

ROSWELL A. CARTER, attorney-at-law and notary public at Lake City, also representative in Hinsdale County for the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company, was born in Perry County, Ind., May 24, 1869, a son of Homer H. and Wealthy (Rowley) Carter, natives of Indiana and Massachusetts respectively. His father has spent his life in Perry County and is an influential farmer and well-known citizen. The family consists of thirteen children, all of whom are living, and all except our subject reside in Indiana.

The seventh among the thirteen children, the subject of this sketch grew to manhood on the home farm and received such educational advantages as neighboring schools afforded. At eighteen years of age he left home and began in the world for himself. For three years he was employed at mechanical work. Saving his wages he entered the Jasper (Ind.) College, where he took a commercial and scientific course and graduated in 1893. During the same year he entered the junior class in the law department of the Valparaiso Normal School. At the close of the junior year he returned home and began to teach school in order to earn the funds necessary to complete his course. For a time he had charge of a normal class in Don Juan, Ind. In the fall of 1894 he entered the senior class of the Indiana Law School in Indianapolis, where he graduated in May, 1895. Shortly afterward he was admitted to the Indiana supreme court and the United States district court.

At Cannelton, Perry County, Mr. Carter embarked in the practice of his profession, but after spending eighteen months in that town in 1896 he came to Colorado. For a year he carried on a general practice at Cripple Creek, and in January, 1897, came to his present location, Lake City. Here he is building up a good practice, and a reputation as an able and enterprising lawyer. In September, 1897, Governor Adams commissioned him a notary public, which office he now fills. In fraternal relations he is connected with Neoga Tribe No. 57, I. O. R. M., at Lake City, in which he has filled a number of the important offices.

A. J. HOLMQUIST, M. D., who is building up an excellent practice and at the same time gaining an enviable reputation for his skill as a physician and surgeon, is one of the rising young professional men of Park County; and, while his residence in Como has been of comparatively brief duration, he has already become well known to the people of the town and county. For the successful practice of his profession he is admirably qualified by his natural ability and his broad fund of acquired knowledge.

A son of E. and C. S. (Cronland) Holmquist, the subject of this sketch was born in Burlington, Iowa, March 20, 1872, and was one of three children, of whom himself and sister Nettie are the survivors. His father, who was for many years a prosperous merchant tailor of Burlington, in 1890 removed to Hot Springs, Ark., where he has since been engaged in the same line of business. Our subject acquired his early education in the grammar and high schools of Burlington. Afterward he was a student in the Augustana College, and later took the regular course of study in the State University of Iowa at Iowa City, from which institution he graduated in 1894, with the degree of A. B. His medical education was obtained in the medical department of the Denver University at Denver, Colo., from which he graduated in April, 1897, with an excellent record as a student. In order to have the advantages for professional work which a large city affords, he remained for some weeks after graduation in Denver, and then came to Como, where he began the practice of his profession. Since

coming here he has gained the confidence of the people, and is gradually, but surely, establishing a reputation as a reliable physician, whose accuracy in diagnosis and care in treatment of disease entitles him to a high position in professional ranks. He is now occupying the position of division surgeon for the Colorado & Southern Railway.

EDMOND MERCIER, a retired business man, residing at No. 631 Willow street, Trinidad, was born in Lower Canada, in 1847, and is a son of Edward and Olive Mercier, natives of Canada. His father, who was the son of a Frenchman, spent his entire life in his native province, and followed the tanner's trade. Establishing a tannery at Ste. Anne des Plaines, he conducted it for thirty years. Later he was proprietor of a hotel in the same place, and this he carried on for some years, until he retired from active business pursuits. His death occurred in 1898, at eighty-one years of age. Three times married, by his first wife he had no children; by the second, one son and two daughters: Edmond, Mélodie and Cordelia, the latter of whom is married and lives in Butte City, Mont. By a third marriage were born six children, all living in Canada.

At sixteen years of age our subject entered the wholesale house of a prominent grocer of Montreal. In June, 1871, having resigned his position, he went to Chicago, and, with a partner, engaged in the manufacture of bricks for four years or more. On selling out that business he opened a grocery on the corner of Twenty-fifth and State streets, and this he conducted for three years. Coming west in 1879, he spent a few months in Denver and then settled in Trinidad. Here he established a bottling establishment, and from time to time increased the business, soon removing the plant to Main street, where he carried on a large business until 1889. He then retired from the business, in which, however, he retained an interest until 1892. In 1889 he erected a comfortable and commodious residence, which is furnished with the elegance indicative of refined tastes. About 1884 he built the North Side hotel. He works for the interests of the Democratic party in politics. For two years, 1893–94, he served as alderman of the third ward. Since July, 1898, he has been county commissioner.

The wife of Mr. Mercier, whom he married December 29, 1875, was a daughter of John B. and Margaret Valliquette. Her father, who was a pioneer of Chicago, became an extensive dealer in real estate in that city, and for years resided in a house erected by himself on the corner of Thirty-seventh street and Grand boulevard, which, at the time of its erection, was one of the finest residences in the city. Mrs. Mercier was born in Chicago and received an excellent education in the convent congregation Notre Dame, of Bourbonnais Grove, Kankakee County, Ill. She was one of four children that attained mature years, the others being: Clara, wife of George Mitchell; John B., who is a traveling salesman; and Emma, who married A. A. Canavan, attorney-at-law, of Chicago.

EDWARD H. POWELL. To the one who applies himself diligently to any line of business, a fair degree of success will almost invariably come. The life of Mr. Powell furnishes no exception to this rule. Beginning for himself without capital, he has, through judicious effort and persevering industry, attained a position among the successful business men of Ouray. When he came to this city in 1884 he purchased the grocery business of M. S. Corbett, and has since increased his stock of goods, until at this writing he carries the largest stock of any grocer. In addition to groceries, he handles miners' supplies. In 1895 he erected the business block which he has since occupied and which is a substantial building, well adapted to its present use.

The father of our subject, Morton C. Powell, carried on a large tannery at Corinth, Saratoga County, N. Y., but spent the most of his life at Waterford. For some years he was active in politics. He died at Waterford in 1898, when eighty-seven years of age. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Hall, passed away in 1894, when sixty-eight years of age. Their son, our subject, was born in Saratoga County in 1846, and received his education in local schools and Jonesville Academy. For some time, in early manhood, he was engaged in the manufacture of brushes at Waterford, N. Y. In 1878 he came west as far as Kansas, where for three years he engaged in the grocery business, and then settled in Gunnison, Colo., establishing there a grocery that he conducted until 1884, in a building that he had erected for that purpose. From Gunnison he came to Ouray, where he has since built up a large grocery trade and has also become inter-

ested in mining. Politically he is a Republican and for two years served as city alderman. His marriage united him with Mary Van Kleeck, of New York state, and three daughters blessed their union: Grace, wife of R. W. Haskins; Blanche, who married W. C. Fulton; and Mamie, who is living at home.

LYMAN I. HENRY. Although yet on the sunny side of life's prime, Mr. Henry is one of the prominent attorneys of southwestern Colorado, a region that boasts not a few legal lights. His present position has been gained by hard study and a strict adherence to an honorable course, both in professional and private life. As senior member of the firm of Henry & Sigfrid he is well known, not only in Ouray, where he resides, but throughout the neighboring country. During the period of his residence in Ouray he has contributed to the progress of the place, and by his professional ability and public spirit has been a potent factor in local affairs.

The father of our subject, Hon. G. W. Henry, was born in Ohio, and removed from there to Clay County, Ill., of which locality he became a representative citizen and influential attorney. He engaged in professional work there until 1872, when he was elected to represent the forty-fourth senatorial district of Illinois in the state senate, a position that he filled with ability, making an excellent record as an official. In 1877 he removed to Colorado and settled at Lake City, where he engaged in the practice of law and in mining. From 1879 to 1884 he held the office of judge of Hinsdale County. Since 1887 he has made his home in Delta, this state, where he practices law. By his marriage to Rebecca A. Magner he had four children, but only two are living, Lyman I. and William G.

In Clay County, Ill., where he was born in 1860, the subject of this article received a public-school education. At seventeen years of age he accompanied his father to Colorado, where for three years he engaged in freighting on his own account. He attended school in Lake City for three months, and in 1880 returned to Illinois, where for two years he was a student in Eureka College. In 1882 he entered Colorado College at Colorado Springs, and with the year spent in that institution his college days ended. Afterward he studied law in Lake City under his father's supervision. At the same time he edited the *Silver World*, of which H. C. Olney was proprietor. After his admission to the Colorado bar, in 1884, he did not at once engage in practice, but for a year held the position of principal of the Lake City school. In the spring of 1885 he began to practice, in connection with his father. In the fall of 1886 he removed to Delta, Delta County, where he carried on a general practice until the spring of 1890, and then, coming to Ouray, entered into a law patnership with E. I. Stirman, but the partnership was dissolved in the fall of 1891. From that time until 1895 he served as city attorney of Ouray. In 1894 he was elected district attorney of the seventh judicial district on the Populist ticket, and served with recognized ability. In the fall of 1898 he was the Populist candidate for district judge, but was defeated. He has been fearless in advocating any cause in which he believes. Having been a Republican, he differed with that party on the money question and left it. He is especially diligent and earnest in anything undertaken by him, and for this reason defeat or victory does not influence him either in friendships or political party. Since the spring of 1895 he has been in partnership with Carl J. Sigfrid. In addition to his law practice he is interested in mining at Ouray. By his marriage, in 1888, to Ermine Huston, he has two children, Helen and Hardin.

JAMES B. GASTON, M. D., who is engaged in the practice of the medical profession at Cripple Creek, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, January 26, 1851, and at three years of age was taken by his parents to Illinois. The years of his boyhood and youth were quietly passed on farms in Woodford and McLean Counties, that state. He was educated in local schools and the State Normal School near Bloomington. On the completion of his education he began to teach school, going to Minnesota, where he followed that occupation for seven years. During a part of this time, in 1877 and 1878, he was employed in a drug store at Redwood Falls, Minn. Afterward, for three years, he was employed as fireman or as engineer on the Manitoba & Northern Pacific road.

With the intention of entering the medical profession, our subject applied his earnings to the study of medicine. He went to Chicago and entered that famous institution, Rush Medical College, where he took the regular course of lectures, graduating in 1888. After his graduation he went to the lumber and iron region on Lake Su-

perior, in Michigan, and there began the practice of his profession, continuing in the same locality and building up an extensive practice. From there, in January, 1896, he came to Colorado, settling in Cripple Creek, his present location.

In 1876 Dr. Gaston married Miss Ella Cook, of St. Paul, Minn. She was the first white child born at the Little Sioux agency, where her parents were teachers. Educated in Minnesota, and trained under the careful supervision of her parents, she acquired a breadth of knowledge that makes her a cultured woman, fitted to adorn the domestic circle or society.

Ever since he was a child, and heard older people conversing with regard to the war and President Lincoln's attitude concerning slavery, Dr. Gaston has been a strong Republican. In the fall of 1898 he was his party's candidate for the legislature and made an excellent showing at the polls, running ahead of his ticket in every precinct in the district, a fact that showed his personal strength. He is a member of the Cripple Creek District Medical Society and the American Medical Association and takes a warm interest in everything pertaining to the profession in which he is so deeply interested. Fraternally he became a member of the Cleveland Lodge No. 211, A. F. & A. M., while in Chicago, and he is also identified with the Improved Order of Red Men.

MATT BERTSCH, who is engaged in the grocery business at No. 306 South Second street, Victor, was born in Baden, Germany, in 1866, and was a youth of seventeen years when he crossed the Atlantic to America. Proceeding direct to Colorado he settled in Las Animas County when it had but few inhabitants. For a few years he was employed on a ranch there. Later he clerked in a store in Berwind for a short time, and then started a butcher shop two miles west of Trinidad, making a success of this venture.

March, 1894, found Mr. Bertsch in the new town of Victor. There was apparently little to encourage anyone to settle here. A few houses stood on the main street, but no attempt had been made to improve a town. He was fortunate in being among the first to settle here, for he was able to purchase a lot at small cost and upon it he built the store he now owns. The strike that soon followed placed him in a peculiar position, but, undaunted, he continued in business. He showed good judgment in locating, and as the town soon took on new life he had the advantage of being among the first on the field. He has built up a good business and has a large trade among the people. It has been his rule from the first to buy nothing that he cannot pay for at once, and so there has been little or no risk in his business transactions. Besides his store he owns three ranches, all in Las Animas County, and bearing valuable improvements.

A member of the Democratic party and active in local affairs, Mr. Bertsch was, in the spring of 1897, elected an alderman, without seeking the nomination; he was the first Democrat elected to the council, and has given excellent satisfaction in this position. One of the most important works was getting the sewer system established. Other enterprises have received his active support. He was re-elected alderman in the spring of 1899. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Uniform Rank, and is also identified with the Elks and the German-American and Merchants' Protective Associations.

WILLIAM EDWARDS came to Eagle County in 1882 and took up a tract of land in the west-central part of the county. Upon this land he laid out the village of Eagle, the town site of which he sold to B. Clark Wheeler, of Aspen, by whom it was afterward sold to A. M. McDonald, owner of the Allen mine.

The Edwards family originated in Wales. From that country M. M. Edwards emigrated to America and settled in Ohio, where he afterward resided. His son, William, was born in Ohio and there engaged in the practice of law for years, but finally moved to Keokuk, Iowa, where he built up a valuable practice and also became a prominent Mason. When he died in 1880 he was fifty-two years of age. During the Civil war he served as captain of a company of Iowa infantry. His wife was Isadore Florence Hime, of Ohio, daughter of a captain on the Ohio and Mississippi River steamboats.

The only child of his parents, our subject was in youth given excellent advantages. He was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, and was quite young when the family settled in Keokuk, Iowa. He attended public schools and the State University of Iowa, where his education was completed. In 1876, at nineteen years of age, he came to Colorado and settled in Park County, where he engaged in the stock business until 1882. Since

then his home has been in Eagle County, where he owns a number of mines and is also interested in raising stock and ranching on Eagle Creek.

The political views of Mr. Edwards bring him into affiliation with the Populist party, of which party he is a stanch adherent. However, he has never taken an active part in public affairs nor has he desired to hold official positions. He is comfortably situated financially, and is numbered among the prosperous ranchmen of the county.

MEYER B. HAAS, who has resided in Minturn since 1886 and is the owner of considerable property in Eagle County, was born in Holland in 1834, a son of Benjamin Philip and Christine Haas, who spent their entire lives in Holland, the former being engaged in business there. They were the parents of eighteen children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the only one in Colorado. He was only seven years of age when, in the early part of 1842, he left his native land and took passage on a sailing vessel, which landed him in New York after a tedious voyage. From a very early age he has made his own way in the world, and while this prevented him from obtaining an education, it developed in him self-reliance and determination, qualities that assisted him in his business life.

Drifting west to Detroit, Mich., Mr. Haas was employed there for a few years. In 1853 he left that city and went to Chicago, where he remained for a short time. His next removal took him to Leavenworth, Kan., from which state, in 1858, he came to Colorado, settling in Denver, then a small town of tents, giving little indication of its future commercial importance. For three years he carried on a store, after which he returned to Kansas and spent several years in Leavenworth. Under Andrew Johnson he was appointed postmaster of Fort Leavenworth, which position he held for some time, and in 1866 was appointed postmaster in Fort Leavenworth. In his possession he has a passport, signed by William H. Seward, in 1863.

The business experiences of Mr. Haas in Kansas were less fortunate than those in Colorado. He lost $40,000 in Leavenworth, and was a poor man when he returned to Colorado in 1878. Settling in Leadville, he engaged in mining there and is still the owner of valuable mining interests in that place. For four years he held the office of city jailer in Leadville. He remained in that town until 1886, when he removed to Minturn, and has since acquired considerable property in this section of the state. Since the organization of the Republican party he has always voted for its principles and supported its candidates. He is connected with various degrees of Masonry, as well as the Knights of Pythias. In Leavenworth, January 27, 1864, he married Miss Louisa Segre, who died, leaving two daughters: Matilda, now the wife of Curt C. Darrow, an attorney of Butte, Mont.; and Charlotte, wife C. A. Ward, who is engaged in the restaurant business in Chicago. The present wife of Mr. Haas was formerly Lillian S. Van Hook, and was born in Kentucky, member of a southern family that originally resided in Holland.

JOHN FRANKLIN FLEMING. An influential position among the business men of Red Cliff is held by Mr. Fleming, who is one of the successful merchants of the town. In spite of the fact that he came here with only a few dollars, he has built up a business that is worth thousands. He brings to the details of his business a thorough experience, united with pride in the quality of goods kept at his stores, and the consequence is that he has built up an excellent trade in Eagle County.

The paternal grandfather of our subject, Timothy Fleming, was a soldier in the war of 1812 and was taken prisoner by the British at Quebec. The maternal grandfather, John W. Saviers, was a farmer and a member of a pioneer family of Ohio. He had a son, George W. Saviers, who was for years a leader of the Democracy in Columbus, Ohio. Our subject's father, Benjamin Franklin Fleming, was born in Tippecanoe, Ohio, and in early life engaged in the shoe business, but afterward turned his attention to farming and merchandising. He continues to reside in Ohio. In early manhood he voted the Democratic ticket, but during the past twenty years has been allied with the Prohibitionists. In religion he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. By his marriage to Elizabeth Saviers he had six children: John Franklin; George M., a business man of Mount Vernon, Ohio; Nannie E., Mrs. Henry Bayless, of Ross County, Ohio; Maggie T., wife of George Allshouse, a fruit dealer in Ross County, Ohio; Emma, Mrs. George Bayfield, of Ohio; and Eugenia, wife of W. F. Johnston, of Cumberland, Ohio.

The early years of our subject's life were passed in Cambridge, Ohio, where he attended

the public schools. At eighteen years of age he started out for himself. In 1882 he came to Colorado, without money or friends. For a time he worked on a Democratic paper in Leadville, and later was assistant cashier in the dry-goods house owned by Joel W. Smith. He came to Red Cliff in 1885, and started a grocery and men's furnishing business, in partnership with E. M. Borg, with whom he continued until February, 1886, and then purchased his partner's interest. Soon afterward he formed a partnership with W. H. Evans, president of the Leadville Hardware Company, with which organization he is also connected, owning one-quarter of the capital stock, and which he assisted in starting. He is now the owner of one-half interest in two stores in Red Cliff, one being a grocery, and the other a hardware and general store. He also assisted in starting a bank in Red Cliff, but the venture did not prove a success. In national politics he has always favored the Democratic party, but in local affairs votes for the man whom he deems best qualified to represent the people. Twice he has been elected mayor of Red Cliff, whose interests he has assisted materially.

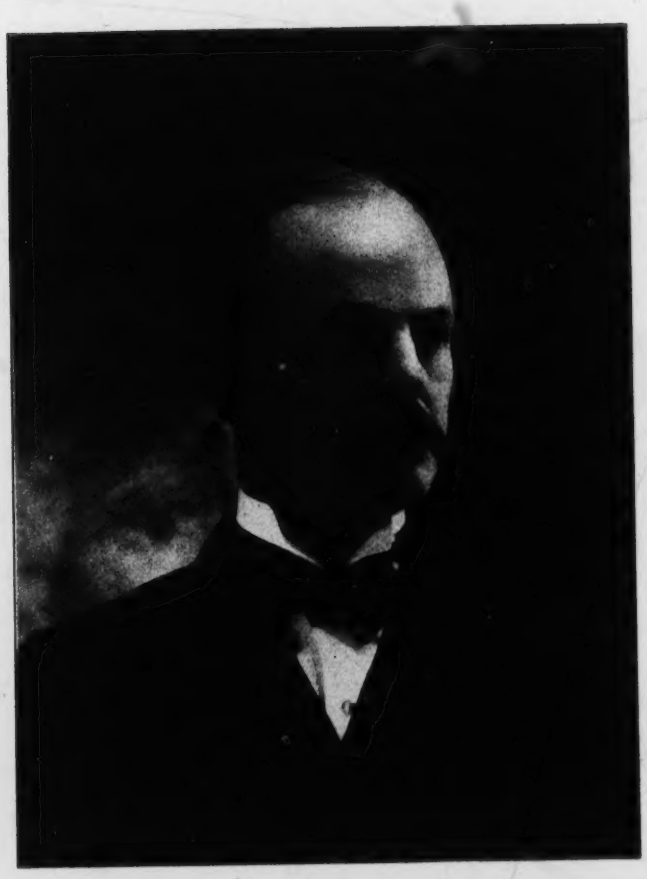
In 1891 Mr. Fleming married Anna McLeod, of Quebec, Canada, daughter of John C. McLeod, who owned a farm near Quebec and assisted in building the first railroad to that city. Mr. and Mrs. Fleming have three children, Burnis, Edna and Pearl.

WAT T. BEALL, register of the United States land office at Leadville, was born in Greene County, Ohio, in 1846, a son of William T. and Isabella (Alexander) Beall, natives respectively of Cumberland, Md., and Xenia, Ohio. His mother was a descendant of natives of Belfast, Ireland, who emigrated to America prior to the Revolutionary war and settled in Georgia, but afterward removed to South Carolina. She had an uncle who fought in the colonial army and was killed in the battle of Cowpens, in South Carolina. Her father, Hon. John Alexander, was a successful lawyer, and for many years practiced in Greene County, Ohio; active in public affairs, he served for one term as a member of congress.

John Brook Beall, son of Thomas Beall, married a daughter of Capt. William Beatty, who enlisted in the Revolutionary service in December, 1776, as lieutenant of the Seventh Regiment, as shown by the records in the land office of Maryland. The same records show that Thomas Beall enlisted on the 25th of July, 1776, in Rawlings Regiment and served as second lieutenant, and was afterward promoted to captain. In civil life he was known as Thomas Beall, of Samuel, the affix being his father's Christian name. In 1784 he removed to Fort Cumberland from one of the lower counties, perhaps Montgomery. He became proprietor of two tracts of land, "Walnut Bottom" and "The Brothers," and in 1785 commenced the town that is now the city of Cumberland. Upon his petition the legislature, in 1787, appointed five commissioners to lay off the town of Cumberland, and afterward the old name of Fort Cumberland was dropped. His land was laid off in town lots and sold rapidly, the records showing that from 1790 to his death in 1823, there were four hundred and eighteen conveyances, besides such deeds as were made while Allegany was a part of Washington County. In 1776 he was a member of the constitutional convention, and in 1791, 1792 and 1793 was elected to the legislature. He died when about eighty years of age, leaving eight children: John Brook (our subject's grandfather) Beall, Josiah, Isaac, Lucky, Eleanor, Lizzie, Mary and Priscilla.

The founder of the Beall family in America was Ninean Beall, who, it is said, settled in the province of Maryland in 1664. The records of the orphans' court of Prince George's County show that his will was probated in 1717, and it is probable that he was a wealthy man for that day. He left three sons, George, Ninean and Charles, and two daughters. George settled at what later became Georgetown, upon a tract of land called "Rock of Dunburton." There is an uncertain tradition that Georgetown was named in his honor. Samuel Beall, father of Thomas Beall of S., died in Washington County in 1778, and left a will, which was probated January 10, 1778; he had a large family, fourteen or fifteen children. The family is of Scotch lineage, and it is said that Ninean Beall came from the highlands of Scotland.

The subject of this sketch had three brothers and six sisters. All of the brothers served in the Civil war. John A. was a lieutenant in the Ninety-fourth Ohio Infantry; George W., a lieutenant in the One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Ohio Infantry, and E. C., a sergeant in the One Hundred and Tenth Ohio Infantry, and later sheriff of Greene County, Ohio. In 1864 our subject enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifty-fourth



Scath Ashton

Ohio Infantry, but was mustered out in September of the same year. He studied law and was admitted to the bar, but gave his attention principally to farming until 1879. He then came to Leadville, where he engaged in mining for four years, and then returning east, spent a few years on a farm. In 1890 he came back to Leadville and in 1897 was appointed to his present office, which he fills with efficiency. Politically he is a pronounced Republican.

SCOTT ASHTON, attorney-at-law, of Victor, was born in Mansfield, Ohio, February 17, 1853, a son of Joseph and Lizzie (Whitford) Ashton, and a great-grandson of a Revolutionary officer. His boyhood days were principally spent in Leavenworth, Kan., and his education was received in Notre Dame University, Indiana. Upon the completion of his literary studies he began to read law in St. Louis, where he attended a law school and was admitted to the bar upon attaining his majority. Returning to Leavenworth, he opened an office in that city and engaged in a general practice there.

Coming to Colorado in 1879, Mr. Ashton settled in Leadville, where he formed a partnership with Pendery, Goddard & Taylor (Judge Goddard now a judge of the supreme court of Colorado), and afterward he was connected with J. W. Taylor, now of Denver. During his practice in that city he was connected with many important cases bearing upon mining law, as well as a number of commercial cases, both in Leadville and Aspen.

From 1888 to 1894 Mr. Ashton engaged in practice in Kansas City. In the latter year he settled in Cripple Creek, thence came to Victor. In April, 1895, he was made town attorney of Victor, since which time he has resided here. He was also employed as attorney for James Doyle and for many of the prominent mining companies. In mines at Victor, Leadville, Aspen and Caribou, Boulder County, he is largely interested, and has done much towards the development of mining interests, while at the same time he has been interested in most of the heavy mining litigations in Victor.

The Democratic party receives the allegiance of Mr. Ashton, and he has been active in politics in the various places where he has resided. While in Leadville he filled the office of district attorney, and twice since coming to Victor he has been elected city attorney, but resigned during his second term. While in Leavenworth, Kan., when twenty-two years of age, he represented Judge Goddard as deputy county attorney. In March, 1880, he married Addie Smithers, of Kansas, by whom he has three sons and one daughter.

ZENO FELDER, who is engaged in the drug business in Lake City, and is one of the progressive men of the town, was born in Madison County, Ill., in 1852, a son of Dr. Abraham and Catherine Felder. His father, who was a native of Switzerland, received excellent advantages in youth and was a student in some of the most prominent medical universities of the old world, among them the Heidelberg University. When about thirty years of age he came to America and for a year engaged in professional practice at New Orleans, thence removed to Highland, Ill. There he built up an extensive practice, and continued to make his home until his death, in 1888. He was a man of upright character and large influence, and took an active part in local affairs. For twenty years he served as a member of the board of education, during which time he did much to promote the interests of the schools of his town.

When a boy our subject selected pharmacy for his life occupation. With this profession in view he entered the St. Louis College of Pharmacy and there carried on the regular studies of the college. After completing his studies he engaged in business in St. Louis. From there he came to Lake City in 1882, and has since built up a good trade in his chosen line, having a store that is neatly arranged and well equipped with a full line of drugs, etc. In 1894 he married Ida O'Bryan, who was born in Illinois, but at the time of their marriage was living in Cripple Creek.

HON. GEORGE PEARCE. No citizen of Cripple Creek is better known among his fellow-townsmen than Mr. Pearce. In local affairs he is deeply interested and justly prominent, as was evident by his election to the mayor's chair, April 6, 1897. He made an excellent record in his office and is known for his championship of measures having for their object the benefit of the people of the town. For some years he has been interested in the drug business, and in May, 1898, accepted the management of the Central Drug Company, whose store he has since conducted.

Upon a farm in Madison County, Ill., our sub-

ject was born May 23, 1865, a son of M. B. and Martha (Keown) Pearce. He received a country-school education. At sixteen years of age he became an employe in a drug store at Alhambra, where he obtained his rudimentary knowledge of the drug business. In a short time he became a student in the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, where he took the complete course, graduating in March, 1888. Afterward he clerked in a drug store at Staunton, Ill., for a few months. In August of the same year he came west, settling at Cheyenne, Wyo., where he secured a clerkship in the business with which he was most familiar. February, 1894, witnessed his arrival in Cripple Creek, where he has since made his home and engaged in the drug business, either as clerk or proprietor. The business which he first bought he disposed of in January, 1896, and afterward clerked for eighteen months; then, in September, 1897, resumed business for himself, and since May of 1898 has managed the store owned by the Central Drug Company.

As a Democrat, Mr. Pearce has taken a prominent and active part in local politics, and it was upon the Democratic ticket that he was elected mayor. Fraternally he is a member of Cripple Creek Lodge No. 96, A. F. & A. M., and a charter member and exalted ruler of the local lodge of Elks.

SAMUEL D. NICHOLSON, former mayor of Leadville, is one of the prominent mine owners and operators of Colorado. He is manager and part owner of the Mab mine, which has a shaft now more than one thousand feet deep and turns out large quantities of rich ore. In addition he is interested in what are known as the Down Town mines of Leadville, and is president, manager and owner of an interest in the Ute and Ulay mines at Lake City and the Columbia and Monona Milling Company, of Savage Basin.

The Nicholson family is of Scotch descent. D. M. Nicholson, our subject's father, was born in Scotland and in early life emigrated to Prince Edward Island, Canada, where he bought land and improved a farm. He is still living on the old homestead, though now to a large extent retired from active labors. For many years he has been an elder in the Presbyterian Church. He married Catherine McKinsey, daughter of John K. McKinsey, who emigrated from Scotland to Prince Edward Island, where she was born. She had several brothers who were prominent in politics on the island. Of her twelve children, four daughters are married and reside in Boston, and one son, Mert, is superintendent of the Ute and Ulay mines at Lake City, Colo.

On Prince Edward Island, where he was born in 1860, the subject of this article spent his boyhood days. Starting out for himself at nineteen years of age, he went to Bay City, Mich., and there engaged in mining. In 1880 he came to Leadville, where he has since made his home. At first he was employed as a day laborer here, but he was economical and saved his earnings, which he invested in mines. He was made shipboss of the Colonel Sellers mine, and later was promoted to be superintendent of the A. Y. and Minnie mines, where he continued for three years, resigning to accept the management of the Colonel Sellers mine. This he superintended for two years, and then commenced to lease mining property, since which time he has given his attention wholly to his private mining business.

The political affiliations of Mr. Nicholson are with the Republican party. Formerly he voted with the Populists and was active in their ranks. He served as permanent chairman of the Populist state convention in 1894 and acted as state delegate-at-large to the St. Louis convention. In the spring of 1893 he was elected mayor of Leadville and his service was so satisfactory that he was re-elected, serving altogether for four years. Fraternally he is connected with the Elks and Masons of Leadville.

GEORGE A. MONTAG came to Como, Park County, in June, 1880, and, erecting the first building of any importance, he became the ruling spirit in the growth of this now enterprising village. Here he engaged in the meat business and after a short time opened a general merchandise store, since which time he has been closely identified with the business interests of the town. Besides his property here, he is the owner of a ranch of six hundred and forty acres two miles west of town, which property is managed by his son, William.

In Prussia, Germany, April 24, 1840, the subject of this sketch was born to George Adam and Dora (Kiessel) Montag. He was one of twelve children, five of whom are living, viz.: George Christopher, a farmer in Illinois, where Henry, the second son, also resides; Martha, wife of C. Pfirman, of Oregon; Minnie, Mrs. Andrew

Baker, of Missouri; and George A. The father, a native of Prussia, born in 1796, learned the trade of a carpenter and builder and became one of the prosperous business men of his section. He took part in the famous battle of Waterloo under General Blucher. In 1850 he brought his family to America and settled in Quincy, Ill., where he continued to reside until his death, in 1884.

When the family emigrated to the United States, our subject was a boy of ten years. Six years later he began to work as a farm hand in Illinois. In 1860 he went to Louisiana, where he worked in a sugar refinery. During his employment there the election of President Lincoln occurred and when the partisan feeling became too strong for him to remain longer with safety, he went to New Orleans and there took a steamer for St. Louis. From the latter city he returned home. August 21, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Third Illinois Cavalry, and was sent to the front, where he served under Fremont and took part in the battles of Pea Ridge, Vicksburg and Arkansas Post. From Missouri the regiment proceeded to Memphis and took part in a series of skirmishes near the Alabama line. He was mustered out of the service at Springfield, Ill., in June, 1865.

Returning home, Mr. Montag engaged in the meat business, and also bought and sold cattle, continuing in these occupations until the spring of 1849, when he came to Colorado. He arrived in Denver on the 25th of April. For a short time he was employed in teaming, during the construction of the water works. In June of the same year he came to Park County, and first engaged in prospecting and mining on Badger Creek. Three months later he began to freight from Denver to Leadville and other mining camps. In June, 1880, he settled in Como, of which he has since been an influential resident. In 1885 he was elected mayor of the town, and in other ways the people have shown that they repose confidence in his ability and integrity. He is identified with the Knights of Pythias, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and Tarryall Lodge No. 64, I. O. O. F., of which he is treasurer, and also served as district deputy.

In December, 1866, Mr. Montag married Amelia Heidenreich, a native of Quincy, Ill., and who died in February, 1886. They became the parents of nine children, of whom all but one are still living. Emma is the wife of James Talbert, of Como; Dora married William Wolff, of Dodge City, Kan.; William is manager of his father's ranch in Park County; Edward assists in the store at Como; Ida is a graduate of the State Normal School and a teacher in the Fairplay public school; Selma, Clara and Lawrence are at home. The second marriage of Mr. Montag took place in December, 1889, and united him with Mrs. Kate (Ross) Thornton, of this village.

WILLIAM B. PULLIN, who was among the first to embark in business at the now famous camp of Cripple Creek, is one of the most extensive real-estate owners here and has also identified himself with various important mining interests. His property holdings are very valuable, and include the Pullin block, corner of Bennett avenue and Second street, which was erected in 1896 at a cost of $20,000, and has since been recognized as one of the most substantial business buildings in the city; besides this he owns a number of dwellings here.

In Augusta County, Va., where he was born August 8, 1858, the boyhood days of our subject were passed upon a farm. His education was received principally in a private school at Staunton, Va., after which he gave his attention to farming and the stock business in his home county. In 1886 he came west, settling in Helena, Mont., where he engaged in contracting, carpentering and building for three years. Coming to Florissant, El Paso County, Colo., in 1889, he engaged in the feed business, meeting with fair success in his enterprise. When the camp of Cripple Creek was started, in February, 1891, he came to this district and began to mine, but shortly afterward opened a grocery and hardware store. He erected, on the corner of Bennett avenue and Second street, one of the very earliest buildings put up at the camp, and some years later replaced it with his present substantial office block. In 1893 he disposed of his interest in the store, and turned his attention to mining and the management of his real-estate holdings. He now owns considerable undeveloped mining property and a large interest in thirty acres on Battle Mountain, besides many other claims throughout the district.

The marriage of Mr. Pullin united him with Nannie V. Clark, of West Virginia. In political views he is a Democrat and always supports this party with his vote. In 1897 and 1898 he held the office of alderman, which position he filled

with efficiency and fidelity. Fraternally he is connected with Mount Pisgah Lodge No. 96, A. F. & A. M., and Cripple Creek Chapter No. 33, R. A. M. He is also a Knight Templar, being a member of the Cripple Creek Commandery No. 26.

MRS. CATHERINE NOLAN, who is one of the most efficient business women of El Paso County, owns valuable placer mine interests at Breckenridge and also the ranch where she resides, two miles northwest of Florissant, besides one hundred and sixty acres of land on Four-Mile Creek in this county. Not only did she assist in the acquirement of this property, but since it came under her immediate management, her untiring industry and persistent effort have enabled her to superintend it successfully.

Mrs. Nolan was born in Blair County, Pa., June 27, 1843, a daughter of Christian and Emeline (Mouse) Rhodes, and was one of eleven children, four of whom are living. Of these, Elizabeth is the wife of Joseph Kennedy, of Blair County, Pa.; Abraham makes his home in Altoona, Pa.; and William lives at East Freedom, that state. Mr. Rhodes was born in Lancaster County, Pa., in 1806, and in early manhood removed with his parents to Blair County, where he married and engaged in farming. He continued to reside there until his death, which occurred in 1874. Mrs. Rhodes was born near Paris, France, in 1813, and is still living near Altoona, Pa.

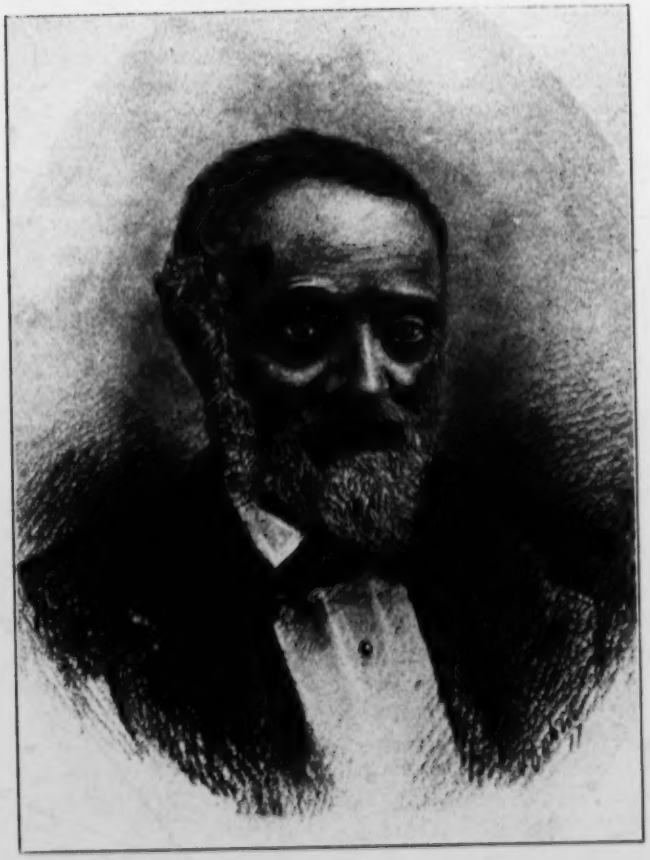
Reared to womanhood under her mother's careful supervision, Mrs. Nolan was fitted for the duties that awaited her as wife. February 19, 1865, she was united in marriage with John Sisler, who was born in Center County, Pa., November 8, 1819, the son of Michael and Mary (Butts) Sisler, the former the owner of extensive mercantile interests at Alexandria, Pa., also the owner of a line of packet boats on the canal, and the builder of the first canal over the Allegheny Mountains, where he ran his first line of packet boats. In 1852 he removed to Iowa, where he lived, quietly but busily following the farmer's occupation, until his death, in 1879. For many years his son, John, was identified with him in business, but when the father removed to Iowa, the son, with his brother-in-law, George Pankhurst, settled in Illinois, engaging there in the manufacture of plows. After two years the business was removed to Iowa and continued in Jackson County for two years. Later the partners engaged in the sawmill business. In the spring of 1859 Mr. Sisler came to Colorado and engaged in mining in Breckenridge, where he continued to operate valuable placer property until his death, November 8, 1883. Since then our subject has continued to operate the mines with the assistance of her son.

Five children were born to the union of Mr. and Mrs. Sisler. Of these four survive, viz.: Mary A., wife of Harry W. Unsworth, a mine operator in Big Horn, Mont., but a resident of Canon City, Colo.; Ada E., whose husband, Christ Olsen, is engaged in mining at La Belle, N. M.; Charles H., at home; and Henrietta E., wife of Robert C. Duncan, a mine operator at Breckenridge.

November 9, 1886, our subject became the wife of John Nolan, who was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1836, and came to America with his parents at thirteen years of age, settling in Michigan. When he attained his majority he went to St. Louis. From there, in 1859, he crossed the plains to Colorado and began mining in Clear Creek County. A short time afterward he went to Summit County, where he engaged in mining until his death in 1888.

O. J. MAYNE, M. D. The professional and private life of Dr. Mayne furnishes an example of what may be accomplished by a young man who possesses energy and a determination to win in the great struggle for success. He is recognized as one of the rising physicians of Park County, and is especially prominent in Como, where he has engaged in a general practice since 1891. The position that he holds as a physician and surgeon has been won by hard study and great energy, and his ability is such that future success of an increased character may be safely predicted of him.

The doctor's father, John R. Mayne, was a prominent civil engineer and contractor of Keokuk, Iowa, and was one of the principal contractors in the building of the government canal. By his marriage to Julia G. Kremer he had three children, of whom the doctor and his sister, Eugenia, survive, the latter being the wife of W. T. Love, a member of the bar of Buffalo, N. Y. After the death of Mr. Mayne his widow became the wife of Dr. W. S. Grimes, a leading physician of Des Moines, Iowa. To this marriage three children were born, namely: William S., a grad-



ADOLPH GUIRAUD.

uate of medicine in Buffalo, N. Y.; Albert K., who lives in Denver, Colo.; and Bessie J., wife of Alva Leach.

In Keokuk, Iowa, the subject of this article was born July 24, 1863. He acquired his education in the public schools of Keokuk and Des Moines, and also attended the college at Grinnell, Iowa, for a term. His medical studies were carried on in the University of Denver, from which he graduated with the class of 1890. After his graduation he spent some weeks in the Arapahoe County hospital, and then began in practice in Denver, from which city he came to Como a year later. He is a member of Silver State Lodge No. 65, K. P.

ADOLPH GUIRAUD. In this gentleman South Park had one of its pioneers, a man who passed much of his life within its borders, who witnessed its development and bore an influential part in promoting its welfare. By a course of industry and prudence he accumulated valuable property, and had his life been spared to advanced years he undoubtedly would have become wealthy. He was a very useful citizen, and one whose place, when made vacant by death, could not easily be filled.

The Guiraud family is of French origin. The subject of this memoir was born in France in 1823, and during his boyhood he assisted his father in the mercantile business. March 28, 1848, he was married to Miss Marie Chabreat. Directly afterward he embarked in business for himself. At the suggestion of his brother, a prosperous merchant in New Orleans, he decided to come to America. In December, 1849, he took passage on a merchant vessel, "Adair," accompanied by his family. After a voyage of eight weeks, during which time he passed through the strait of Gibraltar and touched on the shores of the Canary Islands, he landed in New Orleans, in January of 1850. He spent thirty days in that city with his brother, through whose advice he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and established himself in business as a dealer in imported wines. After building up a fine trade he was burned out in 1853. With what money he had he went to Clermont County and purchased a farm, but the surroundings and life were not congenial. Eighteen months later he sold the property and returned to Cincinnati, where for two years he conducted a bakery on Front street. Meantime his brother in New Orleans had disposed of his business there and had removed to Cincinnati, where he became an importer of fine woolens and silks.

With a determination to come west, our subject and his brother closed out their business in Cincinnati and settled in Leavenworth, Kan. Adolph being a poor man and his brother being wealthy, they could not agree in business, and the former purchased a public scales, while his wife, desiring to assist, opened a coffee house opposite the public market. However, on account of poor health, she was soon obliged to give up the business. While her husband was earning a good living from the public scales, he formed the acquaintance of Frank Mayhall, a wealthy man and one who possessed a scholarly mind and broad education. It was Mr. Mayhall's proposal that the two go to Pike's Peak, he to defray all expenses. Mr. Guiraud consenting to the proposition, they started for Colorado in 1860. From Denver they went to Hamilton and engaged in the mercantile business.

In 1862 Mr. Guiraud returned to Leavenworth for his family, and with them he again came to Colorado. In the spring of 1863 he and Mr. Mayhall dissolved partnership, and he came to Park County, where he located one hundred and sixty acres. With a yoke of oxen, one cow and two horses he began the life of a ranchman. He gave special attention to raising hay, and as it sold for $80 per ton in Leadville, he prospered. In 1864, having lost a son through an accident, and his wife feeling the need of a change, he took his family to Denver and opened a meat market there. One year later they returned to the ranch, but soon moved to Fairplay, where he engaged in the grocery business. However, as the trade was a credit business and money difficult to collect, he closed the store and returned to the ranch, where he gave his attention to his cattle interests and haying. He increased his ranch to six hundred and forty acres and was on the road to success when he died, in 1875.

After the death of her husband, Mrs. Guiraud was appointed administratrix of the estate. Having the property appraised (at which time the value was estimated at $9,559), she purchased the interest of her children in the estate and took upon herself the management of the ranch. During the years that followed she proved herself a woman capable of overcoming the many obstacles that obstructed her path. Through her business ability and wise judgment she is to-day the owner

of about five thousand acres, all of which is fine hay land, producing one thousand tons of hay annually. She is one of the extensive cattle-raisers of Park County, and is also the owner of valuable mining property. She is well known among the people of the county, where for so many years she has been active in business affairs. The village of Garo, near her ranch, was named in honor of her husband, with, however, a change of spelling from the French to the English form.

Of the ten children of Mr. and Mrs. Guiraud six are now living. They are named as follows: Marie Mathilde, wife of P. F. Reinhardt, of Steamboat Springs, Colo.; Joseph A., who is manager of a ranch owned by his mother; Eugenie, who married O. P. Spurlock, of Garo; Henry L., who manages land owned by his mother; Antoinette, Mrs. James Milligan, of Victor, this state; and Ernest C., who is engaged in the cattle business in this county.

JAMES DILTS, former superintendent of schools of Eagle County, and now engaged in mining and also in the practice of law at Eagle, was born in Perry County, Ohio, in 1848, a son of William and Sarah (Miller) Dilts, natives of New Jersey. His father, who left New Jersey in childhood, spent almost his entire life in Ohio, where he cultivated farm land. He was a strong supporter of the government during the Civil war and gave two sons to fight for the Union. In religion he was connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church. His death occurred in 1864, when he was fifty-six years of age. His wife died in Ohio at fifty-two years of age. Of their children, Nathan enlisted in the Thirty-second Ohio Infantry and died during his service in the Civil war; Elizabeth is married and lives in the east; Sarah, the widow of Judge Webb, lives in Topeka, Kan.; Harriet died in girlhood; Flavius owns a large ranch near Newton, Kan.; Edith is living in Montana; and Austin is engaged in the stock business in Montana.

Upon the home farm in Ohio our subject was trained to habits of usefulness and industry. He received an academic, normal school, business and college education. He took a business course at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., attended the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, and studied law in the Boston University. In 1880 he came to Colorado and opened an office in Denver, where he built up a growing practice. While Eagle County was still new, he settled here in 1883 and began professional practice, also became interested in mining. Five years after coming to Eagle County he was elected to the office of county superintendent of schools, which office he filled efficiently for eight years. He was county attorney for two years and represented Eagle County in the twelfth general assembly of the state. From boyhood he has been a believer in Republican principles, and has never voted any other ticket than that of the regular party. Fraternally he is connected with the Masonic order.

TALMON E. FUNK, M. D. At the beginning of the year 1896 Dr. Funk removed from Trinidad to Cripple Creek, where he has since engaged in practice. He had been here but a very short time when the great fire of 1896 occurred, and he was among those who suffered considerable loss in the conflagration, but the disaster did not discourage him, and he has since more than retrieved his losses at that time. In the Cripple Creek District Medical Society he is an active worker, and also holds membership in the American Medical Association.

Born in Monticello, Wis., June 5, 1855, Dr. Funk was reared and educated primarily in the schools of his native city. He was a diligent student and learned readily. Upon completing the studies of the public schools he entered the State Normal School at Platteville, Wis., where he continued the higher branches and classics. At nineteen years of age he began to teach school, and after a year in that occupation in his home neighborhood, he went to Montgomery County, Kan., where he taught for three years. During the evenings and on Saturdays he read medicine with Dr. John Grass, now of Trinidad, in which way he gained a thorough rudimentary knowledge of the profession. Later he took the regular course of study in Rush Medical College, Chicago, from which he graduated in February, 1882.

Opening an office at Spirit Lake, Iowa, Dr. Funk remained there for four years, when the opportunities offered by Colorado induced him to change his place of residence to Trinidad. In the latter city he remained from 1886 to 1896, meantime building up a profitable private practice, and at the same time acting as surgeon to different coal and mining companies, and the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. January 1, 1896, he came to Cripple Creek, where he has

been in continuous practice since. While in Spirit Lake, Iowa, he married Miss Mabel Nefzger, the daughter of C. T. Nefzger, of that city. They have two sons, Norman and Ilo. In politics he is a stanch Republican, but does not take an active part in local affairs. While in Trinidad he became a member of Las Animas Lodge No. 28, A. F. & A. M., at that place. He is identified with the Woodmen of the World and the Ancient Order of United Workmen at Cripple Creek, and has been medical examiner of the latter in this city.

LOUIS HOHL, mayor of Ouray, and a well-known business man of this city, was born in Germany in 1854, and received a fair education in the schools of his native land. At twenty years of age he came to the United States and settled in St. Louis, Mo., where he followed the trade of a baker with which he had become familiar prior to his emigration. In 1878 he moved to Kansas and took up a tract of land. From there, in 1880, he came to Colorado and was employed at his trade by the Rio Grande Railroad Company, which was then building its road from Canon City to Leadville. He spent nine months in Colorado and New Mexico with the railroad company, and in 1881 settled in Conejos, in the San Luis Valley, where he carried on a restaurant and bakery business for a year. In 1882 he went to a mining camp near Silverton, and there followed his trade, at the same time becoming interested in mining there and at Telluride.

The year 1883 found Mr. Hohl in Ouray. The next year found him embarking in business here. Since then he has built up a large trade as a baker, and has also purchased a stock of groceries, to which he has added from time to time, until he now has a complete assortment of staple and fancy groceries. He has invested quite heavily in mines and has also purchased property in Ouray. His success is commendable, in view of the fact that he came to this country ignorant of our language and customs, and without any money to aid him.

For some years Mr. Hohl voted the Democratic ticket, but is now allied with the Populists. He has served as a member of the town board for some time. In 1897 he was elected mayor of Ouray, which office he has since held, filling it with efficiency and proving a trustworthy executive. In 1883 he married Martha Duke, by whom he has one child, Abby. He is a member of the Woodmen of the World, Knights of Pythias and Ancient Order of United Workmen, and since 1888 has been treasurer of the last-named lodge.

ERNEST L. DANIELS, sheriff of Lake County, and a well-known resident of Leadville, was born at West Union, Iowa, in 1859, a son of O. A. and Julia A. (Bishop) Daniels. His father, who was born near Burlington, Vt., in early life followed the trade of a stone mason. From Vermont he removed westward to Iowa, and in 1869 settled in Olathe, Kan., where he still resides. He owns two farms which are operated by tenants. During the Civil war he traveled, with ox-teams across the plains to Colorado, joining the band of gold-seekers in the mountains. He has maintained an independent attitude in politics, voting for the man rather than the party. Fraternally he is connected with the Odd Fellows, and in religion is an active worker in the Olathe Baptist Church. He had one brother, Truman G., who served in the war, and is now editor of the Alameda *Argus* in California. His father, who was a farmer, also served in the Union army, being first lieutenant in an Iowa regiment that was known as the "Graybeards," and remaining in the service until the close of the war. The Daniels family was among the early settlers of Vermont.

The maternal grandfather of our subject, R. A. Bishop, was born in New York state, and engaged in the manufacture of crackers. Removing to Iowa he enlisted in the regiment to which Thomas A. Daniels (our subject's other grandfather) belonged. His father, who was a man of scholarly attainments and considerable eminence in literary circles, was captured by the British during the war of 1812, and held for some time in captivity. The Bishop family was represented in Massachusetts in an early day, and migrated from there to New York. Our subject had two sisters and one brother: Minnie Blanche and Maude E., both of whom died at eighteen years; and Merton W., who died January 17, 1899. The latter was a musician in the Third Missouri (or Kansas City) Regiment.

When ten years of age our subject accompanied his parents from West Union, Iowa, to Olathe, Kan. In the latter city he learned the printer's trade, which he followed for some time in Kansas. In 1879 he came to Colorado and for three years remained in Denver, following various occupations. Afterward he prospected for some

time in the vicinity of Leadville. In 1885 he was united in marriage with Miss Dora Risling, who was born in Germany, but was brought by her parents to America at the age of six weeks, settling in Johnstown, Pa., but later removing to Missouri and from there to Colorado. Mr. and Mrs. Daniels have one son and three daughters: Alva, Maude, Minnie and Nina.

Politically Mr. Daniels favors the policy of the Republican party. On that ticket, in 1894 and 1895, he was elected county assessor, and in the spring of 1896 was chosen chief of police of Leadville. In the fall of 1897 he was elected sheriff of Lake County, and resigned the office of chief of police to accept that of sheriff. At the time of the great strike he was at the head of the police force of the city, a position that entailed great responsibility and constant danger. Fraternally he is connected with the Patriotic Order Sons of America, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and Woodmen of the World.

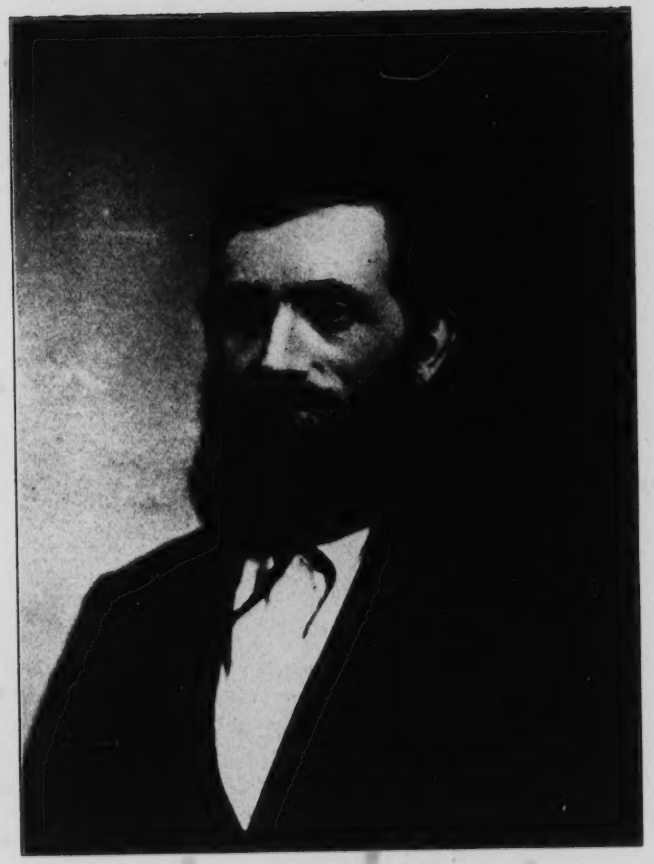
CHARLES A. EDWARDS, who is a wholesale commission merchant of Leadville, was born in Grant County, Wis., in 1872, a son of John and Ann (Hooper) Edwards, natives of England, but residents of the United States from early life. His father, who settled in Wisconsin, and engaged in the mining business, spent the remainder of his life in that state, dying there in 1888. In religion he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His widow still makes her home in Wisconsin. Of their five sons and four daughters, James died at the age of thirty-seven years; Thomas is a traveling salesman for the Struby-Estabrook Mercantile Company, of Denver, Colo.; John is engaged in the grocery business in Denver; Arthur is with our subject; Rosa married W. W. Williams; Lillie is the wife of Augus McFarland, and Mary married George Danforth, all of Rockford, Ill.; Lola is with her mother.

In the high school at Hazel Green the subject of this sketch obtained a fair education. At eighteen years of age he went to Milwaukee and from that city came to Colorado, first settling in Denver, then going to Aspen, and from there, in 1893, removing to Leadville. Here he purchased the wholesale commission business of Edwards & Wick, which he has since successfully conducted. While he had but very little capital when he embarked in business, by industry, energy and the exercise of sound judgment in all dealings, he has increased his business greatly and has secured a competency. His entire time is given to his business, and he has neither time nor inclination to mingle in public affairs. In politics he is independent, voting for the man rather than the party. Fraternally he is connected with the Woodmen of the World. In 1896 he was united in marriage with Annie McGourlick, a native of Maryland, and they have one child.

JAMES H. BAXTER, attorney, and register of the United States land office at Del Norte, Rio Grande County, Colo., was born in Abingdon, Jefferson County, Iowa, September 13, 1855, a son of William G. and Sarah A. (Fish) Baxter, natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania respectively. His father, who after marriage removed to Iowa, became a well-known citizen and for eighteen years held the office of justice of the peace. Of the children comprising the family four are still living, James H. being the youngest. The others are: Lucretia A., wife of Andrew Harrison, of Hedrick, Iowa; George B., whose home is in Iowa; and Florence L., Mrs. John C. Halferty, of Monte Vista, Rio Grande County, Colo.

At the age of eighteen our subject began in life for himself, and since then he has made his own way in the world. In April, 1880, he was admitted to the bar, but did not begin practice immediately, teaching school in Iowa until 1888, when he settled in Colorado. Coming to Rio Grande County, he secured land and also taught school. In November, 1889, he was elected county judge, on the Republican ticket, and was afterward twice re-elected on the same ticket, serving until July, 1898, when he resigned. May 19, 1898, he accepted the position as register of the United States land office at Del Norte, Colo., which he now holds. Besides this, he is the owner of eight hundred acres of good land, forming a valuable ranch, which he superintends. He has organized a school district in the locality where his ranch is situated, and has acted as secretary of the school board. As mayor and member of the town council of Del Norte, Colo., he was helpful in promoting the local welfare. He is active in his party and has been a conspicuous figure in various conventions both in Iowa and Colorado.

In November, 1887, Mr. Baxter married Lizzie M., daughter of James H. Collins, and they have one son. Fraternally our subject is past grand



JOB KESTER SWEET.

of the Odd Fellows lodge, past master of Del Norte Lodge No. 29, A. F. & A. M., and a member of Alamosa Chapter, K. T., and also connected with Coronado Lodge, K. P.

JOB KESTER SWEET. As a worthy representative of the integrity and intelligence of the ranchmen of South Park, the subject of this article occupied no unimportant position. While his immediate object in removing to Colorado was the recovery of his health, he was so pleased with the country that after he again became strong and robust he had no desire to return east, preferring to remain identified with the citizens of the Centennial state. By a course of industry, prudence and good management, he became well-to-do financially, and the valuable estate which he left indicates in a marked degree to what good purpose he labored.

A native of New York state, born March 4, 1819, Mr. Sweet was a boy when he accompanied his parents to Pike County, Ill., and there he grew to manhood and married Miss Clementine Abrams, their marriage being solemnized March 18, 1840. Afterward he removed to Mason County, Ill., where he spent a few years, later settling at Lewiston, Fulton County. He was a man of great mechanical skill, and at the same time possessed business ability. He was proprietor and owner of a large tannery, and from the tanned skins he manufactured shoes, having charge of the shoe factory and tannery and machine shops. His business enterprises were extensive and important. After his factories had been destroyed by fire he turned his attention to the mercantile business, in which he accumulated money rapidly, but the breaking out of the war forced him into bankruptcy. Afterward he engaged in the hotel business.

Hoping that change of climate would benefit his failing health, in 1872 Mr. Sweet came to Colorado. He was so pleased with the country that he decided to remain. Returning to Illinois he disposed of his property. Accompanied by his family and a number of friends and neighbors, in the spring of 1873 he came to this state to establish his permanent home. His first home was in Fremont County on Currant Creek, some thirty-nine miles above Canon City. There he regained his health by exercise in the fresh air and as a result of the invigorating climate. He engaged in the cattle business on that ranch until the spring of 1883, when he sold his stock and ranch and removed to Park County, settling on the South Platte, thirteen miles south of Fairplay, on the main road from Denver and Colorado Springs to Leadville. Here he purchased a small ranch and some cattle, which he grazed on the range. As he prospered he added to his ranch until at his death his estate numbered eight hundred acres of fine meadow land.

His regard for the welfare of his community made Mr. Sweet a public-spirited citizen. He was a man of strong moral force and was honored and esteemed by his acquaintances. In all his circle of associates he was without an enemy; all united in respecting him for his manly qualities. For many years he was active in the blue lodge of Masonry. When he passed from earth, September 14, 1893, it was felt that one of the ablest citizens of the county had been taken away, and he was mourned by all who knew him.

The lady who was for years the faithful helpmate of Mr. Sweet was born in New Jersey April 11, 1820, and in childhood accompanied his parents to Illinois, settling in Naples, where she grew to womanhood. She was a woman of a thousand, and possessed a most marked character and an amiable disposition. She was very largely instrumental in assisting her husband in the attainment of success. She passed away December 12, 1896, leaving a daughter, Alice A., Mrs. Hodgdon, of whom mention is made in the following sketch.

FOYDYCE HODGDON was born in the White Mountain district of New Hampshire, October 9, 1846, and there the years of his youth were passed. On reaching manhood he chose railroading for his occupation, which he continued to follow for some years. October 9, 1872, he was united in marriage with Alice A., only child of J. K. Sweet, and a native of Mason County, Ill. During the following year he removed to Colorado, bringing his wife with him, but after two years they returned to Illinois and he secured employment in an office in Chicago. In 1881 he came for the second time to Colorado, where he first engaged in railroading, but afterward settled in Delta County, and during the remaining years of his life he was connected with county work.

Mrs. Hodgdon was given every advantage when a girl. Evincing considerable musical talent, her parents secured the best instructors for her in this art, and she acquired a finished mu-

sical education under private German tutors in Peoria, Ill. She was so fond of music and so successful in it that she turned her attention to the teaching of the art, and for ten years was engaged as an instructor. Besides being a capable musician she is also an excellent business manager. After the death of her husband she continued to reside in Delta County, where she owned a fruit ranch; but the death of her mother made it advisable for her to come to her father's ranch in Park County, in order to take charge of its supervision. Since then she has managed the property with marked ability. She has not only made a cozy and attractive home, but has guarded well the interests of the ranch and has proved herself to be a capable business woman. She is the mother of two sons, Ralph Kester and Foydyce, the former of whom is married and has one child.

JOHN ASHENFELTER, the well-known transportation dealer of Ouray, came to this city in 1886 and began in the packing business. Having no money with which to start in business, he secured eight small burros on credit, and in that way was enabled to begin for himself. After one winter he began to haul ore for the Virginia Mining Company. As time passed by his business increased, until he now has practically the entire freighting and packing business in the county, and keeps about one hundred and fifty pack animals, besides a complete freighting outfit. He also deals in hay and grain, and has a general transfer business, which is the largest of its kind in this part of the state. During 1892 he purchased a tract of three hundred acres at Montrose, and has since planted twenty-seven hundred trees (winter apples, peaches, etc.), on the farm, which is one of the finest fruit ranches in this section of Colorado. He is also interested in the development of some good mining claims. In Ouray he owns a blacksmith shop, large barns, several buildings and lots, and a complete set of buildings for his business.

In Dauphin County, Pa., our subject was born in 1853, a son of Daniel and Caroline (Naylor) Ashenfelter, natives of Pennsylvania. His father, who for some years carried on farming in his native locality, removed to Illinois about 1853, and for four years lived on a farm in that state. Five years were then spent in Wisconsin, after which he resided in Iowa for ten years, and finally settled in Kansas, where he died at seventy-two years of age. His wife also died there, and both are buried in the cemetery at Independence. They were the parents of twelve children, eight of whom are living.

Accompanying his parents in their various removals, our subject assisted in farm work during the summer months and attended school in the winter. When eighteen years of age he went to the Indian Territory and Texas, where he was employed in the government land survey, and for five years was engaged at work in that part of the country. In 1876 he took charge of the freighting outfit of A. Reynolds & Co., at Camp Supply and Fort Elliott, and continued with the same company for eight years. Going to Las Vegas, N. M., in 1884, he began in the freighting business for himself, but he soon lost all he had invested in the venture, so that when he came to Colorado, in 1886, he had no money. He spent a short time in Gunnison, then came to Ouray, where he has since built up an unusually large business. He gives his entire time to his various interests, and, while he has served as a member of the city council, he found that it took too much of his time from business, and therefore prefers not to enter public life. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He and his wife, who was formerly Miss Lena Smith, of this city, have established a pleasant home, and number many friends among the people of Ouray city and county.

HENRY A. AVERY, judge of Hinsdale County, and since 1886 clerk of the district court, is one of the well-known citizens of Lake City. He was born in Huron County, Ohio, December 8, 1847, and is a son of Luther and Susannah (Ford) Avery, natives respectively of Connecticut and Lincolnshire, England, the former of whom was a successful farmer and official of Huron County. The six children comprising the family are all living, and, with the exception of Judge Avery, all reside in their native county. Mary is the wife of Henry C. Rushton; George L., James O. and Edward W. are farmers; and Adaline is the wife of S. E. Bemis.

The early life of our subject was passed in his native county. In 1871 he came to Colorado, and after a few months in Denver, in 1872 he settled in Pueblo, where he was employed as deputy postmaster until the spring of 1877. He then came to the mining camp of Lake City, where he opened a news and stationery store, and this he

conducted until 1891. Meantime, in 1886, he became interested in the real-estate business, which he still conducts, and he also represents nine of the leading insurance companies of America and Europe. During the entire period of his residence in Lake City he has been active in local affairs. Both as mayor and member of the town board he has been helpful in promoting local enterprises. In 1892 he was elected county judge, and in 1895 was re-elected to the office, which he has filled with marked efficiency. The office of county clerk, as well as that of district clerk, he has also filled successfully. All movements for the benefit of his town and county have received his sympathy and co-operation, and he has always been relied upon to promote them. During the several terms that he served as a member of the school board he was most useful in advancing the interests of the schools.

April 5, 1884, Judge Avery was united in marriage with Mary E., daughter of Thomas Watson, of Wilmington, Ill. In his family there are five children: Charles, William W., Harriet A., Charlotte and Helen.

THOMAS A. HOWES. The life of any man is of great benefit to the community in which he resides when all of his energies are directed toward advancing its interests and when he is honest and irreproachable in his dealings with his fellow-men. To this class Mr. Howes belongs. He is a general merchant of Eagle, and has been identified with all enterprises of importance there, as well as with laudable movements for the progress of Eagle County and the development of its resources.

The only child of T. H. Howes, M. D., and Anna (Atwell) Howes, natives of New York and Maryland, the subject of this sketch was born in Indiana in 1841. His father, who graduated from a medical college in Cincinnati, was the son of a pioneer physician of western New York, and was himself a pioneer in the profession in Indiana, where he died during the progress of the Civil war. His wife had died in 1852. Their son, our subject, was reared in Indiana. At twelve years of age he became errand boy in a general store at Rochester, Ind., where he remained until 1856. Afterward he was employed in a store at Logansport.

April 13, 1861, two days before the call was made for volunteers in the Union service, our subject enlisted in the Ninth Indiana Infantry under Colonel Melroy. After three months at the front he was discharged. On the 31st of July of the same year he enlisted in the Forty-sixth Indiana Infantry, in which he remained until the close of the war, meantime taking part in various engagements. After the siege and fall of Vicksburg he was commissioned first lieutenant, in recognition of meritorious conduct.

Returning to Indiana at the close of the war, Mr. Howes engaged in the general mercantile business in Carroll County, where he continued for many years, meeting with fair success. In 1892 he came to Eagle County, Colo., and established the general store which he has since conducted. In 1867 he married Miss Mary C. Dunkle, who was born in Indiana, daughter of Peter Dunkle, a business man in that state. Mr. and Mrs. Howes have three children, viz.: John P., who is engaged with his father in business; May, wife of Frank D. Butcher, who is connected with the Vandalia Railroad in Indiana; and June, wife of R. M. Johnston, who was formerly in the drug business at Logansport, Ind., and now resides in Palouse, Wash.

The political belief of Mr. Howes brings him into touch with the Republican party, and he always supports the candidates of this organization. He is actively connected with the Masonic order and the Grand Army of the Republic. His attention, however, is principally given to his business interests. Through his long experience in merchandising, an experience that dates back to his boyhood, he is enabled to conduct his business affairs intelligently and successfully, and the Howes Mercantile and Supply Company is one of the flourishing concerns of Eagle County.

WILLIAM F. GREEN, president of the Gold Quartz Placer Mining and Milling Company, a stockholder in the Hinsdale Electric Light and Power Company, and fireman on the Lake City branch of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad under Engineer Ready, was born in Platte County, Mo., July 23, 1866, and is a son of William A. and Anna C. (Nicol) Green. His grandfather, Elisha Green, was a native of Tennessee, and became a pioneer of Platte County, Mo., having settled there when he was a boy. In time he attained a position among the prominent and wealthy citizens of the county, where he was associated with D. R. Atchison in business and was a large land and slave owner. William A. Green was a native of Platte County and spent

his entire life there. His wife, who was born in Virginia, was a daughter of David Nicol, the latter a farmer and blacksmith. They were the parents of two sons, William F., and Dr. David E., of Pleasanton, Kan.

In the common schools of Missouri our subject received his education. When eighteen years of age, in 1884, he came to Colorado, settling in Ouray County, where he remained for two years, following various occupations. In 1886 he secured employment as a fireman on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. His first run was between Gunnison and Grand Junction. Since then he has fired on other divisions of the road. In 1894 he settled in Lake City, and has since been fireman on the Lake City branch. Since 1895 he has been interested in mining and assisted in the organization of the Gold Quartz Placer Mining and Milling Company, with which he has since been connected. He has also assisted in the organization of the company organized to furnish electricity for power to different mines, particularly the Gold Quartz mine. He is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. Politically he is independent.

LOUIS KAFKA, proprietor of one of the large business houses of Lake City, was born in Prague, Austria, in March, 1845. The first fourteen years of his life were spent in his native country. Thinking he would be able to better his condition in the new world, he then crossed the ocean and settled in Baltimore, Md., where he had friends. During the three years that followed he spent considerable time in acquiring the English language and becoming familiar with the customs of the people. At sixteen years of age he entered a store as clerk, but soon entered the army as clerk in the sutler's department of the Twenty-first New York Infantry. At the battle of Winchester he was captured by the Confederates and taken to Libby prison, where he remained in confinement for eighteen months, until the close of the war. He experienced all the hardships of that famous prison, and felt that he was fortunate in escaping with his life.

After the war Mr. Kafka clerked in a store until 1869, when he came to Denver, Colo. There he was employed by W. B. Donald & Co., for two years. His next position was with Jacobs & Co., in Central City, with whom he continued for eight years in that town, and afterward for a year he had charge of a branch store for the firm at Caribou. The year 1877 found him in Lake City, where he established the business which he has since conducted. In 1879 he erected his present store building, where he carries a full line of clothing, shoes, hats and caps, and men's furnishing goods. He has also given some attention to mining enterprises, and besides this, has property in town.

Fraternally Mr. Kafka is a Mason. He belongs to Crystal Lake Lodge No. 45, A. F. & A. M., of which he has been treasurer for eight years. The Republican party receives his franchise in both local and national elections. For two years he served as a trustee of the town, and he has also held the office of alderman.

ALBERT D. MC KENZIE, who owns and occupies a ranch five miles from Eagle, and was formerly a member of the board of commissioners of Eagle County, was born in Essex County, N. Y., among the Adirondack Mountains, in 1847. His father, Mordecai McKenzie, who was a farmer, died in 1853, and afterward the boy was given a home with his grandfather, Roderick McKenzie, a native of Scotland, who served in the war of 1812 and taught school for some years, also carried on a farm. One of his sons, whose name was the same as his own, served through the Civil war. The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Mary Prescott and was born in New York, where she died in 1878. She had five brothers, George, John, Luther, Joseph and Albert, three of whom fought on the Union side during the war. In her family there were three sons, of whom Sanford is a jeweler at Lake Placid, and Roderick lives at the same place. The oldest son, Sanford, took part in the Civil war as a member of a New York regiment.

At twenty years of age our subject started out for himself. He learned the jewelry trade, which he followed for some time, and he also acted as a guide to visitors to the Adirondack mountain region. On leaving New York he came to Colorado in 1885 and settled in Eagle County, purchasing property near Eagle, where he has since engaged in ranching. He has also been interested in mines, and owns a number of houses in Eagle. In 1870 he married Miss Amy Paye, whose father was a farmer in New York and who had six brothers and five sisters, all in the east but one. Three of her brothers served in the Civil war. Mr. and Mrs. McKenzie have three daughters: Minnie, wife of George Wilkinson, a

SAMUEL TAYLOR.

ranchman of Eagle County; Agnes, at home; and Carrie, who married George Stewart, an engineer on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad between Minturn and Grand Junction.

Politically Mr. McKenzie is a Democrat. Some years ago he was appointed to fill a vacancy on the board of county commissioners, and in 1894 he was elected a member of the board, in which position he rendered able service. Fraternally he is connected with White Face Mountain Lodge of Masons, in New York.

SAMUEL TAYLOR. The life of Mr. Taylor was for many years intimately associated with the ranching interests of Park County. Coming here in 1864, he afterward became an influential and well-known resident, and was connected with various local enterprises. In July, 1881, he settled upon a ranch three miles southeast of Jefferson, where he had previously bought two hundred and forty acres of land. Upon this place he began haying and stock-raising. As he prospered he added to his property, until the ranch numbered seven hundred and sixty acres. Since his tragic death in 1895 his widow has continued the management of the place, which she conducts with business ability.

The family of which Mr. Taylor was a member consisted of ten children, of whom three survive. He was born in Chilwell, Nottinghamshire, England, December 16, 1838, a son of Samuel and Ann (Hall) Taylor. His father was born in Barton, England, December 23, 1812, and there grew to manhood and married, afterward settling in Chilwell. Being familiar with the hosiery trade, he began the manufacture of hosiery and knitted garments on a small scale, and continued until the spring of 1858, when his failing health caused him to come to America. He joined a brother in Iowa City, Iowa. His health improved to such an extent that he decided to remain, and so sent for his family, who joined him there. He engaged in the dairy business and farming until his death, which occurred December 6, 1868.

It was in 1861 that our subject accompanied his two brothers from England to the United States. He arrived in New York City on the day that Fort Sumter was attacked. Going direct to Iowa City he secured employment at farm work with neighboring farmers. In the spring of 1864 he started for Colorado. While en route across the plains an accidental discharge of a gun shot off the end of his right thumb, and this incapacitated him for work. He went to Central City, thence drifted into Park County and settled at Hamilton, where he purchased some mining claims in Tarryall Gulch. Soon afterward he became well known in mining circles. The latter part of his life, however, was devoted principally to ranching.

In Denver, Colo., October 29, 1873, Mr. Taylor married Miss Julia M. Barber, who was born in Berkshire County, Mass. For four years after his marriage he engaged in placer mining at Tarryall, after which he sold his mining interests and pre-empted a claim a short distance above Tarryall. Soon afterward he and his wife visited England, returning to their ranch in May, 1878. In February of the following year they removed to Hamilton and opened a boarding house, which was patronized by the employes of the railroad company then building the road through here. From that place they removed, in 1881, to the ranch where Mrs. Taylor still lives.

It was while prosecuting his duties as secretary of the school board that Mr. Taylor met his death, May 6, 1895. On that day he met the president of the school board, Lincoln F. McCurdy, and the treasurer, George Douglas Wyatt, at the Michigan schoolhouse for the purpose of consulting with them concerning the future of the school. While they were there Benjamin Ratcliff, a ranchman of Park County, rode up to the schoolhouse, went in and shot, fatally wounding the three men. This awful crime cast a gloom over the entire county, where the three men were well known and highly esteemed. Mr. Taylor, who was the eldest of the three and a pioneer settler of the county, was especially mourned. He was so honorable and upright that he had won many friends. He had taken an active part in measures for the benefit of his locality, and had assisted in public projects. Industry, perseverance and determination had brought him prosperity and an enviable reputation for nobility and true worth of character.

JAMES M. LINK. In the list of the pioneers of Colorado mention belongs to the subject of this article, whose active life was largely passed in the west and amid the usual environments of the frontier. During the thirty years that he made his home in Colorado he won many friends among the people of this state and was

esteemed by all. Shortly after coming to this then territory, he settled at Hamilton Park, then a famous mining camp, near Como, Park County, and here he afterward resided, devoting his attention to the stock business and also to some extent engaging in mining. During his last years, however, his impaired health rendered it impossible for him to retain the active management of his business interests, although he continued a personal supervision of his property.

The birth of Mr. Link occurred in Adair County, Ky., in 1817, his parents being Andrew and Mary Link. At an early age he became self-supporting. While still in his teens he migrated to Missouri and settled near St. Louis in the county of that name. There he bought land and engaged in farming and stock-raising. At the time of the discovery of gold in California he resolved to seek his fortune in that El Dorado. In 1850 he joined the great procession that moved westward across the plains, and on his arrival in California he devoted himself for a year or more to mining and the stock business. However, the hardships were so great and the returns, in proportion, so small that he decided he could do as well in his old home. Accordingly he returned to Missouri, where he resumed agricultural pursuits, continuing in Lincoln County until 1862, the year of his removal to Colorado.

The first home of Mr. Link in this state was near Colorado Springs. In 1870 he returned to Missouri for his family, having decided to establish his permanent home in Colorado. On his return he settled near Como. He was a man of energy and perseverance, and was a hard worker all of his life. He endured the hardships of pioneer existence, with its long journeys, never-ceasing labor and many privations; but, in return for these sacrifices, he gained a place among the honored pioneers of Park County.

In 1844 Mr. Link was married to Elizabeth W. Martin, who was born in St. Louis County, Mo., in 1817, a daughter of Robert and Mary Martin. They became the parents of eight children, six of whom are now living. They are named as follows: Lewis, who is in business at Helper, Utah; Adelia, wife of D. M. Angier, of San Francisco, Cal.; James A., who is engaged in railroading, with headquarters in Florence, Colo.; Nannie L., who married E. J. Smith, of Colorado Springs; William L. and Celsus P., whose sketches are presented herewith. James M. Link died at Helper, Utah (where he had been taken for the benefit of his health), March 28, 1899, in his eighty-second year, and was buried at Provo City, Utah, with Masonic honors.

WILLIAM L. LINK, who has been a county official and ranchman of Park County, was born in Troy, Mo., February 27, 1860, and is a son of James M. Link. When he was a boy he became familiar with ranching in Colorado, and his assistance was most helpful to his father, who owned a large ranch in Park County. Schools being few and poor, his education was principally acquired at home under private tutors.

When only eighteen years of age Mr. Link practically had charge of his father's ranching and cattle interests. He continued to manage these enterprises, displaying considerable ability in his business dealings, until the fall of 1891, when he was elected county assessor by a handsome majority. He was the nominee of the Democratic party, whose principles he has always supported. For two years he ably served in the responsible position of assessor. He was then nominated and elected to the office of county treasurer, and so efficient was he in the discharge of his duties that at the expiration of his first term he was re-elected to the office, which he filled for four years. Since the expiration of his second term he has given his attention to his ranch interests at Como. He is a capable young man, and his record as a county officer is of the highest. In social circles he is popular. He is active in the work of South Park Lodge No. 10, I. O. O. F., of which he is a member.

CELSUS P. LINK, clerk of the district court of Park County, is a son of James M. and Elizabeth W. (Martin) Link, whose life history appears on a preceding page. He was born in St. Louis County, Mo., March 10, 1871, the youngest of six children comprising the parental family. His boyhood years were spent upon the home ranch in Park County and his earliest recollections are of scenes associated with this locality. At an early age he began to assist in the cultivation of the home estate. During the years 1878, 1879 and 1880, he assisted his father in the management of landed and mining interests in Chaffee County, and in this way he early gained a comprehensive knowledge of business details. The years 1881 and 1882 he spent with his parents in California, which his father then

visited for the first time since his memorable trip across the plains during the days of the gold excitement.

On his return to Colorado, our subject, with a desire to broaden his knowledge, turned his attention to study. In 1884 he entered Cutler Academy at Colorado Springs, and he continued his studies in that city until his graduation. He had been a diligent and persevering student and stood high in his classes. His love of learning did not cease with the putting away of his text books. He has continued a thoughtful student of current events, and by the reading of well-known books, prominent periodicals and daily papers keeps posted concerning events of importance in the political and business world.

After having carried on a livery business in Como for some time, in the fall of 1893 Mr. Link was appointed deputy assessor, and from 1894 until 1897 he served as deputy county treasurer. While serving in the latter position, in 1897, he was appointed to the office he now holds, that of clerk of the district court. Fraternally he is a member of Doric Lodge No. 25, A. F. & A. M., and at this writing is senior warden of the lodge. He is a young man of genuine ability, with the brightest prospects for future success and influence.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN CUMMINGS, M. D., county coroner and physician of Hinsdale County, and medical examiner for the Banker's Life Insurance Company of Des Moines, is one of the rising young physicians and surgeons of Lake City. He was born in Ontario, Canada, in 1871, a son of John H. and Mary M. (Boulter) Cummings, natives of Canada, the former of Scotch parentage, the latter of English descent. His father, who was in early manhood a farmer, afterward turned his attention to merchandising, and conducted a store in Wartworth, a town named by George D. Cummings in honor of his old home in Scotland. He continued in the mercantile business until his death, which occurred in 1879. His family consisted of ten children, of whom six still survive. One of the sons, George D., is a practicing physician at Florence, Colo.; another, John H., died in Los Angeles, Cal., in 1881; and Elhanan W., who was in the employ of the Wells-Fargo Express Company, died in Nogales, Ariz., in 1890.

The youngest of the sons, and the next to the youngest in the family, was the subject of this sketch. His education was begun in a grammar school and afterward continued for two terms in a high school. At seventeen years of age he came to Colorado and visited the different parts of the state, then went to Old Mexico and was engaged in railroad work in the western part of that country, on the Gulf of California. From there, in May, 1890, he went to Kalispell, Mont., where he and his brother, George D., started the first drug store in Flathead County. With a desire to enter upon professional work, in 1892 he matriculated in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, where he remained for two years. During that time he passed the regent's examination with high honors and was given a diploma which entitled him to admission to any college in the United States. His college studies were concluded with a nine months' course in the University of Colorado, from which he graduated, with the degree of M. D., in 1895.

After practicing for a short time in Denver, Dr. Cummings went to Montague County, Tex., and there engaged in practice until he came to Lake City, Colo., in December, 1896. Since April, 1898, he has been county physician and since February 1st of that year has acted as examiner for the Bankers' Life Insurance Company, while the position of coroner was tendered him in November, 1897. During his residence in Texas he filled the position of examining physician for the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company, and since coming to Lake City he has been physician to the New York Mutual Life and the Union Casualty and Surety Company. Politically he is a Democrat, and fraternally is connected with Silver Star Lodge No. 27, I. O. O. F., of Lake City, and is also examining physician for Neoga Tribe No. 57, I. O. R. M. He was married on the 12th of December, 1897, his wife being Ida M., daughter of T. L. Beam, of Lake City.

JAMES W. DECK, sheriff of Hinsdale County, and since 1890 a resident of Lake City, was born in Vermilion County, Ill., July 18, 1854, a son of Hezekiah and Margaretta (Robinson) Deck. His father, who was a native of Kentucky, spent most of his active life in Illinois engaged in farm pursuits, and there his death occurred in 1887. In the family there were eight children, but four of these died in childhood. The others are: James W., who was the eldest; Zachariah, of Bismarck, Ill.; Mary A., wife of

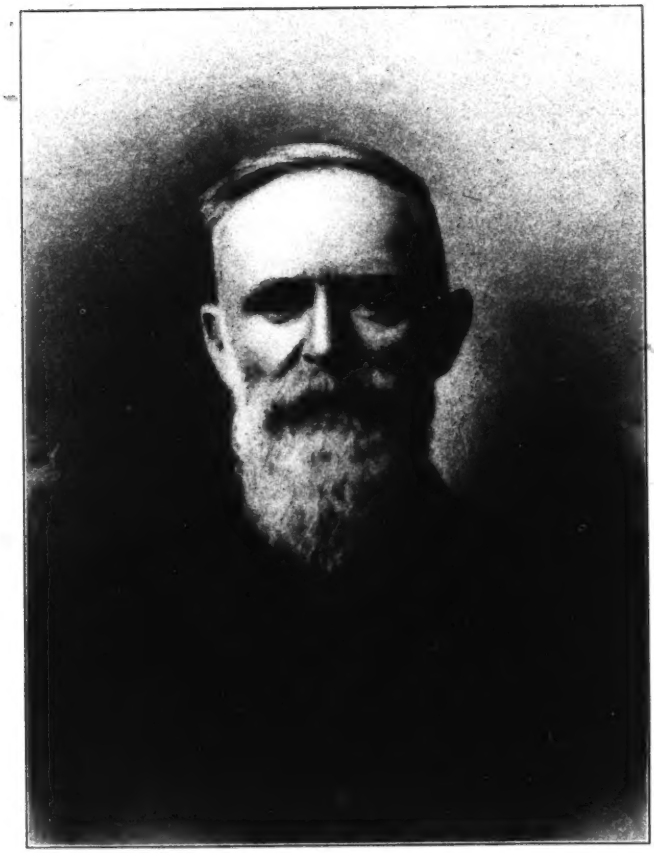
Grant Killbury, also of Bismarck; and Jennie, who is a teacher in the Bismarck schools. After the death of our subject's mother, his father married Mrs. Anna Johnson, by whom he had two daughters, Anna and Emma P.

Reared upon a farm and educated in common schools, at twenty-two years of age, in 1876, our subject went to Kansas, and followed the occupation of a stone mason. After four years devoted to that work in Kansas, in 1880 he came to Colorado, settling at Silver Cliff, where he located and developed a claim and worked for four months, but unsuccessfully. Afterward he engaged in mining for others for a year. From Silver Cliff he went to Gunnison County and located several claims in Whitepine, but after mining there for three years he sold his property. His next place of work was Ouray, where for five years he engaged in prospecting on his own account, and at the same time he became interested in mines at Lake City. In 1890 he took up his residence in the latter place, where he has since engaged the mining business. In partnership with John Maurer, he owns the Neoga mine, within one mile of Lake City, also the Pleasant View mines Nos. 1 and 2, situated five miles from this city.

On the People's party ticket, in 1893, Mr. Deck was nominated for sheriff, but defeated. In 1898 he was again a candidate for the office, this time being the nominee of the Democrats, endorsed by the Populists. He was elected without opposition and has since filled the office in a most capable and trustworthy manner. Since 1893 he has been a member of the John Hough Hose Company of Lake City, and in 1897 he was made a member of its board of directors. He is a member of Silver Star Lodge No. 27, I. O. O. F., in which he is past noble grand; and is also identified with the Deborah Order No. 18, Rebekahs.

I. S. HARRIS, city clerk of Colorado Springs, is at the head of the order of Elks in Colorado. He is a member and past exalted ruler of Lodge No. 309, B. P. O. E., and received from John Galvin, the grand exalted ruler, appointment as district deputy of Colorado, the highest office in the state. He is also identified with the Masonic fraternity, having been made a Mason in El Paso Lodge No. 13, A. F. & A. M. At one time he served as president of the Pike's Peak Club, of which he is an active member. In politics he supports Republican principles.

The parents of our subject, Jacob and Elizabeth Harris, were natives of England and were married in New York City, where the elder Harris engaged in the mercantile business. With the exception of some time spent in Tarrytown, Westchester County, N. Y., he continued to reside in the metropolis until his death, which occurred in 1897, at seventy-six years of age; his wife passed away in 1893. Of their eight children two sons and five daughters are living. The daughters reside in New York City and the sons in Colorado Springs. Our subject, who was the fourth in order of birth, was born in Tarrytown, N. Y., January 23, 1861. At twelve years of age he accompanied his parents to New York City, where he attended the Thirteenth street school and the University of the City of New York. At the close of his sophomore year he left college and began in business, engaging first as a merchant and later in the railroad business. For two years he was chief clerk in the passenger department of the Trunk Line Association, after which for seven years he was chief clerk in the passenger department of the Erie. About 1889 he was caught in a severe blizzard and as a result had a severe cold, which left him in very delicate health. Acting upon the physician's advice, he went to St. John's, Newfoundland, but the trip did him harm, and he returned in poorer health than when he left. After a consultation with Dr. Loomis he acted upon his advice to come west, and in June, 1891, arrived in Colorado. For a year or more he was unable to engage in business. On recovering his health he engaged in mining in Cripple Creek for about four months. He was first vice-president of the Jefferson Mining Company, which owns a mine on Gold Hill, adjoining the Anchoria-Leland mine. On coming to Colorado Springs, Mr. Harris was appointed to examine the books of the city clerk, whose account had been discovered to be short. While giving this work a thorough examination he drew up a new set of books and introduced a system that is still in vogue. He was appointed to fill the unexpired term, and afterward, in 1894 and 1895, he was employed as deputy district clerk of the district court of El Paso County. Resigning that position to accept a place with the banking house of W. P. Bonbright & Co., he was given charge of their accounting department, and continued in that capacity for two years. Afterward he was employed, as an expert accountant, to examine the



WILLIAM B. FOWLER.

books of the Portland Gold Mining Company. He introduced a new system of keeping the books of mining companies, which is largely in use at present. In April, 1898, he was elected city clerk, to serve for two years, a position for which his former experience and accepted ability admirably qualify him.

WILLIAM B. FOWLER. Some lessons of genuine worth may be gleaned from the life of every man, and the history of Mr. Fowler has been marked by all that goes to make up useful and noble manhood. Since 1880 he has made his home in Como, Park County, of which thriving village he is a representative business man. At first he engaged in contracting and building and had charge of the erection of many of the business houses and residences of the town. In 1890 he turned his attention to the undertaking and fire insurance business. From the first he has prospered, and at this writing he is one of the best-known undertakers and insurance agents in the county. In addition, he has served as justice of the peace for over twenty-five years. In 1894 he located and began the building of the Fowler tunnel in Silver Heels, one of the most important mining undertakings in the state.

A son of W. B. and Olive (Calkins) Fowler, the subject of this sketch was born in Steuben County, N. Y., August 16, 1831. He was one of six children, three of whom are now living, viz.: B. F., a practicing physician of Galena, Ill.; W. B. and Henry M., a physician and druggist of Scalesmound, Ill. The father was born in the Black River country of New York in 1804 and at an early age accompanied his parents to Steuben County, where he grew to manhood and graduated in medicine. Afterward he practiced his profession in that county until 1836, when he removed to Livingston County and there remained until 1844. His next location was in Cass County, Mich., and there he continued to reside until his death, which occurred August 16, 1861. In local affairs he wielded an influence. He was held in the highest esteem by all who knew him, and was frequently honored by election to local positions of trust. He held every local office up to and including that of county commissioner. His father, who was usually known as "Deacon" David Fowler, was a prominent Presbyterian and successful farmer of Steuben County. The subject of this sketch represents the eleventh generation of the family in the United States, the first ancestor in this country having been Amos Fowler, who came to America from Warwickshire, England, near London, in an early day, and settled in the wilds of New York, in the Black River country, where many generations of his descendants continued to reside.

At seventeen years of age our subject went from Michigan to New York, where he worked on a farm during the summer months, and attended school in the winter. For four years he remained in that state, after which he returned to Michigan, but one year later, in 1854, he started for California, going via the isthmus and landing in San Francisco on the 5th of May. Proceeding to Calaveras County, he engaged in mining. In 1858, during the Frazier River excitement, he went there, remaining from June of that year to January of 1859. His next location was Mariposa County, where he mined for one year. Thence he went to Stockton and began the cultivation of farm land. He continued on his farm until 1865, when he turned his face eastward and came to Colorado, arriving in Boulder, Colo., on the 1st of May of that year. He had made the trip with a mule-team and wagon, which belonged to a train of forty wagons with some one hundred and eighty men, of whom he was chosen captain.

After his arrival in Boulder, Mr. Fowler began mining in that section, and continued there for six years. His next enterprise was the purchase of a planing mill, which he operated, using the lumber to fill his contracts for building. He did much of the early building of the thriving city of Boulder. After having engaged in that business for some years in Boulder, he came to Como, where he was similarly engaged for a time, but finally turned his attention to the fire insurance business and undertaking. He was married in 1874, his wife being Miss Cheresse Canoll, an estimable lady and his helpful assistant in all his work. Fraternally he is an active member and the present secretary of Tarryall Lodge No. 64, I. O. O. F.

EDWARD J. MC CARTY is the senior member of the firm of McCarty & Moore, proprietors of the Excelsior Iron Works, at Nos. 124-32 West Fifth street, Leadville, and owners of a boot and shoe store at No. 504 Harrison avenue, this city. When he came to this place, in 1883, he secured employment as foreman

for Arthur Falkner, who was starting a machine shop, and after he had occupied the same position for eight years he purchased the large plant, in partnership with Mr. Moore. The works are extensive and furnish employment to as many as thirty-five hands during busy seasons.

In Clinton County, N. Y., Mr. McCarty was born November 3, 1847, a son of Henry and Ann (Dolland) McCarty, natives respectively of Clinton County and Ireland. His father, who was a chair manufacturer in early life, came west in 1850 and spent several years engaged in mining in California. Returning to New York state, he went from there to Vermont with C. N. Nelson and settled in Burlington, in 1855. For twenty-five years afterward he was connected with Mr. Nelson. He continued to make his home in Burlington the most of the time until he died, in 1896. During the Civil war he enlisted for service, but was rejected. His wife, who came to the United States in girlhood and settled with her parents in New York, is now living in Burlington, Vt., and is about seventy-one years of age. In her family there are four sons living; three daughters are deceased. James is engaged in the hotel business in Burlington, Vt.; Henry is with our subject; and William is also in the hotel business in Burlington.

Educated in public schools, our subject began to work for a livelihood when he was thirteen years of age. He was with C. N. Nelson in the sawmill and lumber business until 1863. When the Civil war broke out he determined to enlist. As his family objected, he ran away from home three times, finally succeeding in securing his acceptance in the army. He was a youth of seventeen when he enlisted in Company C, Eleventh New York Cavalry. On being mustered out at Albany, N. Y., in October, 1865, he returned to Burlington and continued in the sawmill there until 1866, after which he learned the machinist's trade with Edwards & Stevens. For twelve years he was in the employ of Nicholas & Co., in Burlington. Then, going to Chicago, he was employed by the Northwestern Horse Nail Company. Soon, however, he went back to Burlington, where he was engaged with B. S. Nichols for four years; then engaged in the grocery business for five years. On selling out, in 1881, he came to Colorado and settled in Georgetown, but after two months came to Leadville, where he has since made his home.

A Democrat in politics, Mr. McCarty was an alderman in Burlington in 1880, and in 1896 he served as a delegate to the Chicago convention. Fraternally he is connected with the Elks, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and Grand Army of the Republic. In religion he is a Roman Catholic. He was married in 1871 to Catherine Corrigan, of Clinton County, N. Y. They became the parents of twelve children, but three are deceased. Those living are: Edward, manager of the McCarty & Moore Shoe Company; Thomas, who is learning the machinist's trade with his father; William, Henry, Catherine, Mary, Annie, Laura and Esther.

JAMES PRINGLE, who is engaged in mining and prospecting in Rosita, Custer County, was born in Scotland in 1838, a son of William and Janet (Crozier) Pringle, the former a stock-raiser and farmer by occupation. He remained on the home farm during boyhood and obtained his education in the local schools. When nineteen years of age he came to America, and after spending a short time in New York state and Ontario, in 1857 he went to California, with the intention of mining for gold. This occupation he has since followed. He was fairly successful in California and continued there until the spring of 1864, when the mines of eastern Oregon, Idaho and Montana attracted his attention. He visited these several territories and mined in different places, mainly in important gulches.

In 1870 Mr. Pringle came to Colorado and was one of the early prospectors in the San Juan country. In 1872 he came to Rosita and was one of the first to develop the mineral resources of this camp. In time he met with success and became one of the most prosperous miners of this section, but owing to the present depreciation of silver, and the closing of many of the silver mines here, he has of late years spent his summers in other places, being for several summers in the British possessions north of Idaho. The summer of 1898 he spent in the Klondike, but to avoid the severe winter of that region he returned to Colorado in the fall. His party took the first pack animals into a new section of the country, and some of the men remained in that locality for the winter. While they struck some good indications, they were not what he considered sufficiently good to pay for enduring the hardships of the country.

In politics Mr. Pringle is an ardent silver Democrat, and is firmly convinced that bimetall-

ism would be the safeguard of the country and secure the only prosperity to the west. Twice he has been selected to serve as town trustee. He is interested in the welfare of Rosita, which, since it was started, he has made his permanent home, although often in other mining regions of the country. In 1884 he married Ellen Swanson, of Rosita. Four children were born of their union, two of whom are living, James and Jessie.

WILLIAM G. LUCKETT. Since coming to Lake City in 1877, Mr. Luckett has been interested in mining. This, however, has not been his principal business. A year after he came here he bought from George W. Perkins the establishment of which he has since been the proprietor and in which he carries a full line of furniture, carpets, queensware and glassware. In 1885 he opened a branch store at Montrose, which he carried on for a year. He also established and for six years conducted a store in Ouray, but now concentrates his attention upon his business house in Lake City.

A son of Josiah and Mary (Graham) Luckett, natives of Virginia, the subject of this sketch was born in Loudoun County, that state, and descended from ancestors that came from Devonshire, England. Josiah Luckett was a well-to-do planter and slave owner before the war. During the boyhood days of his son, our subject, he removed from Loudoun County, Va., to Frederick County, Md., and remained there for twelve years, then returned to Hamilton, Loudoun County, where he died in April, 1897. In his family there were four children, viz.: Luther C., who died in Virginia; William G.; Edgar M., who holds a responsible position with the Southern Pacific Railroad Company at Ogden, Utah; and Bettie, who resides with her mother in Virginia.

The education of our subject was obtained in the Union School near Jefferson, Frederick County, Md., and at a private school conducted by W. H. Hilleary, of Petersville, Md. In 1868 he came to the west, stopping, however, for one season in Cass County, Ill., then going to Kansas, where he established a lumber business at the Sac and Fox agency in Ottawa County. In 1870 he came to Colorado. For one year he was employed as a clerk in Denver, for a similar period was in the employ of a lumber company, then for three years was bookkeeper for G. A. Newton, a lumber merchant of Pueblo. In 1877 he came to Lake City and engaged in prospecting and mining, in which he is still interested, although since 1878 his attention has been mainly given to his business. He takes an active part in local affairs, and has assisted in promoting progressive projects. In politics he is Democratic. In 1895, 1896 [redacted] 1897 he served as county commissioner. His interest in public affairs is one of the commendable traits of his character. He may always be relied upon to assist in movements for the benefit of the people and the progress of his town and county.

CHARLES E. DICKINSON, mayor of Leadville, and vice-president and treasurer of the Williams Lumber Company, was born in St. Joseph County, Mich., in 1856, a son of Charles and Josephine (Rogers) Dickinson, natives respectively of Rutland, Vt., and Ohio. His father, who was a member of a pioneer family of Vermont, removed from that state to Michigan in early life and settled in St. Joseph County, where he cleared and improved a large tract of land. Agriculture formed his life occupation and rewarded his efforts with a fair degree of success. In religion he was connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church and in politics adhered to Republican principles. His death occurred when he was eighty. His wife, who was a farmer's daughter, and a woman of gentle character and great industry, is now living in Michigan. Of their family, George cultivates a farm in Illinois; he was for three years a soldier in the Union army in the Civil war, serving in the Eleventh Michigan Infantry; Densmore is a lumber merchant in Wisconsin; Eva is the wife of T. D. Cutler, a merchant in Michigan; Frank is a lumber merchant in Victor, Colo.; Emma is the wife of Irving Melville, an attorney of Durango, Colo.; William is a partner of his brother Frank in the Victor Lumber Company.

The education of our subject was obtained in common schools and the high school of Centerville, Mich. At twenty years of age he started out in the world for himself, and for some years carried on a lumber business in Wisconsin, spending three years at Beaver Dam. In the spring of 1880 he settled in Leadville, Colo., where he has since, with the exception of two years, made his home. For years he has been connected with the Williams Lumber Company, prior to which he engaged in the lumber business alone. December 1, 1892, he was made secretary and treasurer of the Williams Lumber Company, of which,

in 1894, he was elected vice-president, and is now vice-president and treasurer of the company, the stock of which is largely controlled and owned by himself and the president, William H. Beman.

In 1894 Mr. Dickinson married Elizabeth Denman, of Colorado, by whom he has one daughter. In politics he believes thoroughly in Republican principles. In 1897 he was elected mayor of Leadville and served for one term. In 1890 and 1892 he was a member of the city council. In these positions he was instrumental in promoting enterprises for the benefit of the city and the development of local resources. In Masonry he is connected with the blue lodge and shrine. He is absorbed in his extensive business interests and has no desire to occupy public office, but, intelligently posted in the affairs of the day, is ever ready to assist in local improvements and contribute to projects of known value.

A. S. LITTLE, treasurer of Eagle County, and for years an influential business man of Eagle County, was born in 1847 in the province of Ontario, Canada, about seventy miles from Niagara Falls. He was a son of William and Jane (Scott) Little, natives respectively of Scotland and England. His paternal grandfather, Andrew Little, removed to Canada in middle life and engaged in farming in Ontario, in which province he died at the age of ninety years. The maternal grandfather, Adam Scott, emigrated from Scotland (after a short sojourn in England) to Canada, where he settled upon unimproved land and cleared and cultivated a farm.

William Little was born in Scotland, but was brought to America when young. In youth he learned the tailor's trade, but did not follow it to any extent, giving his attention to farm pursuits. For several years he served as assessor for his district. He was reared in the faith of the Scotch Presbyterian Church and always adhered strictly to its teachings. At the time of his death he was about eighty years of age. His wife is still living and resides on the old homestead in Brant County. Of their children two are deceased; Andrew cultivates the home place; John is engaged in the stock business in Nevada; James is connected with the New York Life Insurance Company; William and Byron are veterinary surgeons and stock-dealers in Manitoba; Agnes is the wife of William Curry, a farmer in Canada; Jane lives with her mother; Elizabeth is the wife of John Steele, a farmer in Canada; Ellen married Alexander Christie, of Boston; and Belle is the wife of John Archibald, master mechanic of the Grand Trunk Railroad at Stratford, Ontario, Canada.

In the schools of his native town, Paris, and in Toronto, our subject acquired his education. At fourteen he became clerk in a general store, where he remained for eight years, and afterward engaged in clerical work for four years. In 1872 he came to the states, settling in Indiana, where he carried on a lumber and commission business. Three years later he returned to Canada and turned his attention to the grain business. In 1878 he came to Colorado, where he prospected for two years, and afterward was employed in Martin's lumber office in Denver for six years. The year 1891 found him in Eagle County, where he has since resided, carrying on a general mercantile business. He has taken an active part in the work of the Democratic party, and of late years has been intimately identified with the People's party. To the office of county treasurer he was elected in 1897, and he has since devoted himself to the conscientious discharge of his duties in this responsible position. He is also interested in various mines in this section. Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, belonging to Basalt Lodge No. 83. His marriage took place in 1872 and united him with Mary J. Horr, of Dubuque, Iowa, by whom he has two daughters, Harriet H. and Isabelle M.

BENJAMIN F. CUNNINGHAM, M. D., city physician of Cripple Creek, and a general practitioner of this place, has resided here since October of 1895, and during this time has made many friends. The practice that he has built up is a growing one, and his reputation is that of a rising young physician, whose prospects for future success may be judged by his devotion to his profession and the diligent study that he gives to its developments. He is identified with the Cripple Creek Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

Gloucester, Mass., Dr. Cunningham's native town, was the scene of his early educational efforts. There he studied in the grammar and high schools. Afterward he took the regular course of study in Tufts College in Massachusetts, which he entered in the fall of 1887, and from which he graduated in the spring of 1891. His medical education was obtained in the medical

department of Harvard College, where he took the regular three years' course, graduating in 1894. The knowledge there acquired in theory was given a practical basis by his study and practice in a hospital in Boston.

Upon coming west, Dr. Cunningham spent a short time in Denver, but did not engage actively in practice there. In October, 1895, he established his office and home in Cripple Creek, and here he has since engaged in continuous practice. The energy he displays in his chosen profession speaks well for his success in it. He is a Democrat in politics and upon the regular party ticket was elected city physician in 1898. In fraternal relations he is a member of White Cloud Lodge No. 55, I. O. R. M., of Cripple Creek. By his marriage to Miss Clara Shaw, a native of Woodstock, New Brunswick, he has two sons, Augustus F. and John W.

W. R. HEAD, who is one of the most extensive and prominent ranchmen of Park County, was born in Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill., November 28, 1842, a son of Norval and Sarah (Moore) Head. He was one of seven children, of whom two besides himself are still living: Norval, Jr., who owns and operates a ranch in North Dakota; and Sarah, wife of Newton Wilson, of Sanford, Colo. The father, a native of Howard County, Mo., there grew to manhood, married, and engaged in teaming and farming. When a young man he became a preacher in the Mormon Church. In 1841 he removed to the Mormon settlement at Nauvoo, Ill., where he participated in the eventful history of his church up to the time of the killing of the Mormon leader, Joseph Smith, at Carthage. Afterward he established his home in Iowa, settling in Council Bluffs and continuing to reside there until his death, which occurred in 1851. The following year our subject's mother took her family to Utah, where she died two years later.

Left an orphan while still a boy, our subject was taken into the home of his maternal grandparents, and there he remained until he started out for himself at fifteen years of age. Going to Camp Floyd, he began to work driving teams in the employ of the government. In the spring of 1858 he went to Fort Bridger and became night herder of cattle for the government. From there, in August, he started for Denver, arriving in that city early in October of the same year (1858). The prospects of discovering gold, which had appeared so promising before and had lured him and his two companions to the mountain regions of Colorado, did not seem so brilliant when he came face to face with actual conditions; so they continued their journey into Nebraska. Stopping at Liberty Farm, he worked during the haying season. Afterward he went to work for the Hockady & McGraw Stage Company, with whom he remained until after the massacre by the Indians on the Little Blue. Afterward he went to Fort Kearney, and drove a stage for Ben Holliday. At one time he was the only driver on the route from Fort Kearney to Julesburg. The Indian depredations had been so disastrous that the other drivers had either been killed or had refused to make the trips. During his work in this position he had many thrilling experiences, but escaped unhurt.

Buying an outfit, in 1866 our subject began freighting from Nebraska City in the government employ. In 1866 he took a contract to get out ties for the Union Pacific Railroad, and made his headquarters at Fort McPherson. In the spring of 1867 he went to Fort Laramie and took a contract to furnish wood for the government post there. With his wagons loaded with hard tack, during the summer of the same year he freighted to Fort Phil Kearney. On his return he loaded his wagon at Julesburg and freighted to Denver, where he sold his outfit. In the spring of 1868 he settled on Bear Creek and began farming. The next year he bought what was known as the old New York ranch on the Georgetown road, and there he had a stage house. When the stage line was taken off, in the fall of 1872, he sold the ranch and went to Bradford Junction, where he carried on a general store for two years and later engaged in farming. In the fall of 1875 he removed to Morrison, where he ran a peddler's wagon. During the building of the South Park Railroad, in 1878, he took a contract to furnish ties for the company, and in the fall of the same year he invested in a livery outfit and started in the livery business along the line of the railroad during its building, while at the same time his wife had charge of a bakery and restaurant.

Settling upon a ranch at Jefferson, Park County, in 1879, Mr. Head has since engaged in raising hay. His ranch has increased to one thousand acres and the town plot of Jefferson, some forty acres, is also his property. He is the largest raiser and cutter of hay in South Park. A prominent citizen, he was in 1889 elected

county commissioner and served for one term, filling the office with fidelity. In him the silver cause has a strong advocate, and he has done much for the promotion of its interests. Fraternally he is a member of Queen City Lodge No. 56, I. O. O. F.

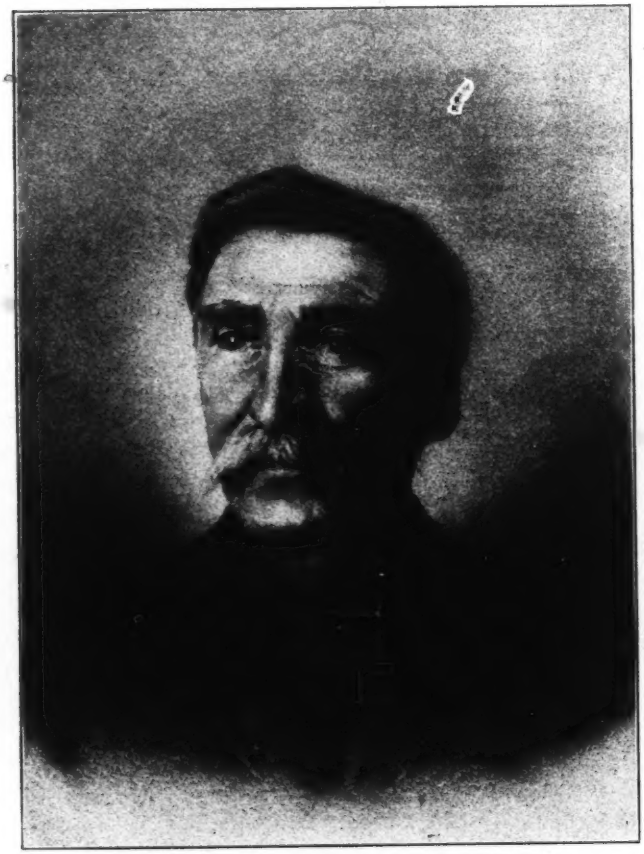
March 10, 1867, Mr. Head married Miss Christie Campbell, of Beatrice, Neb. To this marriage ten children were born, four of whom are living, namely: Lena B., a graduate of Ashland College in Denver; Mabel, who is studying music under private tutors and is preparing herself for a course in the manual training school in Denver; Archie and Ethel. The family reside on the ranch during the summer months, while in the winter they make their home at No. 3140 Franklin street, Denver.

JOHN M. DIXON. An excellent example of the sturdy perseverance and unceasing industry characteristic of Colorado pioneers was given in the life of Mr. Dixon, who was among the large number of those gold-seekers that crossed the plains in the early days of the mining excitement in Colorado. For a time he engaged in freighting from Colorado Springs to California Gulch, but his attention was principally given to mining. He was one of the discoverers of the Leadville mining district, where he remained until 1867. In after years he frequently laughed heartily over the fact that he discarded high-grade silver without knowing its value, as his ambition was bent on finding the yellow metal.

A native of Virginia, Mr. Dixon was born August 5, 1832, a son of Ebenezer and Harriet (McCowin) Dixon. He was one of ten children, four of whom survive, viz.: Elizabeth, widow of Henry Mitchell, of Sumner County, Kan.; Anna, widow of Henry Whisman, of Monterey County, Cal.; Polk, a farmer of Jackson County, Mo.; and Mathew, who lives in San Jose, Cal. The parents were natives of Virginia and members of old families of that state. Ebenezer Dixon was born October 15, 1779, and was married August 7, 1823, in Kanawha County, Va., by Rev. William McCommis, to Harriet McCowin, who was born March 16, 1807, and died February 5, 1894. After his marriage he settled in the lumbering district and for some time rafted logs down the Kanawha River. In the spring of 1838, accompanied by his family, he went to Missouri and settled in Jackson County, where he cleared a farm and engaged in agricultural pursuits. In that county he continued to reside until his death, which occurred March 22, 1884.

The early years of our subject's life were devoted to farm work. Upon the discovery of gold in Pike's Peak he came to Colorado and for some years devoted his time principally to mining. On his return to Missouri in 1867, he shortly afterward married, being united, December 24 of that year, with Miss Hannah L., daughter of Samuel Kimsey, a native of Alabama, but for years a farmer of Missouri. After his marriage our subject settled upon a farm which he purchased. He continued successfully engaged in farming for some years. But he had not forgotten his pioneer experiences in Colorado and his inclinations constantly attracted him toward this state. Finally he and his wife determined to settle here permanently. They sold their Missouri farm in 1878 and in April, 1879, started for Colorado. At Kinsley, Kan., they outfitted for the trip, and with their two children and a brother of Mrs. Dixon, made the trip in sixteen days, bringing with them twenty-five head of mules and horses. They arrived on the South Platte, thirteen miles south of Fairplay, on the 26th of June. Here Mr. Dixon purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land, built a log cabin and began ranch life. His cabin was not a comfortable home, for it had no floor and was without chinking in the cracks of the logs; but in the fall he finished it, so that it was more comfortable during the winter. From time to time he added to the property until finally his ranch numbered eight hundred and forty acres, upon which he engaged in raising stock. At the time of his death, which occurred June 1, 1891, he was among the most prosperous farmers of Park County. In all of his work he had the assistance and co-operation of his wife, to whose efficient aid not a little of his success was due. They reared two daughters to womanhood. The older, Emily Harriet, is the wife of Henry L. Guiraud, member of an influential family of Park County. The younger, Martha Anna, is the wife of James W. Rich, who is engaged in ranching in this county.

RURIE O. LACEY, M. D., of Lake City, was born in Pope County, Ill., March 11, 1865, a son of Dr. Royal R. and Anna A. (Eison) Lacey. His father, a native of Connecticut, was reared in Ohio and graduated from the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, after which he



TIMOTHY BORDEN.

moved west to Illinois, and for forty years engaged in the practice of medicine in Pope and Hardin Counties. Now, however, he makes his home in Carbondale, Jackson County, where he is living to some extent retired, although he still acts as professional adviser for a number of families whose physician he has been for years and who have been reluctant to give up his services. He has always followed the eclectic school of medicine, to which our subject also adheres. In local affairs, as well as in his profession, he has been influential and prominent, and for two terms, during the '80s, he represented his district in the state legislature.

The only child of his parents, our subject was in boyhood given excellent educational advantages. In 1885 he graduated with honors from the Southern Illinois Normal School. He had previously gained a considerable knowledge of medicine by study with his father, and upon concluding his literary studies he entered the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, of which his father was a graduate. There he completed the regular course in 1887, and was given the degree of M. D. Returning to Illinois, he began to practice with his father at Elizabethtown, Hardin County, where he continued until 1891. Coming to Colorado during the latter year, he had been at Montrose for a short time only when he was offered the position of physician and surgeon at the Ute and Ulay mines, owned by Posey and Crawford, of Lake City. Accepting the position, he came to this place, where he continued connected with the mines for five years, and meanwhile built up a general practice.

While he is a Republican in national issues, Dr. Lacy believes that the question of free trade or protection, a gold or silver standard, has but little to do with local affairs, and therefore, in town and county elections, he votes for the man whom he deems best qualified to represent the people in office. Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His attention is closely given to his profession, and he has no interest in outside matters except in prospecting and mining, in which he has to some extent engaged.

TIMOTHY BORDEN. Of the residents of Park County few are better known and none more highly esteemed than the subject of this sketch, a pioneer of South Park. Coming here in the early days, he has lived to witness the development of local resources and has himself contributed thereto. He has been especially helpful in promoting the stock business, to which much of his time has been given. Throughout the county "Uncle Tim" has a host of friends and well-wishers, and while his life is to some extent a lonely one, his wife being dead and he having no children, he has many friends whose kindness and affectionate devotion partially compensate for the loss of his wife.

The sketch of the Borden family appears in the biography of Olney A. Borden, our subject's brother and a prominent ranchman of Park County. Timothy Borden was born in Sullivan County, N. Y., September 27, 1826. He grew to man's estate on a farm and received common-school advantages. In 1849 he was united in marriage with Miss Adelia A. Williams, whom he had known from childhood, and who continued his faithful helpmate until she passed from earth, February 4, 1892.

Selling his interests in the east in 1858, Mr. Borden removed to Iowa and for three years cultivated farm land in Clinton County. In the spring of 1861 he crossed the plains to Denver, where he arrived during the latter part of June. Going to the mountains, he settled in Gold Run Gulch in Summit County, where he bought several claims and mined very successfully. He remained there until the fall of 1866, when he sold his mining property and settled on his present ranch at Bordenville, which he had taken up one year before. Since then he has given his attention to haying and cattle-raising, and his ranch now numbers sixteen hundred acres.

Local interests have always received considerable attention from Mr. Borden. For five years he served as county commissioner of Park County. He is especially interested in educational matters, and for many years has been a member of the school board and has endeavored to promote the welfare of the schools of the district and county. Fraternally he is connected with the Odd Fellows and with Doric Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Fairplay.

ALMER W. HENDRICKS, member of the firm of Cantril & Hendricks, at Westcliffe, Custer County, was born in Denver, Colo., August 9, 1864, and is the only child of E. G. and Rhoda C. (Alumbaugh) Hendricks, the former a saddler and harnessmaker. Owing to the death of his father he was early in life thrown

upon his own resources, and when less than ten years of age started out to work by the month. At thirteen years of age he began to work for his stepfather, Mr. Cantril, on the divide, and continued in that capacity until he became a partner in the business at Westcliffe in January, 1898.

In 1888 Mr. Hendricks was made manager of the mill, and this position he continued to fill for five years. Owing to his stepfather's disability since 1893, the entire business has fallen largely into his hands, and his thorough experience in the sawmill business eminently qualifies him to conduct the work satisfactorily and in such a manner as to secure a profit. His entire life has been spent in Colorado, and he has resided in Westcliffe since the village was started, coming here with Mr. Cantril. He has always been interested in the growth and development of the town, and has contributed to its prosperity.

The Democratic party receives the allegiance of Mr. Hendricks. He has filled the offices of constable and justice of the peace, and is now serving his third term on the town board. Fraternally he is a member of Westcliffe Camp No. 309, Woodmen of the World, and Rosita Lodge No. 25, A. O. U. W. He was united in marriage November 1, 1885, with Loremena Ella, daughter of Hugh Morrow, of Querida, Custer County. They are the parents of four children: Clyde Earl, Hugh Burtral, Ethel Warren and Hazel Catherine.

DONALD THOMPSON MCLEOD, proprietor of the Occidental hotel at Lake City, was born in Nova Scotia in 1856, a son of John and Annie (McLeod) McLeod, natives of the highlands of Scotland. He was named in honor of his maternal grandfather, Donald Thompson McLeod. When eighteen years of age John McLeod emigrated from Scotland to Canada and settled near Whycocomah, a post-village in Nova Scotia. There was much in the ruggedness of the place to remind him of his native highlands. At the rear of the town high hills rose amphitheatre-like, while in front stretched the waters of Whycocomah Bay. The town itself was a mere hamlet, with a few houses and stores. Amid these surroundings he began the life of a dairy farmer, and in the same place he still resides, retired, at seventy-nine years of age. For many years he served as alderman of his town, but resigned when advancing years rendered active labors impossible. In the Presbyterian Church he was a deacon for fifteen years or more, and he has ever been strict in his adherence to the doctrines of that denomination. Of his children, John died in New Brunswick; Donald resides in Lake City; Maggie is the wife of John Campbell, a carpenter and farmer in Canada; Donald Thompson, our subject, was fourth in order of birth; Peter continues on the old homestead; Malcolm C. died at the home of our subject; Norman is engaged in mining at Lake City; and Murdoch died at the age of thirty, leaving a widow and two children, Annie and Murdoch, who live with their grandfather.

When a boy of thirteen years our subject began to learn the trade of a shipbuilder, but after two years at the occupation he became dissatisfied and abandoned it. He then went to Troy, N. Y., where he secured employment in the Troy iron works as a pattern maker, remaining there for three and one-half years. Afterward, for six months, he worked at bridge-building for the Pennsylvania Railroad, and then was made a bridge foreman on the same road. Later he engaged in bridge-building for the Canadian Pacific road as foreman in the Rocky Mountain district in Winnipeg, remaining in the same position for three years. Next he became foreman in pontoon bridge-building for the Milwaukee & St. Paul road between McGregor and Prairie du Chien, which work occupied four months. His next move was to Colorado. Locating at Fairplay, he engaged in the building business for six months. Next he went to Leadville, where he was similarly engaged, also being interested in mining. For about four years he worked at mining construction. In 1886 he accepted a position as foreman of bridge-building on the Colorado Midland road, between Leadville, Aspen, Glenwood Springs and Colorado Springs. Two years later he took a position with the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company west from Salida, and with them he continued for one and a-half years, having charge of the construction of all of the bridge work on the road. His next position was with the Northern Pacific from Bozeman to Butte, Mont., where he had charge of the building of section houses, tanks, etc.

In 1891 Mr. McLeod came to Lake City, where he bought a partnership with William Patterson in the Pueblo house. After three years he sold out to his partner and bought the Occidental, across the street from the other hotel. In January, 1895, he returned on a visit to Nova Scotia,

JUDGE WILLIAM RATHMELL.

and when he came back in April he began the management of the Occidental. January 21, 1897, the building was destroyed by fire, causing a loss of over $5,000 to him. Since February 14 of the same year he has conducted the house known as the Occidental, owned by Leon Le Fevre.

Politically Mr. McLeod is a Republican, which party he has represented as delegate to conventions. He is a member of Silver Star Lodge No. 27, I. O. O. F., is past master workman of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, an officer in Nioga Tribe No. 57, I. O. R. M., and in 1897 a delegate to the convention of the state association at Manitou. January 28, 1892, he married Mary, daughter of Patrick White, a native of Ireland. Our subject has been interested in mining in this section, and now has an interest in the Alpine Gulch district mines, which has four lodes and has produced as much as $104 of gold per ton. These mines are called the Sky Mountain group, which produce gold, silver, copper and lead. These mines are owned by Mr. McLeod, together with Joseph Johnston and Edward W. Meyers, and they are being rapidly developed.

WILLIAM RATHMELL, county judge of Ouray County, has for a considerable period been connected with the educational interests of the county and is known as one of its most experienced and successful educators. In June, 1880, he came to Colorado, and, after a brief sojourn in Silverton, settled in Ouray County, establishing his home in Ridgway, where he engaged in farming and mining for several years. In 1886 he became connected with public-school work, and is now, in point of years of actual service, the oldest teacher in the county.

In Lawrence, Douglas County, Kan., Judge Rathmell was born in 1861, the only child of William and Mary Ann (Stimel) Rathmell, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and who since 1859 have resided upon a farm in Kansas. William, Jr., was educated in common schools and Poole's College at Pleasant Hill, Mo., receiving excellent advantages, and afterward adding to his college training by self-culture and reading. Shortly after the completion of his education he came to Colorado, where, as before stated, his work has been mainly along educational lines. However, he has also had some important mining interests at Ouray.

Mingling in the public life of the county, and active in the People's party, in the fall of 1898 he became his party's candidate for county judge, to which office he was elected by a fair majority, and in which position he is proving himself to be trustworthy, able and judicious. On the organization of the Merchants' and Farmers' Alliance he became one of its charter members and took an active interest in its work. He is a member of Centuride Lodge No. 100, K. P. In 1893 he was united in marriage with Miss Lottie Smith, daughter of J. N. Smith, one of Ouray County's pioneers. Mrs. Rathmell died in 1895, leaving one child, Mary Ellen.

FRANK WELTY, a pioneer of Colorado, has been identified with the history of this state ever since its early territorial days, and has witnessed its growth and development. In 1894 he came to Cripple Creek, where he has since made his home. He is a member of the firm of Welty & Faulkner, who recently erected a large and substantial brick livery barn on the old Palace hotel, corner Bennett and Second streets.

The birth of Mr. Welty took place in Williams County, Ohio, December 15, 1849. When he was about five years of age he was taken by his parents to La Salle County, Ill., where his boyhood days were spent and his education obtained. In May, 1861, he arrived in Denver, then a small frontier town. After a short time he proceeded to Summit County, where he remained during the summer months, engaging in mining and also keeping a boarding house. The winter of 1862-63 was spent below Canon City, and in the spring he returned to Summit County. His next location was in Black Hawk, Gilpin County, from which point he returned to Denver for the winter. In the spring of 1865 he again returned to Summit County, where he mined and also conducted a grocery and boarding house at Buffalo Flats. The following winter he spent in Illinois, and in the spring of 1866 returned with his family to El Paso County, settling two miles south of Monument and being the fifth family to locate in that section. He engaged in ranching with his brothers, George and Alonzo. The latter's sketch, upon another page, gives the record of the family and also a history of their first settlement in El Paso County and their location in 1872 of the land where Cripple Creek now stands.

For many years Mr. Welty followed ranching, making a specialty of the cattle business. In 1894 he left the ranch and came to Cripple Creek.

He and his brother, George, purchased an interest in a livery business, of their sister, Mrs. Faulkner, and after the death of George he and his sister bought the latter's interest. Mr. Welty owns some mining property in this district. Fraternally he is connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and Independent Order of Odd Fellows. While he is fairly active in local affairs, he has never cared for official positions and has never identified himself with any political party, being independent in his views. He married Miss Marion Bennett, daughter of Joseph Bennett and a niece of Hon. H. P. Bennett, who settled near Denver in 1862. They are the parents of one son, Roy, who resides at home.

WILLIAM F. ANDERSON, president of the Bank Building Association of Colorado Springs and president of the Jack Pot Mining Company of Cripple Creek, also a director in the Anchoria-Leland Mining and Milling Company, was born in Frederick County, Va., a member of an old family of that state. His father, Mason Anderson, was born in Culpeper County and engaged in farming in Clarke County until his death, which occurred in 1878. He had married Jane Bayliss, a native of the Old Dominion, and daughter of Henry Bayliss, who was an ensign in the Revolutionary war and carried the flag at Bunker Hill, where he served with General Warren.

The eldest of five children, our subject was born September 13, 1826. He was educated in a primitive school building of logs, where the method of instruction was scarcely superior to the building itself; and after completing the district school studies he attended Wickliffe Academy in Clarke County. From the age of fourteen until twenty he clerked in a general store in Winchester, Va. In 1848, by stage and steamer, he came west, landing in St. Louis after a voyage of ten days from Pittsburg. He settled in the former city, which then had only about thirty-five thousand inhabitants. He at once embarked in business, becoming a member of the firm of Wiggins & Anderson, wholesale dry-goods and grocery merchants. In 1849, when fire swept away twelve business blocks, his house escaped by reason of having iron shutters, but some years later he was less fortunate and was burned out. At the close of the Civil war he sold out his interest in the business, and afterward sold goods along the Santa Fe trail and also in Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas and Iowa. For some years he was engaged in business as a wholesale commission man and financial broker in St. Louis. In 1883 he came to Colorado Springs, and two years later bought the site of the present Bank block. In the spring of 1888 he organized the Bank Building Association, of which he has since been president and manager. Under his supervision was erected the Bank block, of four stories and basement, which was the first large block of importance built in the city, and still ranks as one of the best-equipped office buildings here. He also erected the house where he now resides, at No. 1112 North Cascade avenue.

The marriage of Mr. Anderson took place in St. Louis and united him with Miss Fannie Stickney, who was born in that city. She was a daughter of Benjamin Stickney, a native of Massachusetts, but for years a resident of St. Louis and proprietor of the Planters' hotel from its inception until his retirement from business. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson are the parents of five children, viz.: Mrs. Josephine Pearson, of Colorado Springs; Fannie, wife of Dr. C. F. Gardiner, of Colorado Springs; Mrs. Jane Joy, of Cripple Creek; Marguerite, who is with her parents; and Amos, who is connected with the Anchoria-Leland Mining and Milling Company at Cripple Creek. Mrs. Anderson is a member of the Episcopal Church, to which, as to other worthy objects, Mr. Anderson is a liberal contributor. In his political views he is a pronounced Democrat, and always votes his party ticket. Fraternally he was connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

JOHN MAURER, a pioneer business man of Lake City, was born in Canton de Vand, Switzerland, February 27, 1851, a son of Jean and Marianne (Raymond) Maurer, the former a manufacturer of linen. At the age of sixteen he left home and fatherland and crossed the ocean to America, proceeding west as far as Atchison, Kan., where he served an apprenticeship of five years with the leading jeweler of that city, with whom he afterward formed a partnership. Believing, however, that he would meet with greater success in Colorado, in March, 1877, he came to Lake City and established his present business. He carries a complete and well-selected stock of jewelry, having in his store a much higher grade of goods than is usually found in a city of this size. His skill as a work-

man in his line is well known by his many customers. In the repairing of watches and the other delicate work in his line of business he has few equals.

Besides his jewelry business, Mr. Maurer has engaged in mining. At one time he was interested in the Compromise mine, which was sold to the Golden Fleece. At this writing he is interested in the Neoga, Manhattan, Red Cloud, Engineer, Placer and other prospects. He has also been connected with local politics, and during the early period of his residence in Lake City was a member of the town council. From 1883 to 1889 he served as county commissioner, and was chairman of the board. Since 1886 he has been treasurer of the school board, and since 1892 he has served as city treasurer. In religion a Presbyterian, he has been an elder of the church since 1883, also served as church treasurer and has taken an active part in Sunday-school work. The congregation elected him, in 1893, as their delegate to the general assembly at Washington, D. C.

All enterprises having for their object the promotion of local interests receive the unqualified endorsement of Mr. Maurer. He has been interested in real estate, and has erected a residence and the store building which he still owns. He is also the owner of other property here. During the existence of the board of trade, as a member of that body he aided materially in securing the right of way for the railroad when it was extended to this place. For a quarter of a century he has been a member of the Odd Fellows. He is now a past grand of silver Star Lodge No. 27, is a P. C. P. of Golden Rule Encampment No. 12, and member of Deborah Lodge of Rebekahs No. 18, and is grand guardian of the grand lodge for the present year. His interest in the order has continued during the long period of his connection with it.

December 30, 1876, Mr. Maurer married Flora E. Blood, by whom he has five children: Eva, Anna, John F., Myrtle and Frederick.

GEORGE L. WRIGHT, who is engaged in mining and the real-estate business at Ouray, was born in Canada July 24, 1847, the day that Salt Lake City was founded by the Mormons under the leadership of Brigham Young. His parents, George L. and Frances (Thorpe) Wright, were born and reared in Dublin, Ireland, and after their marriage emigrated to Canada in 1832, afterward continuing to reside in that country, where they died, the father when sixty-seven years of age. Of their large family two sons, C. W. and J. W., are engaged in the real-estate business in San Francisco, Cal.; Alfred is a business man of New York City; and Gabriel, of Chicago.

At eighteen years of age our subject came to the states, and for two years was employed in the coast survey of Lake Superior. After a short visit at his old home, in 1868, he went to Michigan, where he spent two years in the Lake Superior copper mines. From there he went to Council Bluffs, Iowa, where he carried on a general mercantile business for two years. Going thence to Cheyenne he took a government contract to supply hay to Fort Russell and Camp Carlin, at which work he was engaged for two years. In the spring of 1874 he accompanied his brother, H. E., to Silverton, Colo. From that time on his brother was active in mining operations and business pursuits, and was a prominent and highly esteemed citizen, beloved by a large circle of friends; he died July 7, 1895, leaving a wife and child, who now make their home in Pueblo.

On coming to Silverton our subject engaged in mining with his brother until 1877, when he came to Ouray, which camp had been located the previous year. Since then he has been interested in prospecting and mining. In August, 1875, he located the Wheel of Fortune, which gave this place its reputation as a valuable mining camp, and which was sold to the governor of Pennsylvania, Hon. Henry M. Hoyt, in 1879. He was also one of those who located the United States Depository, which he assisted in developing and placing upon a profitable basis, and sold to St. Louis parties in 1887. In 1894 he became interested in the development of the Grizzly Bear, which he brought to a paying basis and sold in 1896 to George R. Hulbert. After the death of his brother he pursued the same line of business alone, and is now the sole owner of the Chief Deposit, and also interested in the Little Nora. In 1888, with his brother, he erected the Wright opera house of Ouray, and also built a brick business house on Third street and Fifth avenue. He also owns a comfortable and attractive residence, which is hospitably presided over by his wife, whom he married March 25, 1879, at Leadville, and who, prior to that time, was Leonora Matthews, her father, Oscar Matthews, being a resident of Leadville.

At the time that Mr. Wright took up his per-

manent residence in Ouray, the town had only three hundred inhabitants, and no attempt had been made to introduce modern improvements. He has lived to see it grow to a population of three thousand people, whose energy and progressive spirit have resulted in the introduction of electric lights, a good water system, sewerage, and other developments of a material nature, while along the line of educational and religious growth a remarkable advance has also been made.

CHARLES H. BRICKENSTEIN, county treasurer and clerk of the district court of Conejos County, was born in Illinois in 1860, and spent his early years principally in Pennsylvania and New York City, receiving an academic education at Nazareth, Pa. In 1878 he came to Colorado, settling in San Luis, Costilla County, and being employed by the United States Freehold Land and Emigration Company. From there, in 1880, he came to Alamosa and opened a general store, which he conducted for nine years.

Upon his election as county treasurer, in 1889, Mr. Brickenstein removed to Conejos, the county seat. He was re-elected to the office in 1891, 1893, 1895 and 1897, and, under appointment from Judge Sumner, was made clerk of the district court. He is an active supporter of the Republican party and has been a local leader for some years. He gives his support to all measures having for their object the benefit of the people or the development of the county. His entire time is given to the discharge of his official duties, and his life is a busy, active existence. As a citizen he has proved himself to be liberal, progressive and energetic. In February, 1899, he was appointed surveyor of customs for the port of Denver.

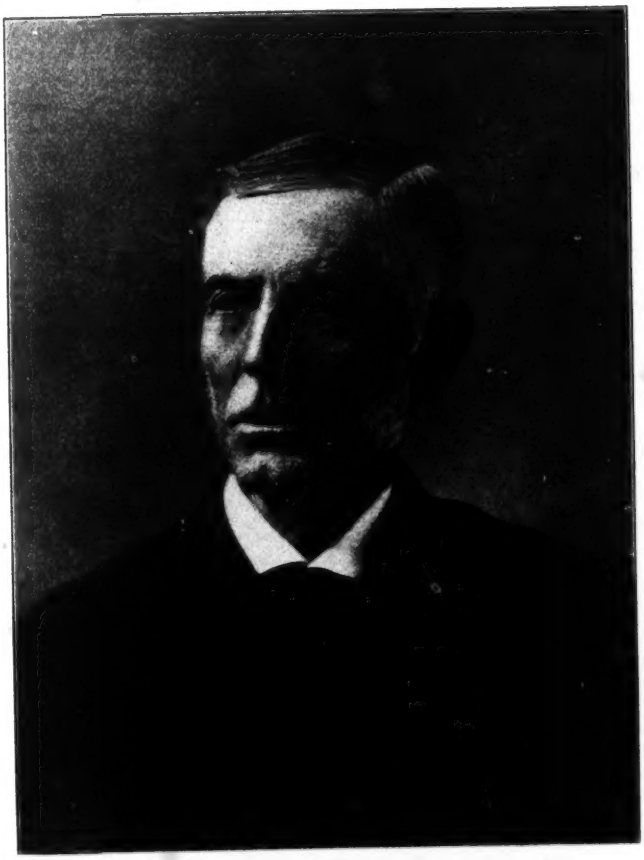
By his marriage to Miss Lucy McChesney, solemnized in 1881, Mr. Brickenstein has an only child, Albert. In his fraternal relations he is connected with Alamosa Lodge No. 44, A. F. & A. M. He and his family are esteemed by all who know them and are welcomed guests in the best circles of society in Conejos County.

ALBERT SCHNEIDER has made his home upon a ranch near Nepesta, Pueblo County, since 1867. He is of foreign birth, but his duties as a citizen of his adopted country have ever been performed with a loyalty unsurpassed by any native son of America, and when the nation was imperiled by the Civil war, he went to the defense of the Union and protected the Federal cause on more than one southern battle field.

Mr. Schneider was born in Elling, Germany, in 1833, and was educated in the common schools of his native land. At the age of twenty-one he crossed the broad Atlantic and settled in New York City, where he was living when the war with the south broke out. In the fall of 1861 he enlisted in the Eighty-first New York Infantry, and was sent to the front. He participated in the seven days' battle under General McClellan, was present in the engagement before Richmond, and took part in the battles of Cold Harbor and the Wilderness. He was with Grant's army at the time of Lee's surrender, and remained in the service until the close of the war.

In 1866 Mr. Schneider came west and settled in South Park, Colorado, where he engaged in mining for one summer. Since 1867 he has made his home upon his present ranch in Pueblo, where in that year he took up land from the government. His place comprises three hundred and twenty acres of fine land lying along the Arkansas River, on the line of the Santa Fe and the Missouri Pacific Railroads. Supplied with plenty of water and timber, and improved with substantial buildings, it is to-day one of the most valuable places in its locality. The improvements on the place stand as monuments to the owner's thrift and energy, as the land was raw and unimproved when he settled here. He is successfully engaged in farming and stock-raising. The prosperity that has crowned his efforts in the new world is certainly well deserved, for he landed in New York, unable to speak a word of English, and with only one dollar in his pocket. In politics he is a Republican.

FREDERICK C. MOYS, manager of the Moys wholesale and retail hardware establishment in Cripple Creek, and one of the prominent and energetic business men of this district, was born in Lawrence, Kan., November 6, 1867, and in that city spent the days of childhood and youth. His education was received in public schools and a commercial college, and was of a practical nature, fitting him for the responsibilities of business life. In his native city he learned the tinner's trade. When eighteen years of age he went to New Mexico and for one year worked at his trade in Socorro, and in 1887 went from there



SILAS A. JACKSON.

to Denver, Colo. For two years he was connected with the Tabor Grand opera house, after which he went to Pueblo and worked at his trade in that city.

During the early days of the Cripple Creek mining camp, in January, 1892, Mr. Moys came to this place and opened a tin shop in a tent. At first he carried on business upon a very small scale, and after a few months he sold out the business to H. P. Reiton, with whom he continued as manager of the shop until Mr. Reiton made an assignment in 1897. For a year Mr. Moys remained as assignee, at the expiration of which time he incorporated the Moys Hardware Company, of which he is president, treasurer and manager.

The attention of Mr. Moys has been so closely given to business matters, that he has little time for participation in public affairs, nor has he cared, as so many of the citizens of the place have done, to identify himself with any of the important mining interests here. He has not identified himself with politics or political parties, and is independent in his vote. He is looked upon as one of the pushing, energetic young business men of the district, in which his firm is the largest of its kind. In December, 1888, he married Miss Lena Post, of Belding, Mich., and they have one daughter, Adelaide.

SILAS A. JACKSON. Whoever labors for the development of his country, striving to develop its latent resources; who is devoted to the general welfare of the people; who seeks to promote the cause of justice and morality, and to advance educational, religious and agricultural interests, such a man is a public benefactor and is worthy of special mention on the pages of history. This, in brief, was the character and this the record of the late Silas A. Jackson, of El Paso County, who from the time of settling here in 1872 until his death, which occurred in Colorado Springs, September 26, 1891, was numbered among the most enterprising stockmen and farmers of the county. His original homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, on which the house stands, was improved under his energetic efforts, and from time to time he made additional purchases, thereby increasing the amount of his possessions.

Near Warren, Trumbull County, Ohio, Mr. Jackson was born March 12, 1819, a son of William and Maria (Humason) Jackson. He was reared on a farm and received a common-school education, his early schooling being received from a Presbyterian minister. His paternal ancestors were connected with Andrew Jackson, while his mother's people were from Connecticut. He grew to manhood in Trumbull County and there his first marriage took place, July 1, 1840, uniting him with Miss Jerusha Bartlett. The six children of that union were born in Ohio and are still living. Milton, who is a machinist in Clinton, Iowa, served in the Union army and was wounded at Vicksburg in the head, on account of which he was honorably discharged. Mason, who served for four years in the Civil war, is married and makes his home near Los Angeles, Cal., being interested in mines there. Julius, who is unmarried, was for some years engaged in the drug business in New York City, but is now a designer for wall-paper patterns. Leonard, who lives in Colorado Springs, has served as sheriff of El Paso County and is now interested in mining at Cripple Creek. Maranda, who married Edward B. Gaylord, lives in Shelby, Shelby County, Mich., where her husband is engaged in the hardware business. William, who is married and lives in New Orleans, is a conductor on a railroad. The youngest of the children by his first marriage was three years old when Mr. Jackson left Ohio in 1856 and moved to Clinton, Iowa. There he remained twenty years. Meantime his first wife died, and October 11, 1865, he was married a second time, his wife being Miss Anna Quinn, who was born in Kingston, Canada, a daughter of Henry and Jane (Barr) Quinn, natives of Canada, and of Scotch descent. She accompanied them to Iowa and was living in Clinton at the time of her marriage. There were three children born of this union. Jennie M., who was born in Clinton, received a good education and is a woman of exceptional business ability, having managed the estate since her father's death in a manner indicative of exceptional ability. The second daughter, Ida G., was also born in Clinton, Iowa, while the youngest child, Walter Silas, was born in Pueblo, Colo., April 27, 1886.

While engaged in the lumber business in Iowa Mr. Jackson was unfortunate and lost almost his entire property, so that he was a poor man when he came to Colorado and settled near Wigwam. However, by energy and perseverance he had accumulated a valuable property before his death. Until a few years before his death he always

voted the Republican ticket, but a study of the evils of the liquor traffic caused him to become a Prohibitionist. While in Clinton he served as justice of the peace for a number of years. He was identified with the Congregational Church and was a warm-hearted Christian gentleman, who did many a kind act during his long and busy life.

JUDGE HENRY DAIGRE, a well-known pioneer of southern Colorado, was born in Lower Canada in 1832, and spent the first fifteen years of his life in his native locality. Going from there to New York state he secured employment in a store. As he was of French lineage and the family at home had been accustomed to use only that language, he was unfamiliar with English, and was obliged to devote considerable time to its acquisition. In 1853 he went to Louisiana, where he was employed on railroad construction for a year. His next position was as brakeman on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, with headquarters in St. Louis, which position he retained for two years. Intending to locate in Nebraska, he went to that state, but was so little pleased with the prospects that he remained only one season. Afterward he was employed as a deck-hand on a boat running between St. Louis and New Orleans.

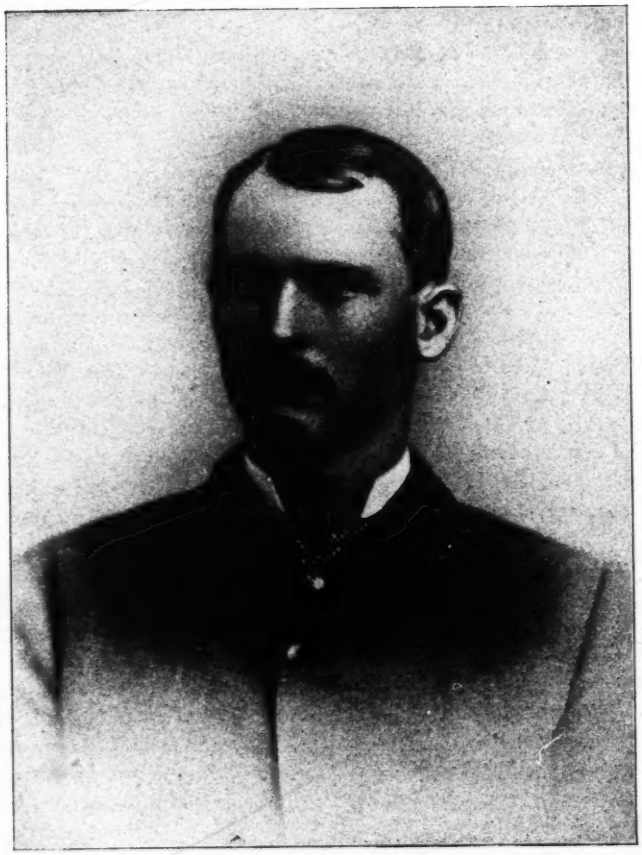
The first experience of Judge Daigre with the western frontier was in the summer of 1857, when he was employed by freighters to drive an ox-team from Leavenworth, Kan., to Fort Bridge, Utah, the headquarters of troops. The employes were given the option of remaining or returning, and some chose the former, and soon organized as a battalion of volunteers for fighting the Mormons. In this capacity he served the government for seven months. In June, 1858, the trouble having been settled, a considerable number of volunteers were mustered out of the service, and he was among those honorably discharged. Afterward he was employed by a sutler. In 1860, when the troops were ordered to New Mexico, he drove a team to Fort Garland, at that time a part of New Mexico, and there he remained, engaging with Colonel Francisco, until 1862. In 1863 he formed a partnership with the colonel in the stock business, and locating in the Cucharras Valley, raised a crop of wheat on the present site of La Veta. The partnership continued for ten years, when it was dissolved. Since then the judge has given his attention to the raising of sheep principally, although he also owns some cattle and has raised grain for feed. In 1896 he spent considerable time in Old Mexico in search of health, and from there proceeded to Florida, but the change of climate and travel failed of its desired purpose, and he has since been an invalid.

With the public life of his section Judge Daigre has been intimately identified. In 1873 he was elected county treasurer and served for one term. In 1877 he was chosen county judge of Huerfano County, to fill a vacancy in the office. He also acted as deputy sheriff and deputy assessor of his county. In 1886 he was elected county judge, and at the expiration of the term was re-elected to the office, which he filled for six years. Twice he has been elected mayor of La Veta, and in municipal affairs he has been quite active. Interested in educational matters he has rendered efficient service as member of the school board. He was one of the organizers of the La Veta Building and Loan Association. All enterprises for the benefit of his locality have received his endorsement. When the Rio Grande road was building he and Colonel Francisco had over seventeen hundred acres of land and donated the right of way, the site for depots, and two hundred acres for the site of the village of La Veta.

In 1875 Judge Daigre married Mrs. Martha Neal, widow of Dr. Neal. She died about two and one-half years after their marriage. June 2, 1886, he married Alice Collins, of Iowa, and they have a daughter, Eva Marie. The judge is connected with La Veta Lodge No. 59, A. F. & A. M., of which he is a charter member and was the first master; also Huerfano Chapter No. 27, R. A. M.

DALLAS C. WEYAND is one of the prominent members of the Democratic party at Cripple Creek and has been active in his support of the principles for which the party stands. In 1895 and 1896 he held the office of city treasurer, and in 1897 was elected city clerk, to which office he was re-elected in 1898 for a period of two years. In the last election he received twenty-five hundred out of the three thousand votes cast here, which fact proves his popularity as an official and as a man.

In Washington, Washington County, Iowa, Mr. Weyand was born January 20, 1870, and there the first nine years of his life were passed. In 1879 he accompanied his parents to Beloit, Kan., and attended the public school of that town. When fifteen years of age he became interested



WILLIAM H. LILLEY.

with his father in a hardware business at Burr Oak, Kan., and continued in that place for some years. He came to Colorado City, Colo., in 1890 and opened a clothing establishment, which he conducted until December, 1892. From that time he was engaged in the hardware business at Superior, Neb., until January, 1894, when he came to Cripple Creek. In this place he carried on a clothing business with his cousin, A. L. Funston, under the firm name of Weyand & Funston, the two continuing together until their store was burned down in the disastrous fire of 1896. Since that time Mr. Weyand has given his attention principally to his official duties, and as city treasurer and city clerk has proved himself to be a most trustworthy public official. Since coming to this city he has married, his wife being Miss Sadie Davis, of Cripple Creek. He is a member of the local lodge of Odd Fellows, which he represented in the grand lodge in 1898. He is also connected with the Woodmen of the World.

WILLIAM H. LILLEY, county commissioner of Park County and the owner of a ranch comprising about eight hundred acres near Jefferson, came to this county at twenty-one years of age and pre-empted a quarter-section of land one mile northeast of Jefferson. As he prospered, he added to his original preemption and has finally accumulated a large landed tract, to the management of which, and to his official duties as commissioner, his time is closely given. He has filled the position of commissioner since the fall of 1895 and is one of the most active members of the board. In politics he is a strong exponent of the single tax doctrine and a warm admirer of the late Henry George.

Mr. Lilley is of English descent. His grandparents, John and Ann (Buck) Lilley, were natives of North Gillsboro, England. About 1847 they moved from there to Burkinhead, Cheshire, where he engaged in the laundry business until his death in 1886. His wife had passed away in 1883. Both were members of the Church of England. Their son, John G., was born in Gillsboro June 12, 1833, and after the family removed to Cheshire he worked for six years in the Burkinhead market. At the age of twenty he came to America and stopped for a few days in Portland, Me., then shipped for Ireland as steward on a vessel. The vessel was anchored at Cork for six weeks, from which place he returned home and resumed work at the butcher's trade. Again crossing the ocean at the expiration of a year, he went from Boston to LaCrosse, Wis., where he remained from 1854 to 1860, and then came to Colorado, where for two years he prospected in the mountains. In February, 1862, he purchased the farm where he now resides. This place is situated near Littleton and comprises one hundred and fifty acres. In 1868 he was one of the builders of the Rough and Ready grist mill, which for years shipped its products as far east as Boston and commanded a higher price on 'change than almost any other flour in the country.

While living in LaCrosse, in 1856, John G. Lilley returned to England and on Christmas day of that year was there united in marriage with Miss Louise Ann Hiller, whose father was a civil engineer. Ten children were born of their union, namely: William H., of this sketch, who was born in LaCrosse December 12, 1857; Anna, deceased; Maggie, Mrs. Frank Soper, of Littleton; Fred; Lucy, deceased; Harry, who is engaged in the livery business in Littleton; Marcia L., wife of Charles Watlington, of Madison, Ind.; Josephine, a graduate of the University of Colorado and now teaching at Littleton; Benjamin E., who married Maggie Monahan and assisted his father in the management of the home farm; and John G., Jr., who is engaged in the dairy business at Cripple Creek. The wife and mother died May 7, 1895.

In politics John G. Lilley is a Republican. For nearly thirty years he has been president of the school board of Littleton. In 1872 he was elected to the legislature, in which he served one term. From 1879 to 1882 he served as county commissioner. He was captain of a company organized in 1864 for protection of life and property from Indians, and in 1868 the company was called out to suppress the Utes and Cheyennes. He was connected with the building of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, having a contract to deliver ties from the divide to the territory between Littleton and Sheridan.

The marriage of our subject, March 4, 1885, united him with Mrs. Flora (Case) Strickler, a native of Illinois and the daughter of a prominent ranchman of Park County. By her first husband, Charles Strickler, she had two children, Nora and Harry, both of whom have been adopted by Mr. Lilley and bear his name. By her marriage to Mr. Lilley two children have been born, Margaret I. and Frank.

WASHINGTON IRVING EVARTS, a well-known farmer and stock-raiser residing near Beulah, Pueblo County, is a man whose successful struggle with adverse circumstances shows what can be done by industry and economy, especially if a sensible wife seconds his efforts to secure a home and competence. Born of poor parents, he was obliged to make his way in life without any of the aids which are usually considered essential to success, and on leaving his native state did not even have a coat to wear.

Mr. Evarts was born in Killingworth, Middlesex County, Conn., May 7, 1827, was educated in the common schools of that state, and there learned the blacksmith's trade at the age of sixteen years. At the age of twenty-two he went to Ohio, where he worked in his uncle's blacksmith shop for one year, and then proceeded to Wisconsin, where he assisted in putting together the iron work on the first bridge across the Wisconsin River. For twelve years he resided in that state, spending several of the winters in the pine woods, where the people would come for hundreds of miles for lumber, and he often had as high as one hundred ox-teams to shoe in one season. His next home was in Fillmore County, Minn., where he conducted a shop for three years, and then removed to Junction City, Kan., and stayed in Kansas about one and a-half years. From there he went to Missouri. For eleven years he was engaged in business in Missouri, and about twenty-three years ago came to Colorado, locating in Beulah, where he engaged in blacksmithing for eight years. At the end of that time he settled upon his present ranch, which at that time was all wild land, and he has made all of the substantial improvements now found thereon. He keeps upon his place a fine grade of stock, and in his farming operations has met with a well-deserved success. He experienced all the hardships and trials incident to pioneer life, and has had some adventures with the Indians. In early days he took one trip of several hundred miles with an ox-team, and has also visited California.

Mr. Evarts was married in 1861 to Miss Hannah Kidder, who was born in Maine, her parents having gone to Maine from Vermont, but she was reared in New York state. Her father was a farmer of the Green Mountain state, where in early days his mother had to fight the Indians while her husband was fighting for the freedom of the colonies in the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Evarts deserves great credit for the part she has taken in improving the farm. With the money she earned as nurse in Pueblo she bought stock for the place, and paid for many improvements upon the same. She has ever been a great worker, and is a most excellent woman, highly esteemed by all who know her. Mr. and Mrs. Evarts have a family of five children, as follows: W. I., who is married and lives in Silverton, Colo.; Oliver Leonard, at home; Mary, wife of Albert Wilford, who lives near our subject; Capitola, wife of James Berg, a farmer, stock-raiser and owner of a sawmill; and Jennette, wife of Calvin Hercules. They have lost one son, Bert, who died at the age of fourteen years. They also have fourteen grandchildren, who delight to visit at the home of their grandparents.

Politically Mr. Evarts is an ardent supporter of the Republican party, and has ever taken quite an active and prominent part in local politics. He has served as constable and justice of the peace for some time, and has ever been found true to every trust reposed in him. He is a great temperance worker, and has been a member of the Sons of Temperance, the Good Templars and the Recobite Society.

SAMUEL J. HIGBEE. Born in McDonough County, Ill., February 25, 1861, the subject of this sketch is the son of John and Catherine (Ainstine) Higbee. When he was about four years of age he was taken by his parents to Wayne County, Iowa, and there his boyhood days were passed upon a farm. He received such educational advantages as the local schools afforded. At the age of twenty-one he went to Kansas, and in 1884 settled near Dodge City, remaining there about three years; next going to what is now Kearney County he took up a homestead and improved a farm. After five years he sold the property and removed to Colorado, where he engaged in contracting in conjunction with farming, which occupation he has followed up to the present time. Of recent years he has devoted himself more closely to agriculture and stock-raising, having purchased in 1894 one hundred and sixty acres of land near Carlton, Colo., irrigated by the Bent ditch. To the improvement of this place he has since given close attention.

He is one of the well-known Democrats of his county, and upon his party ticket was elected in the fall of 1893 to the office of county commissioner, and was re-elected three years later, his

MATHIAS LOCK.

home precinct giving him sixty-seven votes out of the seventy-nine votes polled. During his incumbency of the position the Carlton bridge was built, also the large iron bridge that spans the Arkansas River at Lamar. He is a man of enterprise and progressive spirit and is assisting in the work of developing the resources of Prowers County. Fraternally he is a member of the Woodmen of the World.

In Hamilton County, Kan., July 5, 1891, Mr. Higbee married Miss Emily Swords, who was born in Warren County, Ind., and accompanied her parents to Kansas in girlhood. They are the parents of two children, Harry and Clara, both of whom were born in Colorado.

MATHIAS LOCK. In presenting to the readers of this volume the biography of the late Mr. Lock, we are perpetuating the life work of an industrious, persevering and successful farmer of El Paso County. Coming to Colorado at the time of the gold excitement, he and his wife made their way across the plains in 1860, with an ox-team, the monotonous journey consuming several months. June 2, of that year, he arrived in Boulder. Naturally his first attempts were at mining. However, as he did not pay expenses, he concluded the best thing to do would be to seek another occupation. He and his wife went to Denver, where both worked as they found opportunity. In 1862 they came to the valley of Fountain, where he was so successful that at the time of his death, March 6, 1888, he owned a section and a-quarter of land. Since then Mrs. Lock has added one hundred and sixty acres by purchase, and is now the owner of ten hundred and twenty acres, besides a store building in Fountain.

Mr. Lock was born near the River Rhine in Germany, October 23, 1829, a son of Anton and Anna Lock. He was reared in a small village and received a common-school education. Being one of thirteen children whose parents were poor, the necessity of earning his own livelihood was forced upon him at an early age. He learned the baker's trade and also learned to grind grain. At the age of twenty-three years he came to America, and settled at Ripley, Ill., where he learned the potter's trade. While there he became acquainted with Miss Barbara Gruber, of Mount Sterling, Ill. She was born in Germany and at eleven years of age accompanied her parents to America, spending a few years in Pittsburg, Pa., and thence removing to Illinois. They were united in marriage March 1, 1859, and the following year came to Colorado. In religion they were reared in the Catholic faith, to which they afterward adhered. In politics he was a Democrat, but not active in public affairs.

In 1863 Mrs. Lock was alone at the house on the ranch with her first-born, a boy baby less than two years old, when five or six Indians came riding toward the house. Her husband was out on the ranch at work. She became frightened and with her baby began to run, screaming at the top of her voice, while the Indians followed her. Her husband hearing her screams came running to her rescue, and reached her before the Indians. When they came up, they laughed and said they meant no harm to her.

Nine children were born to the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Lock. Of these, four died in infancy and five are still living. U. K., who lives in Fountain, is married and has one child. Howena is the wife of John Spicer and the mother of four children; they make their home in Fountain. Tena is the wife of Henry T. Williams and has two children. William Bismarck, who is a lawyer, resides with his mother. Irwin is also at home. For eight years Mrs. Lock assisted her sons in the management of a store at Fountain. Now, however, she devotes her attention entirely to the oversight of her large landed interests. She is a woman of marked capability and has superintended her estate in such a manner as to increase its value.

BARNEY EVANS, a highly respected citizen of Pueblo, now serving as county commissioner of Pueblo County, is the possessor of a handsome property which enables him to spend his declining years in the pleasurable enjoyment of his accumulations. The record of his life, previous to 1896, when he retired, is that of an active, enterprising, methodical and sagacious business man, who bent his energies to the honorable acquirement of a comfortable competence for himself and family.

Mr. Evans was born in Andrew County, Mo., March 2, 1840, and is a son of John and Frances (Todd) Evans. The father was a blacksmith by trade, but most of his life was devoted to the work of the ministry in the Baptist Church. During his last years, however, he was engaged in the stock business in Pueblo County. He was a very prominent and influential citizen of

the communities where he lived; was at one time an honored member of the Missouri legislature; and when Fort Sumter was fired upon in 1861, was serving as a member of the Kansas legislature. He was a strong Union man and a true Christian. He died in Pueblo County in 1896, at the ripe old age of seventy-nine years. His wife was a native of Kentucky and a blood relative of the wife of Abraham Lincoln

In his native county Barney Evans was reared, his education being obtained in its common schools. In 1855 he moved with his parents to Johnson County, Kan., where he made his home until 1881, and during the Civil war was a member of the Kansas State Militia, which most of the time was on guard duty along the border. When Price made his famous raid through Kansas, he was near enough to the scene of action to hear the cannons of that general's army at Lawrence, and two days after the engagement he visited the battle ground. After the close of the war he engaged in farming and stock-raising in that state until coming to Pueblo County, Colo., in 1881. He first located about twenty miles east of the city of Pueblo, on the Fort Reynolds reservation, and during his entire residence there was extensively interested in stock raising until he retired from active business life a few years ago. He subsequently sold his ranches. One of the ranches on which he spent three years, is located near Vineland, and he also lived for a few years in Vineland and on the St. Charles River, but now makes his home in East Pueblo, where he has a very pleasant two-story brick residence at No. 1004 East Tenth street.

In 1861 Mr. Evans married Miss Minerva J. Kenton, a native of Indiana, and a descendant of Simon Kenton, the noted Indian fighter. To them were born seven sons and four daughters, all living with the exception of Hattie, who was married and left two small children who now make their home with our subject. The others are: John F., Charles and Harvey, who are engaged in ranching and the stock business in Pueblo County; and Taylor, Arthur, George, Floyd, Etta, Lucy and Stella May, all at home.

Mr. Evans is a Master Mason, and a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks; while politically he has been a life-long Democrat. In 1896 he was elected county commissioner of Pueblo County, and so acceptably did he fill the office that he was re-elected in the fall of 1898, being the present incumbent. A man of keen perception, of unbounded enterprise, his success in life is due entirely to his own efforts, and he deserves prominent mention among the leading and representative men of the county. His genial, pleasant manner has made him quite popular in both business and social circles, and as a public-spirited, enterprising man, he is recognized as a valued citizen of the community.

JACOB BEARD, a pioneer of '62 in Colorado, operated a flour mill for J. B. Doyle during the first year of his residence in this state. In 1863 he settled in Trinidad, which was then a small town. Here he built a French bur-mill, which was the first flour mill in the town and is still standing. After having operated the mill until 1868, he sold it, and with his family returned to visit friends in his former home city, St. Louis. One year later he came back to Trinidad, and bought a sawmill six miles above the town, but, after having operated it for a short time, the mill was destroyed by fire. He rebuilt and operated the new mill for a year. Afterward, for three years, he freighted with an ox-team between Trinidad and points in New Mexico. Since stopping that work in 1882 he has made his home in Trinidad, where he dealt in real estate and merchandise, meeting with fair success as a business man.

The first ten years of our subject's life were passed in Rockingham County, Va., where he was born January 18, 1828. He accompanied his parents in 1838 to St. Louis, where he received a common-school education. At sixteen years of age he commenced to learn the miller's trade, at which he worked in St. Louis until the spring of 1850. He then went to Mora, N. M., and was employed to take charge of the Mora mill built by Colonel St. Vrain. There he manufactured flour for the government troops, it being the first flour made in New Mexico. After three years he accompanied Kit Carson and other scouts to California, and arrived in Sacramento on the 4th of July, 1853. He engaged in freighting with mule-teams from that city to the mining districts. On the 10th of October of the same year he joined a party bound for Sante Fe, N. M., and after reaching that city he began to freight with oxen and mule teams. Selling out in 1857 he built a saw and flour mill eighteen miles from Mora, N. M., and this he operated until 1862. On his arrival in Colorado he continued working in

mills. During his long life on the frontier he has become familiar with Spanish and speaks the language fluently.

Politically Mr. Beard is a Democrat. In 1867 he was elected a member of the legislature and before Las Animas County was cut off, he served as sheriff of Huerfano County. He has been commissioner of Las Animas County and superintendent of public instruction, and in these as in other positions of trust, he has served intelligently and with fidelity. His wife, who shared with him many of the hardships of frontier existence, was Isabel, daughter of George S. Simpson. They had one son, Ernest C., who died July 18, 1898, at eighteen years of age.

EDWARD B. EVERETT. From the early days of the history of Glenwood Springs Mr. Everett has been connected with its business interests. He came here in 1884, when it was a town of tents, with the Ute Indians near by. Opening a grocery in a tent, he began in business under many disadvantages, but with a determination to succeed. In 1886 he built, on Cooper avenue and Eighth street, the store building in which he has since carried on business, the entire building being occupied by his stock of staple and fancy groceries. On Cooper avenue, in 1892, he built the Everett block, which he still owns; this is a two-story brick structure, and is rented out for offices and apartments and also has a store on the first floor. Besides this place, he owns other buildings in the town.

The father of our subject, Tillman Everett, was born in Kentucky, and was taken from there to Missouri at two years of age. Through his active years school teaching and farming occupied his attention. For twenty years he resided in Kansas, after which he came to Glenwood Springs and resided here until his death. He was a son of Howard Everett, a native of Virginia, and for years a farmer of Kentucky. The family was prominent in the early days of the Old Dominion. Our subject's mother bore the maiden name of Mary Spencer and was born in Ohio, where her father was a farmer. Her children were as follows: Osborne and Laura, both deceased; Reverdy, a namesake of Reverdy Johnson, and a teacher in Missouri; Nathan, deceased; Edward B., our subject, who was born in Clay County, Mo., September 21, 1851; Mina, who was a teacher and missionary of the Baptist Church in South America, and is now in New Mexico; Millard, who is with our subject; Kate, wife of Dr. Thomas Grantham, of Walsenburg, Colo.; Will, a traveling salesman, with headquarters in Denver; Lee, deceased; Hattie, wife of Frederick Walther, of Denver; and Mollie, wife of B. V. Barlow.

From 1869 to 1879 our subject resided in Kansas. For a time he was a student in the Commercial College at Olathe, that state. At the age of twenty-five he began to teach school, which occupation he followed in Kansas for six years. Coming to Colorado in 1879, he taught for a short time near Pueblo. In 1880 he engaged in mining and teaming at Leadville. From there, in 1884, he came to Glenwood Springs, of which city he is now one of the prosperous business men. In 1893 he was elected county commissioner of Garfield County, on the Democratic ticket, and served in that position for three years. He was also a member of the school board for six years.

The marriage of Mr. Everett, in 1887, united him with Clara, daughter of Hon. F. A. Barlow, who has been a prominent citizen of Glenwood Springs, and built, among other structures, what is now known as St. Joseph sanitarium and hotel. Mrs. Everett died in 1897, leaving one son, Edward; her other son, Harold, died when fifteen months old. As a citizen, Mr. Everett has displayed an interest in measures for the benefit of his home town and has encouraged beneficial projects by his helpful assistance and sympathy.

WARD E. FENTON, M. D., mayor of Rocky Ford, is engaged in the practice of his profession at this place and is also the proprietor of a drug store here. As the chief executive of the town he is deeply interested in local enterprises, and every movement tending to the advancement of the business welfare or the promotion of the common prosperity meets with his encouragement and active support. In politics a Republican, he advocates with enthusiasm and fidelity the platform of his chosen party and supports its candidates with his ballot.

Born in Bloomfield, Iowa, July 23, 1861, Dr. Fenton has been from early childhood familiar with the medical profession. His father, F. M. Fenton, M. D., was engaged in the practice of medicine in Bloomfield for thirty years, and under the wise instruction of that parent he began to be familiar with the medical science when a mere child. From that time on he was permitted to study, under the supervision of his

father, and thus he was fitted to practice some years before he received a certificate entitling him to do so. After some time he entered the Cincinnati College for Physicians and Surgeons, from which he graduated in 1888.

Returning to Bloomfield, the young doctor assisted his father in practice, but after three years he came to Rocky Ford, Otero County, Colo., where he has since carried on a general practice. In connection with his practice he has a drug business. Fraternally he is connected with the Odd Fellows and its auxiliary, the Rebekas; the Knights of Pythias of Rocky Ford, and St. John's Lodge No. 75, A. F. & A. M. Active in politics, he served as a member of the city council and in 1898 was elected mayor by acclamation, without opposition. By his marriage to Miss Gussie Caldwell, of Shelby County, Mo., he has four children, Eva, May, Blanche and Ward C.

FOREST E. DUNLAVY is the senior member of the firm of Dunlavy Brothers, of Trinidad, dealers in groceries, queensware, pianos and organs, grain, hay and feed. The two-story and basement building now occupied by the firm was erected by them in 1896 and is especially adapted for the storage and display of the large stock carried. While the present copartnership is of comparatively recent date, the business itself is an old and established one, and a large trade has been built up in the various lines represented.

Mr. Dunlavy was born in Harrison County, Ohio, October 7, 1863. His father, A. P. Dunlavy, also a native of Ohio, engaged in the mercantile business for years at Bowerston, Harrison County, but in 1885 came to Colorado and is now living retired in Trinidad. In politics he is a Democrat. While in Bowerston he was active in local affairs and was twice elected mayor of the city. By his marriage to Jennie A. Snodgrass, of Pennsylvania, eleven children were born, all now living and all residents of Trinidad except Berdella, who is now Mrs. E. W. Foster, of Buena Vista, Colo. They are named as follows: F. E., J. P., William P., who comprise the firm of Dunlavy Brothers; Frank and Wilbur, who are employed in the store; Melvin, in school; Eva, wife of Frank Lackey; Belle J., wife of Charles Hudson; Sarah, Mrs. John Marty; and Sylvia.

Our subject was educated in the public schools and Hagerstown Academy, where he was a student for two years. After a short time in the railroad business, in 1881 he accompanied his sister, Eva, to Colorado. Securing employment with Cook & Davis, grocers of Trinidad, he remained with them for six years. In 1887 he formed a partnership with James Andress and opened a grocery on North Commercial street, but after two years bought his partner's interest. In 1895 F. Wardenburg bought a half-interest in the business, but retired the following year. Since then the business has been conducted by Dunlavy Brothers. The firm also own a general store at Labelle, Taos County, N. M., where they have established a trade among the miners of the district.

In 1892 Mr. Dunlavy married Miss Lillian E. James, daughter of Morris James, an old settler of Trinidad. They have three children, Eva I., Louis A. and Norman E. For a number of years Mr. Dunlavy has been a steward and trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has also acted as superintendent of the Sunday-school for some time, while his wife is one of the teachers in the school. Fraternally he is past chancellor of Rocky Mountain Lodge No. 3, K. P. In addition to his business property he is the owner of a fine residence and some building lots in Trinidad, and is very prosperous in business. He was reared in the Democratic faith and is a friend of free trade and free silver. He is deeply interested in temperance work and has taken a strong stand against the licensing of saloons, being, in 1896, the Prohibition candidate for mayor of the city, and in every way possible extending his help to temperance work.

NELSON A. BALLOU, a partner in the firm of O. Ballou & Son, whose business is one of the largest in Silverton, is numbered among the reliable young business men of his town. Having been a resident of the place since a lad of nine years, he has been identified with its growth and formed a large acquaintance among its people. As might be expected of one who has spent so much of his life in Silverton, he is deeply interested in all movements relating to its progress and the development of its resources. In all of his work it has been his aim to advance the interests of the town, especially along commercial lines.

A son of Otis and Ellen (Wickham) Ballou, the subject of this article was born in Havana,

COL. F. R. FORD.

N. Y., November 20, 1868. He spent his boyhood days in Havana and the neighboring town of Watkins until nine years of age, when he accompanied his parents to Colorado and settled with them at Silverton. Here he grew to manhood, receiving his education in the local schools and at Durango. At a very early age he began to show a decided talent for business, and from the age of fifteen has been engaged in merchandising. In 1896 he and his mother bought a wholesale and retail grocery business, and in their store, which is one of the best business rooms in the town, they carry on a large and encouraging trade, which extends into the neighboring mining camps. The assortment of goods is large and complete, while the proprietor, by his courteous manners and gentlemanly treatment of all customers, has gained the esteem of those with whom he has business transactions. While necessarily much of his time is given to the management of his business, he has not neglected his duty as a citizen, but takes an interest in local affairs as well as national issues. In 1897 he was elected to the office of county commissioner, which he has filled with fidelity.

COL. F. R. FORD, deceased, formerly one of the most prominent citizens of Monument, El Paso County, was born in Sumner, Me., May 6, 1819. He was a son of Joshua Ford, a Revolutionary soldier under General Washington, and descended, through his mother, a Miss Cushman, from the famous Puritan warrior, Miles Standish. When a boy he was so diligent in his studies that he became a teacher in youth, but after a short time devoted to that occupation he went to Abington, Mass., where he was engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes. There he became acquainted with Miss Henrietta E. Bearce, whom he married May 11, 1844.

Mrs. Ford was born in Yarmouth, Me., and was a daughter of Enoch and Sarah (Jones) Bearce, natives respectively of Hebron and Falmouth, Me. She received an excellent education in the seminary at Yarmouth.

After his marriage Mr. Ford continued for some years to reside in Abington, Mass. In 1850 he went to California, via the isthmus, and was detained at Panama for many weeks, owing to lack of facilities for transportation. Sickness broke out among the men, both small pox and cholera taking off many of them. He assisted in nursing the sick, and, in spite of constant exposure to both diseases, did not fall a victim to either. On reaching California he went to the American River, and there took a great deal of gold from the bed of the river. Finding that he was so successful he sent for his wife, and she left her three children in the east and set sail via Cape Horn for California, accompanied by her brother, Gen. Horatio B. Bearce, later a pioneer of Colorado, and well known throughout the state. After being out eleven days the vessel was struck by lightning and burned; the passengers and crew—there were but three ladies on the ship—escaped in open boats, and after being tossed about by a gale of wind for six days were picked up by an English ship and landed at Boston.

This happened in 1855, and the unfortunate experience deterred Mrs. Ford from again attempting to reach California. During the same year Mr. Ford left California and went to Kansas, where he had directed Mrs. Ford to meet him. While in Kansas he was engaged in the hotel business, but in 1859 he turned his face toward the Rocky Mountains, lured by the bright reports of gold at Pike's Peak. His field of operations was in Gilpin County, in and about Nevada Gulch, now Nevadaville. During the '60s he organized several heavy mining companies in New York and Boston, and was among the first to bring mining machinery into that now prosperous and productive section.

Colonel Ford died in Denver December 26, 1883, and is interred at Riverside Cemetery. He was a fine type of that hardy class of pioneers who led the way and blazed the trail for others. At the time of his death he had been mining for nearly thirty years, and had passed through all the rapid changes of a miner's life. The possessor of an ample fortune several times during his life, the fascinations of the work seemed to impel him on, and he repeatedly staked his fortune on new ventures and eventually lost. His widow and one son survive him. The former is comfortably fixed at Monument, and the latter is register of the United States land office at Denver.

JOHN W. DRAKE, whose valuable ranch is situated on the south fork of the South Platte, eleven and one-half miles south of Fairplay, was born in Jackson County, Mo., November 11, 1856, a son of Andrew J. and Elizabeth (Mitchell) Drake. He was one of eight children, six of whom are living, viz.: Missouri A.,

Mary F., Virginia W., Susan A., Isaac M. and John W. His father, a native of Howard County, Mo., born October 15, 1812, removed to Jackson County in early manhood and there spent the remainder of his life. About 1842 he bought the first carding machine ever owned and operated west of St. Louis, and, in connection with farming, continued to operate his wool carding machine until 1868. He was a man of considerable force of character and was one of the substantial men of his community. He died while on a visit to Topeka, Kan., November 5, 1888.

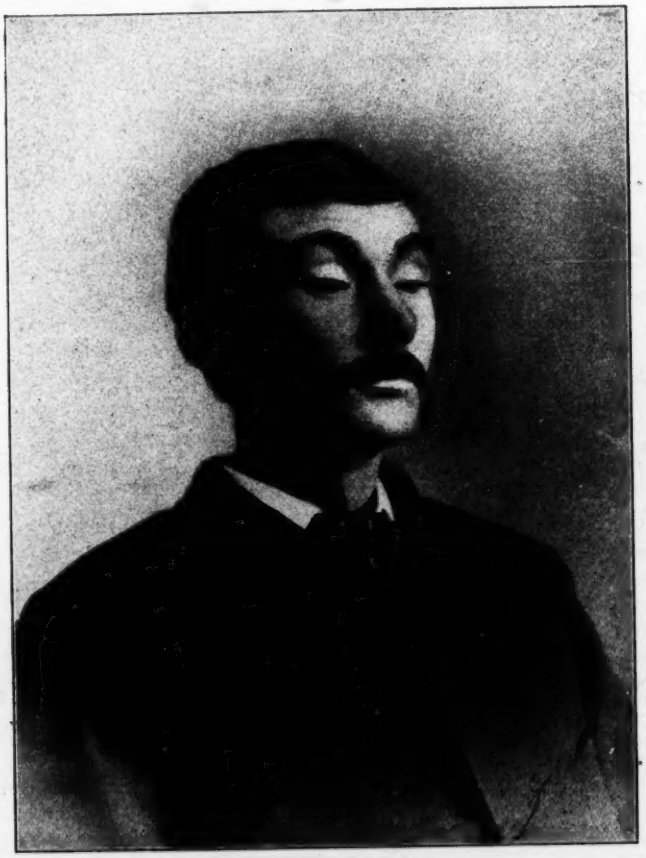
The education of our subject was limited to a brief attendance at common schools. At eighteen years of age he began life for himself. After working for one season on a farm in his native county he went to Illinois, and for one year worked as a farm hand, after which for two years he farmed on shares. He owned nothing but a horse, and was furnished the needed implements by the landlord, also another horse, and when crops were harvested, he was given one-half of the products. Returning to Missouri, he purchased agricultural implements and began to farm rented land. In 1881 he sold his personal property and came to Colorado, settling in South Park and securing employment as a ranch hand on the place he now owns. During the winter he spent two months in Leadville, returning to South Park in the spring. In connection with Solomon Michaels, he leased one hundred and sixty acres of state land near the Platte River. One year later he bought his partner's interest, and for eight years attended to his crops during the irrigation season. After the crops were harvested in the fall, he worked during the winter months for neighboring ranchmen. In 1891 he sold the improvements on the ranch to the High Line Reservoir Company. March 28, 1892, he purchased his present property of six hundred and thirty acres. For three years following he was superintendent of the Sixty-three ranch, where he and his family resided, but at the same time he also conducted his own ranch. Finally, although the owners of the Sixty-three ranch wished to retain his services, he felt that his own interests claimed his entire time, and in 1895 he settled upon the ranch where he now resides. He has been a successful ranchman, and his prosperity is especially creditable when the fact is considered that he began without capital, coming to Colorado entirely without means. By means of industry and perseverance he has attained a position of prominence in Park County. While he gives his attention closely to ranching pursuits, he also takes an interest in public, and especially in educational, affairs, and for several years served as a member of the school board of his district.

February 7, 1889, Mr. Drake married Elizabeth L., daughter of John Thompson, a prominent farmer of Jackson County, Mo. Of this marriage two children were born, one of whom is living, Hattie Belle, whose birth occurred December 11, 1889.

WYATT F. FARRAR, M. D. While the residence of Dr. Farrar in Garfield County covers a comparatively brief period only, yet through previous residence in other parts of Colorado and by practical experience in the varied departments of therapeutics, he has become a well-known and successful physician; and the reputation he held at the time of settling in Carbondale has been increased by his success as a practitioner here. He has a growing and valuable practice, and is known for his skill in the profession he has adopted.

Dr. Farrar was born in Hillsboro, Highland County, Ohio, August 29, 1853. His father, William Farrar, a native of Virginia, removed in early life to Ohio and there continued to reside until his death, which occurred at eighty years. During the Civil war he enlisted in the Union service as a member of an Ohio regiment, in which he remained until the close of the war. His political views were in harmony with Republican principles. Fraternally he was an Odd Fellow. He was a son of Benjamin Farrar, whose ancestors settled in Virginia in an early day. The mother of our subject was Sarah A. Fenner, daughter of Dorsey Fenner, of Hillsboro, Ohio. During the war she had three brothers in a Union regiment. All of her six children are still living, viz.: our subject, the eldest; William H., who is engaged in railroading, with headquarters in St. Joseph, Mo.; Arthur L., a railroad man in New Mexico; Emma, the wife of Allen Shook, of Hillsboro, Ohio; and Hattie D. and Jennie M., who live with their mother at the old homestead in Ohio.

From the high school of Hillsboro the subject of this article graduated in 1873. Later he took a course of two years in the Ohio University, after which he matriculated in Starling Medical College, of Columbus, Ohio, where he carried on



J. H. Hallett

the regular studies, graduating in 1882. He also took a course in St. Joseph Hospital Medical College at St. Joseph, Mo. He began to practice at Burlington Junction, Mo., but soon removed to Maryville, the same state, where he remained for several years. In 1888 he settled in Wray, Yuma County, Colo., but after eighteen months removed to Glenrock, Wyo., and from there in 1892 went to Denver, Colo., where he engaged in active practice until his removal to Carbondale in 1897. He gives his attention closely to professional work, and has not identified himself with politics in any way. The fraternal organizations, Woodmen of the World and Knights of Pythias, number him among their members. His marriage, October 6, 1891, united him with Miss Mary L. Hendrie, daughter of Isaac F. and Anna E. (Barber) Hendrie, and a sister of Mrs. W. Lloyd Grubb, of Carbondale. They have one child, Helen Kathleen.

JAMES H. HALLETT, assessor of Archuleta County, and a well-known ranchman and stock-raiser, came to this county in 1884 and homesteaded a tract of land two and one-half miles east of Pagosa Springs. Here he owns a quarter-section of land, and is engaged in raising beef cattle and dairy cows. He is also interested in gold and silver mines at Elwood, where he owns some good prospects. For three years he carried on a mercantile business in Pagosa Springs, but his entire stock of goods and fixtures were destroyed by fire in 1895, entailing a heavy loss upon him. Notwithstanding this and other catastrophes that have befallen him, he has persevered with earnestness, and is counted among the substantial men of his county.

Born in Sylvania, Lucas County, Ohio, in 1855, Mr. Hallett received his education in the grammar and high schools of his native town, and near that place engaged in farming until 1880. He then came to Colorado, and spent some time at Del Norte and Summitville, but in 1884 removed to Archuleta County, where he has since made his home. He is frequently referred to as the "father" of Pagosa, for it was through his instrumentality that the town was incorporated and he served as its mayor and a trustee for several terms. Politically he is a Republican and an enthusiastic supporter of McKinley's war policy and administration. In 1890 he was elected sheriff, which position he filled for two years. He was a member of the first board of county commissioners, and also served as deputy treasurer. In 1897 he was elected to his present office of county assessor.

As consul commander, Mr. Hallett stands at the head of Pagosa Camp No. 412, Woodmen of the World, in which he is actively interested. In 1884 he married Theresa Philips, daughter of James Philips, the founder of Del Norte. They have three children, Pearl, Gale H. and William H.

DAVID DEGRAFF settled in El Paso County in the fall of 1871 and the next year embarked in the stock business, which he conducted upon a large scale for fifteen years. Since 1887 he has made Colorado Springs his home, and owns considerable real estate in this city. On two lots that he purchased on Tejon street he built the Degraff building, a four-story structure, 55x140 feet, with stone and brick front, elevator and every modern convenience, being one of the largest and best equipped business blocks in the city.

At Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y., four miles from Kingston, the subject of this sketch was born February 28, 1825. He is a descendant of French-Huguenots, who fled to Holland at the time of the persecution in France and from Holland came to America, settling on the Hudson. Some of the family took part in the Revolutionary war. James, our subject's father, was a son of Solomon Degraff, a farmer and lifelong resident of Ulster County. He was born in that county and followed farming and the stone mason's trade until his death, at sixty-five years. He married Margaret Van Wagnen, daughter of David Van Wagnen, a large farmer near the Hudson and a descendant of a Holland family. She was born in New York and died at the old homestead in 1868. Of her five children, Solomon died on a voyage to California. The others are living, viz.: David; James, who resides in Highland, Ulster County; Joseph, formerly in California, but now in Kingston, N. Y.; and Benjamin, a farmer in El Paso County, Colo. Our subject was reared on the home farm and was obliged to work from an early age. His entire schooling was limited to less than six months. After working as a farm hand he spent three years on the North River as cook and hand on a sloop, and then served an apprenticeship of five years to the carpenter's trade, at which he worked for three years in his home neighborhood.

In the fall of 1852 Mr. Degraff sailed from New York on the "Star of the West" to Nicaragua and crossed the isthmus, afterward sailing on the propeller "S. S. Lewis" to San Francisco. While en route to the Pacific coast his brother, who was with him, died and was buried at sea. For a short time he worked at his trade, after which he worked in the mines at Greaserville. On his return to San Francisco he became interested in the carpenter's trade again, which he followed there for six years. While he was there the vigilance committee was organized and many exciting incidents occurred. Afterward he engaged in mining on the Trinity River in Trinity County, where he and his five partners were reasonably successful. In 1865 he returned via the Panama route to New York, reaching that city in July on the steamer "Golden Gate," and proceeding at once to Esopus. One year later he bought a small farm at Stone Ridge, which he improved and cultivated, but the venture did not bring large returns. Learning that the sheep business was proving a profitable industry in Colorado, he sold out in the east in the fall of 1871 and came to Colorado, where he bought one hundred and sixty acres eight miles southeast of Colorado Springs; also took up government land adjoining, and became in time the owner of eight thousand acres in one body. He purchased two ranches on the Fountain and introduced the raising of alfalfa into El Paso County, being the first farmer to attempt to raise it here. When he sold out he cut about four hundred tons of alfalfa on his home ranch. The place was irrigated from the Fountain. In 1872 he stocked his land with six thousand head of sheep. He began with Mexican sheep, which he graded with Spanish merinoes, and was so successful that he secured from five to ten pounds of wool from each. His largest Spanish merino buck, which was brought from New York state and cost him $75, sheared thirty-two pounds and four ounces at a shearing match in Colorado Springs. In those days he grew the sheep for their wool and at times had as much as thirty-five or forty thousand pounds in a year. In 1884 he sold his sheep and turned his attention to the cattle business, buying a ranch six miles northwest of Pueblo, in San Francisco hollow, where he had six hundred head of cattle and nine thousand six hundred acres under fence. Both of his ranches he stocked with cattle, and, besides, he put some on ranges in El Paso and Pueblo Counties. His specialty was full-blooded Shorthorns, and all of his cattle were high grade. His cattle were bought in Iowa and were among the finest ever brought into the state, many of them taking premiums at county and state fairs. In his ranches he had seventeen thousand six hundred and twenty acres, and was probably the largest landowner in the state at the time. All of this immense tract was fenced with four wire barbs. Prior to purchasing his San Francisco ranch he had twenty-three thousand acres of government land fenced in El Paso County, but this fencing was removed after President Cleveland issued the order that all government land be left unfenced. Since he came to El Paso County he has built about one hundred miles of fence. In 1887 he sold his ranch and stock to parties from Denver. He is now interested in mining in White Oak, N. M., and in the Monarch mining district in Colorado, and has been president and a director of different mining companies.

In Ulster County, N. Y., Mr. Degraff married Miss Emily V. Voorhees, who was born in Sullivan County, N. Y., and is a member of the Reformed Church. They have three daughters: Carrie, wife of Fred Ege, of Cripple Creek; Frances and Flora. In political views Mr. Degraff is a Republican.

HAROLD W. CLARK, who has rendered able service as city attorney of Aspen and is one of the leading practitioners of Pitkin County, was born in Iowa City, Iowa, October 10, 1861, a son of J. Warren and Sophia M. (Clapp) Clark, natives of Ohio. His paternal grandfather, Hon. George Clark, was a man of far more than ordinary ability and served with efficiency as judge of one of the district courts in Ohio, winning a wide reputation for dignity, impartiality and broad intelligence; five of his sons followed in his footsteps and entered upon the practice of law, one afterward sitting upon the bench as judge of the court of appeals in Kansas, and one being judge of the district court of Rice County, Kan. The maternal grandparents of our subject were Charles and Malinda (Pomeroy) Clapp; the former, who was born at Westhampton, Mass., in 1797, engaged in farm pursuits in Ohio, and died in 1871, was a lineal descendant of Roger Clapp, who came to New England, landing at Nantasket May 30, 1630.

When a young man, J. Warren Clark removed from Ohio to Iowa and there he engaged in the

AUGUST W. GRUNDEL.

mercantile business. During the Civil war he enlisted in the Union army and was chosen captain of a company of Iowa Infantry. He served during the war and was a gallant soldier. Fraternally he was a prominent Mason. In 1865, while he was still in the prime of life, he passed from earth. He left two sons and two daughters. One of the sons, Charles Clapp Clark, is prosecuting attorney in Burlington, Iowa; Elizabeth is the wife of John J. Seerley, a lawyer, also of Burlington, Iowa; and Florence, who became the wife of Shirley Gilliland, died in April, 1885. Mrs. Clark, mother of our subject, died in November, 1884.

The education of Mr. Clark was acquired in common schools and in the State University of Iowa, from the classical department of which he graduated in 1885 and from the law department in 1888. During the latter year he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of his profession, which he has since continued. In the year 1889 he opened an office in Aspen, where he now occupies rooms in the Bank building. He has built up a good practice, and is retained as attorney for a number of important mining corporations. At this writing (1899) he is serving his second term as city attorney. In politics he is a silver Republican.

November 20, 1889, Mr. Clark was united in marriage with Miss Marietta Vincent, daughter of Mitchell and Mary Jane Vincent, and a native of Pennsylvania. She is a relative of Bishop Vincent, of the Methodist Episcopal Church and also prominent in connection with the Chautauqua literary and scientific movement; another member of the same family is Boyd Vincent, bishop of the southern Episcopal diocese of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Clark are the parents of three children: Vincent, Catherine and Helen.

AUGUST W. GRUNDEL. The life of this Swedish-American citizen of Eagle County has been one of perseverance and integrity, and has been rewarded with the success that comes to men of energy and judgment. When he came to Colorado his entire worldly possessions consisted of $1.50, with which small capital he began for himself. Though the beginning was small, he has patiently worked his way forward, until he is now recognized as one of the prosperous ranchmen of his county, and Grundel Brothers' ranch, near Gypsum, is one of the best for miles around.

A son of Andrew and Mary (Anderson) Grundel, the subject of this sketch was born in Sweden in 1850. He was one of six children, of whom his four sisters remain in Sweden, and his brother, A. F., is living in Leadville. He was educated in the schools of his native land, and at twenty-three years of age started for America, settling in Michigan, and for seven years engaging in mining in Marquette County. In 1879 he came to Colorado, and for four years he engaged in mining at Leadville, where he was employed in the Morning and Evening star mines. In 1883 he came to Eagle County and purchased the fine ranch which he and his brother own, situated in the beautiful and fertile valley one and one-half miles above Gypsum. At the time of purchase the land was raw, but it has since been brought under excellent cultivation, and improved with a commodious residence, substantial barns, water works and irrigating ditches.

During his residence in Michigan Mr. Grundel served as magistrate, but since coming to Colorado he has given his attention strictly to mining and farm pursuits. In politics he is a Republican. His marriage, in 1882, united him with Kittie Nelson, who was born in the same part of Sweden as himself. They are the parents of three children: Frederick William, Hilma Amelia and Edith Marie.

ELLIOTT C. WAGER, county commissioner of Hinsdale County and lessee of the Silver Coin mine, came to Colorado in 1876 and settled at what is now known as Wager's Gulch, Hinsdale County, twelve miles from Lake City, the road leading from this place to Sherman. The surroundings were of a primitive character. Mining was the only industry, and comparatively little had been done even in that line. He made the first trail to Carson's camp before it was located, and assisted in much of the work of pioneer days. In common with the few other men then in the county, he turned his attention to prospecting and mining. He assisted in locating the Black Wonder mine, also the Uncle Sam mine, in which he owned a one-third interest.

After having lived at Wager's Gulch for nearly two years, Mr. Wager removed to Lake City, and established the Lake City House, which afterward became the Occidental and was burned in 1896. This hotel he conducted for one year, and then went to the mines of Rico, where he spent the summer of 1879. Among the mines that he

located there was the Petsite, which he abandoned on account of poor assays, but which afterward proved to be a very valuable mine. In 1880 he located the Black Wonder and Silver Wave mines, the latter of which he still owns and operates. In 1892 he located the Lydia M., the Lime Carbonate and the Lydia M. Extension, all of which he and ex-Governor Adams own and operate, and which are large producers of silver and lead ore. In 1897 he located the Kentucky Boy, a mine bearing silver and gold ore, and now leased to other parties. In the spring of 1898 he located a mine bearing copper; this he named the Copper Coin mine and of its future value he has the highest hopes. He has several other prospects, all of which promise to become valuable.

Born in Norristown, Pa., May 20, 1838, Mr. Wager is a son of John and Rachel (Harrison) Wager, both natives of Pennsylvania. His father, who was a miller by occupation, went from Pennsylvania to California in 1852, making the long trip via the isthmus, and there he followed mining for fifteen years, after which he settled in Kansas and there died. He had five children who lived to maturity. Of these three survive: Janett, widow of William Hunter and a resident of Clearfield County, Pa.; Elliott C.; and Rachel, widow of Thompson Wiley, of Clearfield County, Pa. The mother of Mr. Wager was first cousin to William Henry Harrison, President of the United States.

At thirteen years of age our subject shipped before the mast. From New Bedford, on board a whaler, the "Sarah Shief," he went to the Arctic regions, where he remained for three years and six months. During his absence his father had gone to California; his mother had died when he was only seven, and so he had no home ties. After his return to the United States he shipped again, this time going to Calcutta and various ports of South America. He continued a seafaring life until 1858. The most perilous adventure he ever experienced was after he had been out for two years, and when the vessel was rounding the Horn en route to the United States. In a storm the ship was wrecked and sank, and the crew were in open boats on the ocean for seven days, but finally landed on the coast of Patagonia. After two weeks on that dreary coast they were rescued by a whaling vessel westward bound. They were taken on board and sailed to the Hawaiian Islands, where the crew mutinied. Mr. Wager shipped by another vessel from Honolulu and proceeded through Bering Strait to the Arctic Ocean, finally returning via the Atlantic to New Bedford.

In 1858 Mr. Wager began freighting from Kansas City, but in the fall of the same year returned east. During the Pike's Peak excitement of 1859 he came west and engaged in prospecting on Cherry Creek, also in California Gulch (Leadville). He spent the winter in Kansas and in the spring of 1860 engaged in freighting from Leavenworth to New Mexico; starting out as a driver, he was afterwards promoted to be assistant wagon boss, and then wagon boss. At this time he was known to the Indians with whom he came in contact as "The big war chief," or "Wow Haw." In July, 1861, he enlisted in the Tenth Kansas Infantry, becoming a member of Company A. His regiment was assigned to duty in Missouri, Arkansas and Texas, and he continued at the front for three years and forty days. During that time he took part in engagements at Lone Jack, Mo., Newtonia, Mo., Prairie Grove, Ark., and Oak Hills. When his term of service expired he became a scout and followed Price in his raid through Kansas, taking part in a battle within four miles of Kansas City. He served as a scout for twenty-one days, but never received any remuneration for his services. He was several times wounded during his term of service. After the war he was deputy sheriff of Miami County, Kan., and marshal of Paola for four years.

September 23, 1866, at Paola, Kan., Mr. Wager married Nancy J., daughter of John and Sarah A. (Gentry) Moudy, who were Kentuckians by birth. Her father moved from Kentucky to Indiana, thence to Missouri in 1856, and five years later settled in Kansas, where his daughter became acquainted with Mr. Wager. She is a member of the Baptist Church and is worthy matron of the Eastern Star Lodge No. 36, at Lake City, to which her husband also belongs.

After engaging in farming for a few years, in 1876 Mr. Wager came to Colorado. Since then he has made Hinsdale County his home. In politics he was until recently a Democrat, but now votes with the People's party. During his residence at Sherman he was justice of the peace. In 1897 he was mayor of Lake City, and at this writing he is a commissioner of the county. For one term he served as town marshal. He is a master Mason, being a life member of Paola Lodge No. 37, A. F. & A. M., of Paola, Kan.;

also a member of Paola Lodge No. 11, I. O. O. F.; and John A. Rawlins Post No. 28, at Lake City, of which he is the adjutant. In the fall of 1893 he and his wife attended the Midwinter Fair in California, going via Salt Lake and Ogden, and then proceeding to California, where they spent the winter in visiting points of interest, returning in the spring to their home via El Paso, Tex.

JOHN W. DOLLISON, county attorney of Garfield County, and since 1885 a practicing lawyer of Glenwood Springs, was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, November 23, 1846. His father, J. M. Dollison, a native of Greene County, Pa., accompanied his parents to Ohio at an early age and settled in Muskingum County. At the opening of the Civil war he enlisted in the Sixty-second Ohio Infantry, in which he served for three years. At the expiration of his term of enlistment he became a member of the One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Ohio Infantry, in which he continued to serve until the close of the war. Returning to Ohio he continued to reside there until 1880, when he removed to Colorado. His death occurred in Boulder in 1882. During the existence of the Whig party he adhered to its principles and upon its disintegration became a Republican. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. His father, James Dollison, came to this country from Scotland and settled in Pennsylvania, where he improved a farm.

The mother of our subject was Jeanette Wiley, a native of Ohio. Her father, John Wiley, was born in Scotland and emigrated to the United States, first settling near Harrisburg, Pa., but latter removed to Ohio, where he cultivated a farm. She had one brother who served from the beginning of the Civil war until its close, as a member of the Sixty-second Ohio Infantry. Her sons are: William T. Dollison, M. D., who resides in Cambridge, Ohio; our subject, and James F., an attorney in Russell, Kan.

The subject of this sketch spent his boyhood days upon a farm in Ohio. He was educated in the high school at Marysville, that state. When twenty-three years of age he went to Kansas, but after three years returned to Ohio, where he read law and was admitted to the bar. Going to New Mexico, he remained there for a short time, and in 1879 came to Colorado, where he engaged in practice in Gunnison. In 1885 he located in Glenwood Springs, where he has built up a large and important practice. Since 1898 he has served as county attorney. He is highly esteemed among the professional men of his city, and this part of the state, and is respected by all who have been brought into business or social relations with him. His first presidential vote was cast for General Grant, since which time he has continued steadfastly to support Republican principles.

In 1877 Mr. Dollison was united in marriage with Miss Laura E. Sapp, who was born in Peru, Ill., but at the time of her marriage was living in Ottawa, Ill. Mrs. Dollison died August 9, 1890. The only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dollison is Maude, now the wife of W. C. Fusner, an engineer on the Pennsylvania Railroad and a resident of Allegheny City.

HENRY BACHUS, one of the pioneers of the San Luis Valley, settled on Conejos Creek after he was mustered out of service during the Civil war. For five years he engaged in the dairy business on that place, after which he took up a squatter's claim on the Rio Grande River and embarked in the stock business, in which he has since engaged, having been at one time among the most extensive stock-raisers in the valley and keeping about fifteen hundred head of cattle, besides two hundred head of horses. He continued to reside upon his ranch of one thousand acres until 1885, when, in order to secure educational advantages for his children, he removed to Alamosa, and has since resided here. However, he still owns and superintends his ranch, in addition to which he has real estate in town. Besides the management of his stock and farm, he has had important business interests. From 1868 to 1883 he carried on a butcher shop in Alamosa, after which he bought and conducted the Perry hotel until it was destroyed by fire in 1893. He assisted, in 1874, in the organization of one of the first ditch companies in the valley and of this he served as treasurer for a number of years.

A native of Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, born in 1838, Mr. Bachus received a good education in the German schools, and at the age of fifteen began to learn the blacksmith's trade, at which he served for three years. He then came to the United States, landing in New York City, and proceeding thence to Davenport, Iowa, where he worked at his trade for four years. In 1860 he came to Colorado, crossing the plains with a

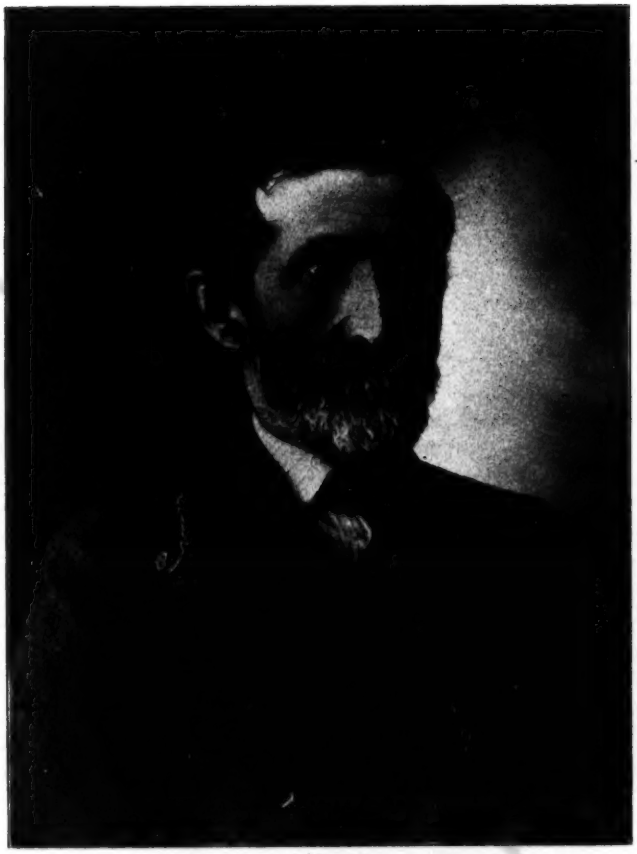
party of men who made the trip, by mule-team from Davenport to Denver in thirty days. After a few days in Denver he went to Central City and began to work in mines. In the evening he worked at his trade. He was busily engaged in this way until the fall of 1861, when he enlisted in Company I, First Colorado Cavalry, and accompanied his regiment to Mexico, driving out the Texas forces from there. On his return to Colorado he was stationed at Fort Lyon, where he remained until early in 1862, and then proceeded to Denver, later going north of that city to assist in suppressing the Ute Indians. The winter of 1862–63 was spent in Denver, after which he continued to assist in quelling the Indians. From the ranks he was promoted, in 1861, to be sergeant of his company, and as such was mustered out of the service. During his entire period of service he was wounded but once.

Politically a Republican, Mr. Bachus has been devoted to the welfare of his party and the advancement of his adopted country. He maintains connection with the Grand Army, and is now senior vice-commander of Fifer Post at Alamosa. He is also a member of Alamosa Lodge No. 44, A. F. & A. M. Energy and perseverance have been his main characteristics, and through these he has become possessed of a competency that will enable him, in his declining years, to enjoy a well-deserved rest. His marriage, in 1866, united him with Mary Simpkey, by whom he has eight children, viz.: William, Henry, Jr., James, Emma, Gertrude, Mamie, Robert and Paul.

SAMUEL P. DUFF, president and general manager of the Cheyenne Planing Mill Company, at No. 16 West Cucharras street, Colorado Springs, has been connected with the planing mill business since 1881. From that year until 1884 he was foreman for Wellington Stewart in Denver, and was also interested in the firm of Reynolds, McConnell & Co. In 1884 he came to Colorado Springs and managed the firm's business as one of the partners in the concern, but in 1891 disposed of his interest. Afterward he started the Colorado Springs Planing Mill Company, which was incorporated as the Cheyenne Planing Mill Company in the fall of 1895. The mill is operated by steam power and fitted up with modern appliances of all kinds, and the articles manufactured, doors, sash, mouldings and interior decorations, are of the highest grade. A specialty is made of show cases and store fixtures, and the firm has had contracts for the equipment of the best buildings in the city. A large stock of lumber is constantly kept on hand, in order that it may be seasoned and ready for use, and the company has the principal trade of the city in hardwood.

Mr. Duff was born in Jonesville, Lee County, Va., May 9, 1844. His grandfather, Samuel Duff, a native of Scotland, emigrated to the United States in early manhood and settled in Lee County, Va., where he engaged in farming and the mercantile business. He died there at fifty-two years of age. His son, Joseph, was born and reared in Lee County, and in 1856 settled at Robinson, Ill., where he bought raw land and improved a farm. There he continued to reside until his death, which occurred in 1859, at forty-seven years of age. He married Mary Wynn, who was born in Virginia and died in Illinois in 1868, aged forty-nine years. She was a daughter of Robert Wynn, a planter, who died in the Old Dominion after the Civil war, when he was one hundred and two years of age. Joseph and Mary Duff had five children, namely: Margaret, who died in Missouri in 1870; Robert, a farmer near Kansas City, Mo.; Samuel P.; Rebecca, of Iowa; and Mary J., who died in Illinois.

When a boy of eleven years our subject accompanied his parents to Illinois. He was educated in the grammar and high schools of Robinson, Crawford County, and at an early age began to cultivate a farm. In April, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Sixty-third Illinois Infantry, and was mustered in at Springfield, Ill., where he was transferred to Company H, of the same regiment. After three months of service he was honorably discharged. Later he planned to enlist a second time, but his relatives prevented it. In 1865 he went to Olney, Ill., and there engaged in contracting and building until 1869, when he removed to Lawrence County, Mo., and erected the first house in Pierce City. He continued as a contractor until 1873, when, having been injured by reason of heavy lifting, he retired from the business. Returning to Illinois, he opened a store at Flat Rock, where he engaged in business until 1878, and then came west to Colorado. In the spring of 1879 he opened a grocery store in Denver, but two years later sold out, and turned his attention to the planing mill business, in which he has since engaged. He is also interested



DAVID F. MILLER.

in mining in Cripple Creek, and operates a mine on Raven Hill.

Politically Mr. Duff is a Republican and in religion of the Universalist belief. He is a member of the Colorado, New Mexico and Wyoming Lumber Dealers' Association. While in Denver he was united in marriage with Miss Etta Hockett, a native of Kentucky. They are the parents of four children: William, who is a partner of his father; Mrs. Mary Martin, of Colorado Springs; C. M., who is a stockholder in the company of which his father is president; and Nora, Mrs. Charles Mayer, of Colorado Springs.

DAVID F. MILLER, a pioneer of Colorado, in 1873 settled two miles east of Fairplay, Park County, where he took up one hundred and sixty acres of land and embarked in haying and cattle-raising. As he prospered he added to his original modest possessions, and today is the owner of a ranch comprising more than eighteen hundred acres. He has been an exceedingly industrious man and the prosperity he has attained is justly merited by his honest and faithful labors during the long period of his residence in Colorado.

In the kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, Mr. Miller was born December 26, 1826, one of seven children, of whom he and Elizabeth, Augusta and George are the survivors. His parents were Adam and Augusta (Riker) Miller, the former a native of Wurtemberg, and an agriculturist by occupation, making a specialty of raising grapes and manufacturing wine. He continued to reside upon his farm until he died. Our subject was reared on the home place and received a fair German education. At eighteen years of age he left home and began to work for himself. His father being a poor man, it was necessary for him to assist in the support of the family, and he became one of their mainstays. In 1854 he came to America, landing in New York on the 7th of September with a single five-franc piece ($1) in his possession. He had an uncle in New York City, with whom he remained for three days. He then met a Connecticut farmer, Calvin Hoyt, of Stamford, who was looking for help and to him he hired, remaining in his employ for two years and receiving $80 per year. From there he went to Cattaraugus County, N. Y., where he worked in a sawmill. In the summer of the following year (1855) he secured work as a farm hand at $15 per month, and after another winter in the sawmill he leased a tract of land and began farming for himself. This was in 1856. During the same year he was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Kessler, a native of Germany.

In 1858 Mr. Miller removed to Iowa and settled in Clinton County, but the next year, upon hearing of the discovery of gold in Pike's Peak, he started west, joining a brother in Leavenworth, Kan., and in March, 1860, proceeding, with an ox-team and supplies, for the west. He arrived in Denver June 7. Turning his cattle out on a ranch to recruit from the trip, he and his brother secured employment by the day. August 1 they yoked their oxen and, with necessary supplies, went to Breckenridge, where they began prospecting. A short time afterward they bought a claim in Illinois Gulch, giving for it a sack of flour. Knowing nothing about mining, they soon abandoned the claim and repaired to Georgia, where the excitement was then at its height. There they prospected and teamed until the snow drove them from the mountains in October. Returning to Denver, from there in December they went back to Leavenworth, where they had left their families. On their trip out they traveled via the Platte route, and on their return took the Smoky Hill route.

Accompanied by his family, in the spring of 1861 our subject again started for Colorado, this time traveling via the old Santa Fe trail. Arriving where Pueblo is now located, he remained there for a short time. He then went to Breckenridge, where he worked by the day in the mines. When winter set in he went to Denver. In the spring of 1862 he came to Park County and located at Montgomery, where he built a house and kept boarders; also, with his two yoke of oxen, engaged in hauling ore. One of the company of three men for whom he hauled ore proposed to sell out to him, and he bought the claim, paying $1,000 for it, a part being paid in cash, while the remainder was made up by the oxen. He began to work on his claim, but was without capital to push the work. Winter was beginning and the miners were being forced to leave the mountains. His boarders left and he was without means of subsistence. He had no money and was refused credit for a sack of flour. In the spring he went to Mosquito, where he worked by the day, and afterward was similarly occupied at Horse Shoe until the works were closed on account of the assassination of President Lincoln. In 1866 he went to

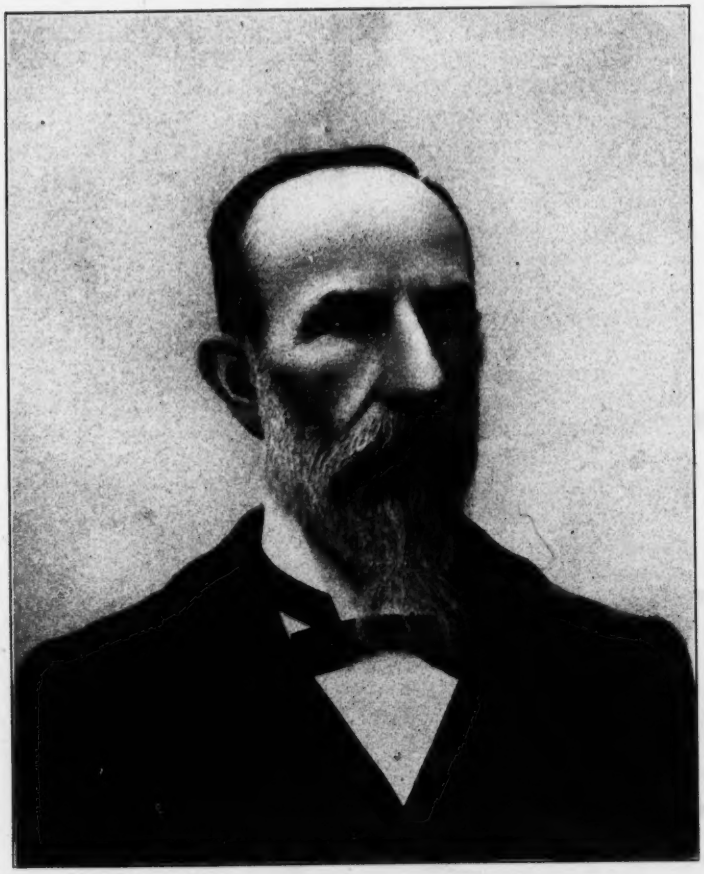
Buckskin Joe and worked in the mines. The next year he returned to Park County, settling in Fairplay, where he built the first house that had a shingle roof in the town. In it he opened a boarding house. In 1870 he sold that place and moved to Fremont County, where he bought a ranch on Currant Creek and began raising potatoes. In this venture he met with splendid success. From there he moved to his present ranch near Fairplay. In his long and busy life he has had his share of reverses, and has not found the path to success a smooth one, but he has pursued his way, undaunted by misfortune, and has finally attained prosperity. His ranch is one of the best and largest in this section, and he is in independent circumstances. While he gives his attention closely to private business matters, he takes an interest in fraternal organizations and is a member of Doric Lodge No. 25, A. F. & A. M., and South Park Lodge No. 10, I. O. O. F.

JAMES T. ESTILL, M. D., has been engaged in the practice of medicine in Colorado Springs since the year 1890. In addition to his private practice, which has constantly increased, he is a member of the medical staff of St. Francis Hospital and acts as local surgeon for the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, besides which he is medical examiner for a number of insurance companies, among them the Etna of Hartford and the Bankers of Iowa. He is one of those self-reliant men who started in life without means and, through his unaided labors, secured an excellent education, thus laying the foundation for his present success and his high standing in the medical profession.

The Estill family was represented in this country in an early day and its members bore a part in the various colonial wars. The doctor's great-grandfather, who took part in the Revolution, removed to Danville, Ky., where he flourished contemporarily with Daniel Boone. The grandfather, who was born in Kentucky, was a planter by occupation and served in the war of 1812. The father, William Estill, was born in Danville, and after his marriage removed to Missouri, settling upon a farm near what is now Lathrop, Clinton County. There he died in 1886, when seventy-one years of age. His first wife was Elizabeth Hubbard, who was born near Danville and died in Missouri at thirty-five years. She was a daughter of a colonel in the war of 1812 and a pioneer farmer in Clinton County. William and Elizabeth Estill had four sons and three daughters, all of whom are living but one daughter. John S., who was for three years in a Missouri regiment during the Civil war, resides in Kansas; Moses makes his home in Missouri; Richard is in Montana. The next to the youngest son, who forms the subject of this sketch, was born at Lathrop, Mo., October 12, 1849. Of the second marriage of William Estill two sons were born, one of whom, Dr. William G. Estill, is a practicing physician of Lawson, Mo.

When quite young our subject began to teach school, and with the money thus earned he paid his expenses while in medical college. In 1875 he graduated from Westminster College at Fulton, Mo., receiving the degree of A. B. Some years later the degree of A. M. was conferred upon him. He retains connection with his alma mater by holding membership in the Alumni Association and the Philologic Society. On concluding his literary education he resumed work as a teacher. From boyhood it had been his ambition to become a physician and all of his studies were directed with that end in view. Hence he was unusually thorough in his work as a student. His preliminary medical studies were conducted under Dr. James, of Lawson, Mo., and afterward he took the full course of lectures in the Missouri Medical College of St. Louis, from which he graduated in 1879, with the degree of M. D. By his work as assistant in a hospital he gained the practical knowledge of his profession so indispensable to true success. In 1879 he opened an office at Turney, Clinton County, near his old home, and there he continued in practice until the spring of 1890, when he came to Colorado Springs. His residence, built by himself, stands at No. 218 East Willamette avenue, and his office is in the Midland block.

Dr. Estill's marriage occurred in Clinton County, Mo., and united him with Miss M. E. Green, who was born there, a daughter of Cyrus Green, of Kentucky. They are the parents of five children: Forest L., a member of the high school class of 1899; Virgie, who will graduate from the high school in 1900; Nellie, Fay and Cyrus. Dr. Estill is an elder in the Presbyterian Church, to the support of which he contributes generously. In politics he casts his vote with the Democratic party. He is a member of the Alumni Association of the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis, the El Paso County Medical Society and the National Association of Railway



STEPHEN J. TANNER.

Surgeons. While in Turney, Mo., he was made a Mason and held the office of master in the blue lodge; his membership is now with El Paso Lodge No. 13, A. F. & A. M. He is also connected with the Knights of Pythias.

STEPHEN J. TANNER. To say of Mr. Tanner that he has risen from comparative obscurity to rank among the leading and influential citizens of Florence and Fremont County is to state a fact well known to his acquaintances, as is also the added fact that he has gained success solely through the exercise of good judgment, indefatigable energy and business ability. When he came to Colorado he had limited means, but an unlimited fund of energy and perseverance, and through these he worked his way to success. The residence which he owns and occupies and which he built in 1896 contains twelve large, light and cheerful rooms, conveniently arranged and containing all modern improvements; it is a two and one-half story brick structure and stands in the eastern part of the city.

The Tanner family was founded in America in the colonial days, and some of its representatives served in the war of 1812. Richard Tanner, father of our subject, was a native of Kentucky. Throughout life he followed the occupation of a farmer and the tanner's trade. When a young man he bought some land in Kentucky, which he improved and cultivated. In 1856 he removed to Texas and settled in Paris, where he engaged in tanning and the real-estate business. From there, in 1870, he came to Colorado and located in Fremont County, where he died December 9, 1873. He was a prominent Mason and passed all the degrees in the order. In politics he was a Democrat and in religion was connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

The marriage of Richard Tanner united him with Minerva Jennings, of Kentucky. They became the parents of nine children, of whom Stephen, the eldest, is the sole survivor. One of the sons, Erastus H., who was educated for the law, enlisted in the Ninth Texas Infantry at the opening of the Civil war and served east of the Mississippi under Generals Bragg and Johnson, taking part in all the important engagements of his command. He also spent about eighteen months in war with the Indians. While he did not receive a wound in battle, he died within four weeks after his return from the army. Another son, Virgil R., was a physician of prominence, and while his career was short, it was brilliant and promising. He died in Florence January 29, 1882, after having engaged in practice for three years, and left an enviable reputation as a physician of ability and worth.

In McLean County, Ky., the subject of this sketch was born, January 28, 1837. His early education was obtained in the subscription schools of Kentucky and Texas, after which he spent one year in the McKinzie Institute in Texas. Beginning to work in his father's tanyard, he was afterward engaged in various business enterprises as a partner of his father, with whom he continued until the latter's death. When his father came to Colorado our subject remained eighteen months in Texas, to close up the business there. He then came to Florence, which, however, had not yet been started. Nature was in its primeval condition. No railroads had been built or improvements made. Father and son bought a tract of four hundred acres and began to improve the land, upon which they engaged in general farming.

After the death of his father, Mr. Tanner devoted his attention more particularly to raising hogs and fattening cattle. He continued stock-raising, farming and dairying until 1895, and gained the reputation of raising the finest crops in the state. During this time he was interested in various enterprises. While to a certain extent he was interested in mining for years, he did not engage in it extensively until 1897. He then became interested in property in the Cripple Creek district, having a lease on parts of Mary McKinney No. 1 and No. 2, where they are now taking out a fine quality of ore and making regular shipments. From the organization of the Union Ditch Company he was identified with it, serving as secretary during the building of the ditch, and for some time afterward. After years of successful farming he sold his land for a large sum to the oil interests there, and has since given his attention largely to the oversight of his varied moneyed interests.

The Civil war had scarcely begun when Mr. Tanner determined to enlist in the Confederate army. In July of 1861 he was appointed a member of General McCullough's bodyguard in Missouri, but, owing to physical disability, he received his discharge. In the spring of 1862 he joined the Ninth Texas Infantry, with which he saw service for two years as lieutenant, participating in the engagements at Corinth, Miss., Shiloh,

Murfreesboro and Chickamauga, Tenn., and many battles of less importance. In December, 1863, he was honorably discharged on account of disability. He had before been urged by his superior officers to resign, as his health rendered it extremely difficult for him to keep at the front, but such was his determination of character that he remained until too weak to longer continue in the army.

In politics Mr. Tanner has affiliated with the Democratic party, in which he has been active. For many years he served on the school board and he has also been county commissioner. Fraternally he is a Mason. February 9, 1865, he married Charlotte Hushaw, daughter of Peter and Mary (Boland) Hushaw. She died August 29, 1873, leaving three children: William E., who is engaged in the dairy business in Florence; Nellie R., wife of Edward Grant Jagger, of Florence; and Mary Estelle, at home. August 6, 1874, Mr. Tanner was united in marriage with Mary Harris Smith, daughter of Rev. William M. Smith, of this county. Nine children were born of the union: Lizzie May, widow of W. F. Nix, who died in July, 1898; Maud Jennings (twin of Lizzie May), who is the wife of T. S. Williams, of Florence; Frank Harris, R. Waddy, Robert E., Paul Stephen, Munson A., Jennie and Clifford.

WILLIAM A. YOUNG, of Leadville, is at the head of a large wholesale and retail business, in the sale of hay, coal, lumber and flour. Coming to Colorado in 1882, he settled at Villa Grove, but two years later removed to Leadville, and shortly afterward, in 1885, opened the business which he has since conducted and constantly enlarged. He also has other interests in the city, the most important being his connection with the Roberts Lumber Company.

A son of David and Margaret (Anderson) Young, the subject of this article was born in Mercer County, Pa., in 1858. His father, also a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1816, devoted his active years to the trade of a carpenter and builder, but for some time has lived retired from active business cares. His wife was born in Pennsylvania and was orphaned by her father's death when she was a child; she is still living. Of her three sons, John A. is engaged in the real-estate business in Pittsburg, Pa.; and D. C. occupies the old home farm in Mercer County.

Reared on a farm and educated in public schools, our subject began life for himself at sixteen years of age. He worked at different occupations as opportunities were offered, gladly doing any work that would enable him to gain a livelihood. From Pennsylvania he came to Colorado in 1882, and this state has since been his home. Starting out with nothing, he is now the owner of a good business and several houses in Leadville, which fact proves him to be a man of business ability.

Politically Mr. Young is a Republican. In 1888 he served as an alderman in Leadville. Since 1886 he has been connected with Chloride Lodge of Odd Fellows. His first wife was Kate Thompson, who died soon after their marriage. His present wife was Melissa O. Haughey, a native of Iowa, and a sister of Mr. Young's business partner. They have two children living, William A., Jr., and Ruth Maude, and lost one son by death.

JAMES FREMONT DIXON. On Grand River, about two miles from Rifle, may be seen one of the fine ranches of Garfield County. This place, which is the property of Mr. Dixon, has by him been brought under cultivation and improved with substantial buildings. Since he came to this county in 1883 he has successfully engaged in the stock business, and now owns a large number of horses and cattle. In order to dispose of beef advantageously, he recently opened a meat market at Rifle, where he has since carried on a good trade.

The father of our subject, James Dixon, was born in Pennsylvania, and moved from there to Iowa, thence to Missouri, where he purchased a farm and engaged in agricultural pursuits. During the Civil war he served for three years as a member of the Eighteenth Iowa Infantry, going with his regiment to the front and taking part in a number of important battles. Upon the organization of the Republican party, he became identified with it and afterward supported its principles. He was also active in the Grand Army of the Republic. By his marriage to Betsy E. Landers, a native of Indiana and daughter of a farmer of that state, he had seven sons and two daughters, namely: James F., who was born in Grundy County, Mo., August 27, 1861, and is the subject of this sketch; Thomas, a farmer in Kansas; John, deceased; Andrew, of this county; George, deceased; Lee, a farmer in Colorado;

J. A. JEANNOTTE, M. D.

J. S., who is engaged in agricultural pursuits in Garfield County, this state; Mary, who is married and lives in Missouri; and Sarah E., of Colorado.

At eighteen years of age our subject started out in the world for himself. He came to Colorado and for three years remained in Chaffee County. From there, in 1883, he came to Garfield County, of which he was a pioneer stockman. Without aid from any one, he has become the owner of a valuable ranch and a good business. He is untiring in his energy, painstaking in all of his work, and deservedly successful in his undertakings. His political views bring him into affiliation with the Republican party. Fraternally he is connected with Rifle Camp, Woodmen of the World. In 1892 he was united in marriage with Edna Parker, who was born in Colorado, daughter of William Parker, a native of Florida, but for some years a stockman of Colorado. Mr. and Mrs. Dixon are the parents of two children, William F. and Eva E.

JADHEMAR JEANNOTTE, M. D. This well-known physician of Leadville established his home in this city in 1895 and has since built up a practice that grows increasingly more lucrative and important. He occupies a fine suite of rooms at No. 501 Harrison avenue, where he has an office equipped with every facility known to the medical profession. In addition to his private practice he acts as chief surgeon for St. Vincent's Hospital, and also as local surgeon for the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad.

A son of Joseph and Zoe (Bernard) Jeannotte, natives of Canada, the subject of this sketch was born in Montreal, Canada, in August, 1854. The family to which he belonged consisted of five sons and three daughters. Of these, Joseph died when a law student; Alphonse died when eighteen; Frank X. is a Roman Catholic priest and superior of Ste. Marie's College at Marieville, Canada; Malvina married Dr. T. A. Dufort, of Canada, but is now deceased; Anaclet, who was a post-office employe in Canada, died at thirty-eight years; and Pantaleon is a farmer by occupation.

Educated in Canada, our subject graduated in classics from a Montreal institution and later completed the medical course in a university in Quebec. For five years he practiced his profession in Canada, after which he settled in Clyde, Kan., and from there came to Leadville in 1895. In 1877 he married Miss Marie Louise D'Avignon, of Montreal. Fraternally he is connected with the Elks, Knights of Pythias and Ancient Order of United Workmen. Besides his practice he is interested in mining, holding stock in various mining companies of this locality.

CHARLES CAVENDER has made his home in Colorado since 1872, during which year he settled in Colorado Springs, and there read law. After his admission to the bar he began practice in that city, but in 1878 came to Leadville and assisted in the organization of the town. While still in Colorado Springs he was admitted to practice before the supreme court of the state at Denver. He has carried on a general law practice in Leadville, where, closely identified with the growth of the city and an unceasing contributor to its development, he has gained an enviable reputation, both as an attorney and as a citizen.

The Cavenders are a Pennsylvania Quaker family. Thomas S. Cavender, our subject's father, was born in Philadelphia, where for years he engaged in the practice of law, but finally removed to South Carolina and lived retired from active cares. He was a firm Republican and a man of strong convictions. In the Society of Friends he was a leading member. He died in 1896, when seventy-five years of age. His father, who was a native of Vermont, spent the most of his life in Philadelphia, where he was a lawyer and conveyancer.

The mother of our subject was Elizabeth, daughter of James Mott and a native of Philadelphia. Her father, who was born at Nantucket, settled in Philadelphia, where he became a well-known wool merchant; he married Lucretia Coffin, who descended from the first settler of Nantucket and who, as Lucretia Mott, wielded a powerful influence in the days of anti-slavery agitation. Mrs. Elizabeth Cavender died in 1865, when forty years of age. Her only daughter, Mary, is the widow of W. J. Wilcox, and lives in Philadelphia; one of the two sons, Henry, died when a young man. The other son, our subject, was born in Philadelphia in 1855, and when a boy attended private schools and Swarthmore College, a Quaker institution. His mother and father both being quakers, he was reared under the benign influences of that society and has always favored its teachings and doctrines. In 1872 he came to Colorado and this state has since been his home. A Republican in his political opinions, he always votes for the men and measures

of this party. He is a strong advocate of public schools, and, as president of the school board of Leadville, did much to promote the standard of scholarship in this city. Fraternally he is a member of Leadville Lodge No. 51, A. F. & A. M., and Mount of Holy Cross Commandery No. 5, K. T. His life is a useful and active one professionally, and the success he is gaining is one of which he is worthy.

WALTER SCOTT CLARK, postmaster of Aspen, was one of the first prospectors in this mining camp, and has witnessed its growth and development. He was born in Connecticut November 12, 1850, a direct descendant of Thomas Clark, who came to America in the "Mayflower." His father, Griffith Clark, a native of Connecticut, settled in Wisconsin in 1850, and afterward engaged in farming there. He married Sarah Scott Tillinghast, a native of Massachusetts and member of an influential old Quaker family of that state, being a descendant, through her mother, of Stephen Hopkins, a signer of the declaration of independence. Of her children, John Hopkins Clark resides in Madison, Wis.; George T. (deceased), who settled in Colorado in 1859, was very active in public affairs and held a number of important positions, including those of mayor of Denver and state treasurer; James, who enlisted in the Union army during the Civil war, died during the siege of Vicksburg while serving as a member of the Second Wisconsin Cavalry; and Anna, Mrs. S. L. Sheldon, makes her home in Madison, Wis.

The early years of our subject's life were passed in Wisconsin, where his parents settled when he was an infant. After completing the studies of the public schools he entered Evansville (Wis.) College, where he remained for a short time, later carrying on his studies in Albion College, in the same state. When sixteen years of age he became interested in a drug business. Five years later he came to Colorado and began in the grocery business with his brother George, on the corner of Fifteenth and Larimer streets, Denver. He also gave considerable attention to mining. As the years passed by his time was given wholly to the development of mines, and he traveled through the states investigating and developing mines. July 8, 1879, found him in Aspen, which was then practically unknown. Since 1883 he has made this place his headquarters, and is interested in a number of properties in this part of the state. He located some of the principal mines in Smuggler and Aspen Mountains and gave to Aspen Mountain the name which it now bears. Among the mines he located were the Smuggler, The Duraut and the late Acquisition group. He was also one of the principal factors in locating and starting the town of Aspen, among whose citizens he has long been influential. A strong advocate of the silver cause, he votes with that wing of the Republican party. In 1897 he was appointed postmaster of Aspen, which position he has efficiently filled. In Masonry he has been very active and has attained the thirty-second degree. He is held in high regard in his community, and has many friends in the town of which he was one of the earliest residents.

DR. STANTON M. BRADBURY, a practicing dentist of Grand Junction, and president of the Western Colorado Academy of Science, was born in Pike County, Ill., April 20, 1843. His father, Samuel Bradbury, was for years a prominent farmer of Pike County, but in 1873 removed to Canon City, Colo., where he engaged in mining. He still makes that city his home, and, in spite of his almost ninety useful years, he is active and well preserved. By his marriage to Julia Ann Merris, who died in 1880, he had four children, all of whom except our subject reside in Canon City, where James M. is a physician and surgeon and Daniel A. is an architect.

Lured westward by the discovery of gold, our subject crossed the plains in 1859, at which time he visited several of the camps in the mining regions in this state, and then returned to Illinois. In 1861 he again started for the west, this time accompanying a party of gold seekers who pursued their way to Montana and in Bannock City, in the fall of 1861 were among the first to locate mines. For two years he was connected with producing mines in that section. He then returned east, and soon settled in St. Louis, where for several years he was connected with railroad interests. At Kansas City, Mo., he took up the study of dentistry, where he remained until 1871, and then removed to Canon City, Colo., there entering upon practice. Afterward he was engaged in practice in different parts of the state, finally settling in Grand Junction in 1889. He has devoted some time to mining, especially in Gunnison County, but now gives his entire attention to his profession. For some time he was a member of the school board of this city. In the local lodge,

Knights of Pythias, he has been active, and has served as chancellor and grand representative to the state grand lodge. He has four children: Cora, wife of Edward W. Keller; Asa A., Ellery and Arthur. Mrs. Bradbury died in April, 1880.

In 1891 Dr. Bradbury called a meeting of some friends in Grand Junction and devised plans, which he presented to them, for the organization of the Western Colorado Academy of Science, for the study and advancement of the natural sciences. His plans were cordially approved, the organization was perfected, and he was chosen its president, which office he has since filled. As the head of the academy, he has led the members in their researches in geology and botany, and has himself made a great advance in his acquaintances with nature in its varied forms.

JAMES MILTON ELLISON, general agent for the passenger and freight departments of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad at Colorado Springs, and a resident of Colorado since May, 1872, was born in Knox County, Ill., December 23, 1840, being a son of Thomas and Nancy (Huddleson) Ellison, natives respectively of Madison County, Ky., and near Richmond, Ind. His grandfather, Amos, a planter of Virginia, removed in an early day to Kentucky and there died. Thomas, who was born in 1809, was a young man when, in 1834, he removed to Knox County, Ill., and settled upon a tract of land, out of which he improved a fine farm. During the Mexican war he enlisted as captain of a company of Illinois men, but peace was declared before the regiment was ordered to the front, and hence he did not see active service. His death occurred in 1896, at eighty-seven years of age. His wife died in Illinois in 1880, when seventy years of age. In religion they were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Of their seven children all but two attained mature years and three are now living, one sister in Montana, another in Illinois, and James M. in Colorado.

On a farm adjoining the college town of Abingdon, Ill., the subject of this sketch was reared. He was educated in Hedding Seminary, a Methodist institution, and for six months after leaving school taught near Canton, in Fulton County. At Prairie City, Ill., in 1861, he married Miss Lydia A. Sanford, who was born in McDonough County, Ill. In August of the same year he volunteered in Company H, Thirty-third Illinois Infantry, known as the Schoolteachers' regiment, and organized by the president of the State Normal School at Bloomington. He was mustered in at Springfield and ordered to Jefferson Barracks, from which point he went to Ironton, Mo., for the winter. In the spring of 1862 he took part in engagements in the south and west, skirmishing all the way to Helma, then moving to Vicksburg. During the memorable siege there he was taken ill, and was sent to the hospital at St. Louis, and later to the hospital at Quincy, Ill. On account of physical disability, he was honorably discharged in 1863.

Returning to his old home Mr. Ellison resumed work as a teacher, but after six months went to Chicago, where he attended Bryant & Stratton's Business College, taking a commercial course and also studying telegraphy. In 1864 he was placed in charge of the Western Union telegraph station at Waukegan, Ill., and six months later was transferred to Joliet, where he was in charge of the Western Union city office for five years. In 1869 he entered the employ of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, and was given charge of their large office at Ogden, Utah. While he was filling that position, the company was bought out by the Western Union Telegraph Company. In the fall of 1870 the latter company sent him to Salina, Kan., where he was operator and also station agent for the Kansas Pacific Railroad. In May, 1872, resigning his position, he came to Denver, and applied to Colonel Dodge for employment, and by that gentleman was sent to Colorado Springs. At that time there were only about a dozen houses in Colorado Springs, and the place was then known as Colorado City; the cars were small, of the narrow gauge standard, and everything was of a primitive character. At present there are seventeen hundred miles of railroad, and the cars are of the finest make. In 1888 he was made general agent of the passenger and freight departments, and this position he still holds, having his headquarters in the First National Bank block. He owns a residence at No. 704 Tejon street and owns other property here. He and his wife have two children: Mrs. Minnie Warden, of Cripple Creek; and Frank G., a conductor on the Rio Grande Western Railroad, with headquarters at Grand Junction.

While at Joliet, Ill., Mr. Ellison was made a Mason, and he is now a member of the grand lodge of Colorado; past officer in Colorado Springs Chapter No. 6, R. A. M.; past eminent com-

mander of Commandery No. 6, K. T., and a member of El Jebel Temple, N. M. S., in Denver. In politics he votes the straight Republican ticket, but has never participated in public affairs, nor shown a partisan spirit in his opinions. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce.

JARTHUR CONNELL, of Colorado Springs, was one of the organizers of the Colorado Springs Mining Stock Association, and is now an officer in and director of the Mining Exchange Building Association. He has his office in the Postoffice block and is doing a large business in mining stocks. He was among the first to enter Cripple Creek, but did not become interested in any mines there until the fall of 1891, when he bought an interest in the Buena Vista (now the Isabella) Mining Company, but this he later sold. He is now president and general manager of the Work Mining and Milling Company, which owns a mine on Raven Hill. For a time he served as secretary and treasurer of the Ingham Company, in which he is still a stockholder, though not an officer. Before the fire he had large real-estate interests in Cripple Creek, but these he has mostly sold, retaining only the Ivanhoe block.

The father of our subject, his grandfather, great-grandfather and great-great-grandfather, were all named Arthur Connell. The great-grandfather, who was born in Glasgow, Scotland, was, like his father, interested in the East India trade and was a large merchant. He was prominent in local affairs and filled the office of provost of Glasgow (a position similar to that of mayor). The Connells originated in the southwestern part of Ireland and settled in Scotland about 1645. Our subject's father, a native of Glasgow, was the eldest in a family of twelve. For some years, in early manhood, he engaged in the East India trade, but it declined at the time of the Crimean war and he retired from business. He died in Glasgow in 1864, at seventy-two years of age. In religion, like his forefathers, he was a strict Presbyterian.

Our subject's mother, Jane Carrick, was born in Glasgow and died near there in 1896, aged seventy-eight. Her father, James, was a native of Glasgow and a manufacturer there. He was a well-known yachtsman and won the first prize ever competed for on the Clyde, in 1823. The medal that was then presented to him is now in the possession of our subject and is in the form of a large silver anchor. He was one of the three original founders of the Royal Northern Yacht Club, which is the principal yacht club in Scotland and was the one that built the "Thistle." In religion he adhered to Scotch Presbyterian tenets. His death occurred in Glasgow.

In Edinburgh, Scotland, where he was born November 30, 1862, the boyhood years of our subject were principally passed. He attended the high school and took a course in English and higher mathematics in the University of Edinburgh, after the completion of which he traveled over the continent with his mother, in 1882-83. In the fall of 1884 he crossed the ocean to the United States and located on a large stock farm near Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and bought an interest in the Rockford farm, where were kept imported Clydesdale horses and Galloway cattle. After he had been there about six months two men from Colorado purchased some cattle, which he volunteered to deliver. In this way he made his first trip to Colorado, coming in February, 1885, with a cattle train. While here he bought a ranch on the divide. When he came the second time to Colorado he brought with him three car loads of thoroughbred Galloway cattle, which was the largest herd of that grade of cattle ever in the state. With a partner, James Roxburgh, he incorporated the Colorado Black Cattle Company, of which he was president and general manager. He continued at Black Cattle ranch, or "Scotchman's Retreat," as it was sometimes called, for three years and then sold out. He came at once to Colorado Springs, and opened a real-estate office here, since which time he has engaged in the real-estate business, although since 1891 his attention has been given largely to mining. He has built, not only in this city, but also in Colorado City, Cripple Creek and other points, among his most important enterprises being the building of the Clyde block here, Argyle block in Colorado City and Ivanhoe block in Cripple Creek.

In New York City Mr. Connell married Miss Mary Adela Byrne, who was born and educated in Liverpool, England. He has one child, Madeline. Socially he is connected with the El Paso Club and has been a member of its board of governors for the past six years. He is a charter member of the Cheyenne Mountain Country Club. In the Colorado Springs Golf Club he is a member and a director. In national politics he gives his support to the Republican party. He is a

GEORGE A. HENDERSON.

member of the Chamber of Commerce of Colorado Springs. Worthy enterprises receive his support and active assistance, and such organizations as the Y. M. C. A. have reason to feel grateful to him for the interest he has manifested in their success. In religion he is connected with St. Stephen's Episcopal Church.

GEORGE A. HENDERSON. There is probably no resident of northeastern Colorado who has been more intimately and successfully identified with its business interests than the subject of this article, who since 1887 has made his home in Sterling. He is the proprietor of a large business establishment, in which he carries a full line of hardware, vehicles, farm implements, grain and seed. Upon coming to the town, he erected a store opposite the court house, and this he occupied until he bought his present location on the corner of Main and Second streets. Year by year he added to his stock, until it now occupies a space 50x190 feet, and is said by traveling salesmen to be the largest stock of the kind in Colorado carried by any firm in the retail trade outside of Denver. In addition to the large hardware trade, he has established an alfalfa seed business that is known on both sides of the Atlantic. For a number of years he has handled all the seed grown in Logan County, and much of this he ships to London, Hamburg and other foreign ports.

In Delaware County, N. Y., the subject of this article was born September 19, 1860, to James and Nancy (McNealy) Henderson. He was the fourth of nine children, of whom all but one are still living. His brothers and sisters are as follows: Andrew M., postmaster of North Courtright, N. Y.; Emma E., wife of H. H. Mitchell, a farmer of East Meredith, N. Y.; John H., also a resident of East Meredith, where he is engaged in the mercantile business; Jessie A., wife of L. L. Leonard, M. D., of Bloomville, N. Y.; James M., a farmer of Delaware County, N. Y.; C. Irving, who occupies the old homestead in Delaware County, N. Y.; and Florence, who resides with her mother and brother on the old farm.

Born in Delaware County in 1822, James Henderson there grew to manhood and married Miss Nancy Harkness, by whom he had one son, William H., who is connected with the *Courier-Journal*, of Louisville, Ky. Seventeen months after the birth of William H., his mother died, and afterward Mr. Henderson married Miss McNealy. In addition to farming, he engaged in buying, selling and shipping stock, and was a very successful business man. He continued to reside in his native county up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1890. His father, George Henderson, was a native of the south of Scotland and accompanied his parents to America when thirteen years of age, stopping in New York City, but later drifting to Delaware County, where he married Eliza Smith, and settled upon a farm. The maternal grandfather of our subject was Andrew McNealy, a native of Ireland, where he married Elizabeth Morrow, and from that country they emigrated to America when their daughter, Nancy, was a child of ten years.

The boyhood years of our subject's life were passed on the farm owned by his parents. During the summers he assisted in the cultivation of the land, while in the winter months he carried on his studies. He acquired his education in the common schools, the academy at Walton, N Y., and that at Delhi, N. Y. After completing his education he taught in the district schools of Delaware County. In the spring of 1883 he went to Iowa, where he engaged in the drug and grocery business at Humeston, in partnership with his half-brother, William H. From there he came to Colorado, settling in Sterling, May 1, 1887, and establishing his present lucrative business. After one year he sold his interest in the Iowa business to his brother and purchased his brother's interest in the Sterling store, since which time he has conducted the business alone. He is a progressive and enterprising business man, and has met with striking success in his undertakings, not only being financially prospered, but at the same time winning a reputation for reliability and enterprise. His shipment of seed, during 1897, aggregated $50,000, much of which went to foreign ports. He has had other interests besides those directly connected with his private business affairs. Upon the failure of the Bank of Sterling in 1893 he was made the assignee, and closed up the business. Several times he has been elected to serve as a member of the Sterling town board and in 1895 was chosen to fill the office of mayor. In all local enterprises he takes a warm interest, fostering them by his influence and assisting them with his purse. By his connection with the alfalfa business he has done much to promote the prosperity of the county and has given it a reputation throughout the country through his large shipments of seed.

He himself owns one thousand acres of alfalfa land, and is interested in the business personally, as well as for others. In fraternal relations he is connected with Logan Lodge No. 69, I. O. O. F.

The marriage of Mr. Henderson occurred in Kirksville, Mo., January 24, 1894, and united him with Miss Phoebe A. Corbin. One daughter, Isabel C., blesses their union. The family own and occupy one of the most attractive residences in Sterling. Among the people of this city they have many friends, and in social circles their standing is the highest.

SAMUEL NEWTON FRANCIS, editor of *Facts*, an illustrated weekly journal published at Colorado Springs, is a Pennsylvanian by birth and comes from a prominent and highly respected family in the eastern part of that state. His maternal grandfather came from a distinguished and honored family in Germany, and his sons were all professional men of note, either physicians or attorneys. The representatives on the paternal side of the house were also professional and literary men, his father being a college-bred man and an educator of considerable prominence.

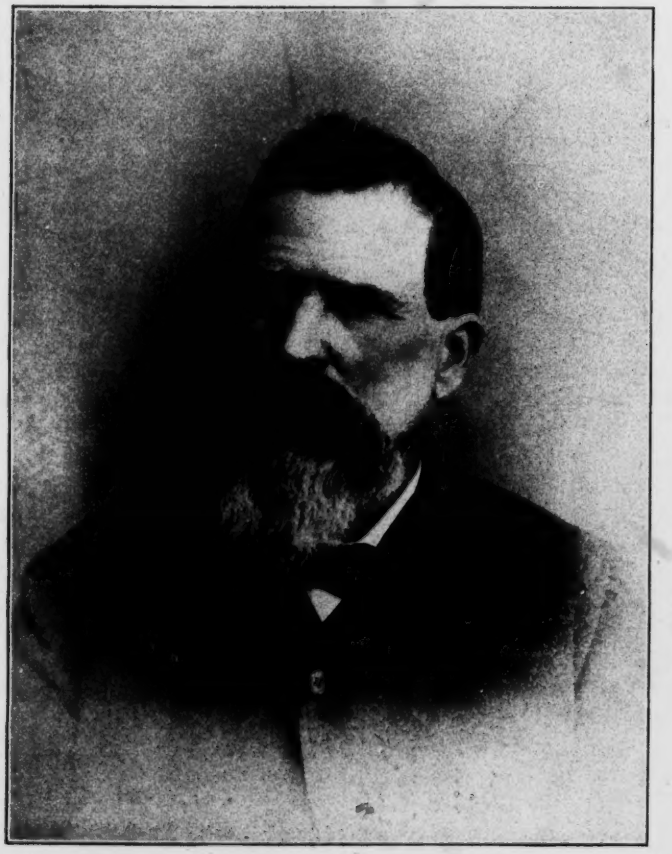
When Mr. Francis was but nine years of age his father died and from that time he was thrown upon his own resources. He received his early education in a country school and subsequently worked his way through a military academy. After having completed an academical course of study, he learned the printer's trade, which line of business he has followed ever since, and has filled many positions of importance and responsibility. He was business manager of a large publishing house in the east for about four years, but the strain of responsibility proved too much for his strength, and owing to ill health he was obliged to make a change. A position was offered him in Colorado Springs and he at once removed to this place, in 1882, assuming the foremanship of the *Daily Republic* of this city. Six months later he became proprietor of that live daily. One year afterward, however, desiring to travel, he sold the paper and traveled for a year through many of the western states. However, his first love for the Springs brought him back to this city again.

On his return he started the publication *Pike's Peak Herald*, which was recognized as the most attractive and readable paper published in the west at that time; and in connection with the paper he also owned and conducted a large job printing office. After having successfully continued this business for several years, a consolidation was effected with two daily evening papers, the *Telegraph* and *Republic*. Six months thereafter he disposed of his interests in order to accept the business management of the Gazette Publishing Company, which position he held for nearly five years, until the paper was sold to the present syndicate. Soon after this he became identified with *Facts*, a high-class journal. Three months later he purchased his partner's interest, and is to-day the sole proprietor and publisher. His ability as a business man, possessing progressive ideas in journalism, is well known. He is a close observer of human nature and has keen perceptive powers, good judgment and persistent energy, which have always assisted him to attain success. Although still young in years, he has had a checkered career and a wide experience in newspaper work, and therefore is a thoroughly practical man. He is public-spirited and generous, and has given liberally to everything that has appealed to him as worthy. He maintains a charming little home, over which presides his wife, a lady from Philadelphia, whom he married several years ago, and has a little daughter to whom he is deeply attached.

EWING C. GUTHRIE, M. D., is one of the progressive physicians of Aspen, where he has resided since 1895, meantime building up a practice that is not limited to the town itself, but extends throughout the county. He was born in Calloway County, Mo., September 4, 1864, and is a member of a pioneer family of that state. His paternal grandfather, Samuel T., who served as a soldier in the war of 1812, acted as a revenue collector in Missouri during its territorial days and was well known throughout that entire section of the country. He was interested in Masonry, in which he had won an advanced degree.

Robert E. Guthrie, the doctor's father, was born in Calloway County, Mo., where he followed farm pursuits and also operated a mill. He married Mary J., daughter of James Chalfant, M. D., who served in the war of 1812 and for years practiced medicine in Calloway County. The family of Robert E. Guthrie consisted of the following-named children: Ewing C.; James S. and George R., who are farmers residing at the old homestead in Missouri; Mary C. and Matilda R.

The boyhood days of Dr. Guthrie were passed on his father's farm in Missouri. His education



JAMES E. SMITH.

was commenced in local schools and supplemented by a thorough classical course in the State University of Missouri at Columbia, from which he graduated in 1886. He graduated from the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1888, and afterward practiced in Camden, Mo., six years. From that place he came to Aspen, in 1895. He stands high in professional circles and is regarded as a rising physician. Besides his private practice he is surgeon for the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad.

In 1888 Dr. Guthrie married Miss Emma Hayes, of Columbia, Mo., the daughter of Titus and Mary Hayes. He has two sons, Paul Roy and Robert Lee. In politics he is a Democrat, but has not identified himself actively with local affairs, preferring to give his attention to his profession. He is a member of the local lodges of Masonry and Odd Fellows.

JAMES E. SMITH. The world instinctively pays deference to the man who has risen above his early surroundings, overcome the obstacles in his path and reached a high position in the business world. This is a progressive age, and he who does not advance is soon left far behind. Mr. Smith, by the improvement of opportunities by which all are surrounded, has steadily and honorably worked his way upward and has attained a high degree of prosperity.

This worthy citizen of Pueblo County is a native of Virginia, born in Montgomery County in 1834. His education was obtained in the common schools. At the age of eighteen he began the battle of life for himself by learning the blacksmith's trade, which he later followed in Virginia, Kentucky and also in Richardson County, Neb., for two years.

In 1860 Mr. Smith came to Colorado, which was then still called Jefferson Territory. At the time he crossed the plains, and subsequently, when engaged in mining in the mountains, the Indians were very troublesome and at times exceedingly dangerous. The pioneers of those days were ever on the alert for their treacherous foes. Constant watching on the part of Mr. Smith and his associates prevented sudden surprises. He therefore received no personal injury from them, but his life and property were never secure until the time came when the redmen were gathered into and confined within the reservations provided by the government. The party accompanying Mr. Smith across the plains consisted of ten persons, who traveled by ox-team, but before and behind them wagons, well equipped, were strung out along the plains for many miles, so that the danger was not imminent, although some skirmishing took place a short distance ahead of our subject's party. Indians were spread over the prairie in every direction, and nothing but the strength of the white party held them in check.

On arriving, July 4, 1860, at California Gulch, near where Leadville now stands, Mr. Smith and five others formed a party for the purpose of hunting gold. They started off, full of hope and expectation, willing to endure the hardships and dangers of pioneer life in the mountains. They were actually with the party that discovered the Putnam lode and others, but he never realized the expectations with which he started, and was not sorry eventually to return to the comforts of home and the plains. After spending some time in placer mining and prospecting near Leadville, he went to Canon City, and prospected in the mountains for a year. In 1863 he settled at Pueblo, which then had only about ten houses, and they were small shanties. He opened a blacksmith shop, the second in the place. There he carried on business for eight years. In 1871 he removed to a ranch fifteen miles southeast of Pueblo, and to the improvement and cultivation of this place he has since devoted his attention. The ranch comprises four hundred and eighty acres, through which the railroad runs. He has a fine orchard on his place and raises fruits of all kinds, also deals extensively in horses and cattle. Besides the ranch, he owns some valuable property in Pueblo.

In 1863 Mr. Smith married Miss Catherine Rowe, a native of Iowa, daughter of Adam and Catherine (Miller) Rowe, both natives of Indiana. To Mr. Smith and his wife have been born six children, four sons and two daughters, namely: Adam Rayburn, at home; Hugh M., who is married and lives in Pueblo; J. E., Jr., and Charles Franklin, both at home; Clara Ellen, wife of Frank Conway, of Pueblo; and Dora J., wife of Edward Mitchell, of Pueblo.

The Democratic party has always found in Mr. Smith a stanch supporter of its principles, and he has ever taken an active interest in political affairs. He has most creditably and satisfactorily served as a member of the school board and justice of the peace for many years, and has assisted in building many of the school houses of his lo-

cality. He is prominent in Masonic circles, being a Sir Knight, a member of Lodge No. 17, A. F. & A. M.; Chapter No. 3, R. A. M.; and Commandery No. 3, K. T., all of Pueblo. He is widely and favorably known throughout the county. In the early development of the city and county of Pueblo he bore an important part, and is always acknowledged to be one of the most public-spirited and enterprising citizens of his community.

JOHN GRAYBEAL. The well-appointed ranch of this gentleman is pleasantly located near Rye, Pueblo County, and to its improvement and cultivation he has given his close attention, with results which can hardly fail to be satisfactory to himself. He has made a specialty of stock-raising, and in his undertakings has been uniformly successful.

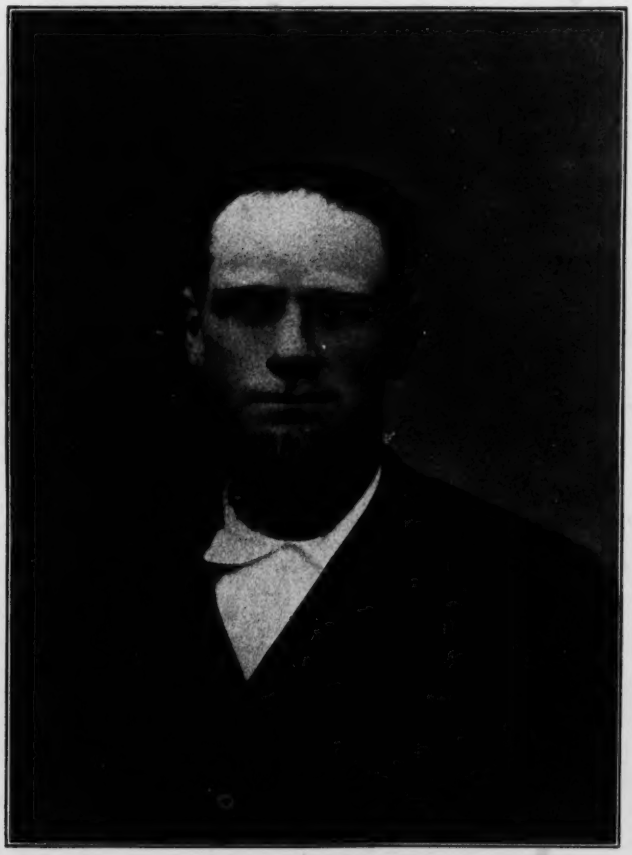
A native of North Carolina, Mr. Graybeal was born April 19, 1826, in the northwest corner of that state, between the Blue Ridge and Stone mountains, on the border line between Tennessee and Virginia. There his early life was spent and he was educated in the schools near his boyhood home. His father, David Graybeal, was a farmer of North Carolina, and spent his entire life in the same locality. On leaving the old homestead our subject continued to engage in farming in his native state until 1866, and then removed to near Paola, Miami County, Kan., thirty miles south of Kansas City, where he followed the same occupation for about seven years. In 1873 he came to Pueblo County, Colo., and first settled four miles above Rye, but soon after located on his present ranch near Rye. He has made all of the improvements upon the place, including the erection of a good two-story frame residence, large barn and other outbuildings, has fenced and ditched it, and has also made a lake upon his land. He keeps a fine grade of stock and has met with marked success during his residence here.

In the year 1850 Mr. Graybeal was united in marriage with Miss Jane Perkins, also a native of North Carolina, and to them were born seven children, four sons and three daughters, namely: Granville, who is engaged in the dairy business in Pueblo; Wyler W., who was accidentally killed; George Roby, who is married and lives near our subject; Troy D., at home; Joysa, wife of Maj. D. L. Sheats, register of the land office in Durango, Colo.; Laura, wife of C. C. Gaines, a resident of Pueblo; and Cora, wife of Edward Ptolemy, who lives in Mancos, Colo. The mother of these children died after coming to Colorado in October, 1873, and Mr. Graybeal subsequently married Miss Eva C. Young, a very intelligent woman, who was born in Virginia.

The Republican party finds in Mr. Graybeal a stalwart supporter of its principles, and he cast his last presidential vote for Major McKinley. Being a great reader, he is well informed on political affairs, as well as all points of general interest. Fraternally he is a member of the Grange, and for years was identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, until the lodge was removed from Rye to Pueblo. He is a most hospitable, genial and pleasant gentleman, who is widely and favorably known, especially by the early settlers, and stands deservedly high in the estimation of his fellow-men.

CAREY K. FLEMING, M. D., professor of gynecology, abdominal surgery and clinical midwifery in Gross Medical College, is one of the prominent and successful specialists of Denver. On coming to Denver in 1889 he engaged in general professional work, but he now limits his practice to gynecology and abdominal surgery, and, in addition to his private practice and college professorship, he is attending gynecologist to St. Anthony's Hospital. In the organization of the Denver Clinical and Pathological Society he took a very active part and is now president of the organization. He is secretary of the local committee of arrangements of the Western Surgical and Gynecological Association, a meeting of which was held in Denver in December, 1897. At the meeting of the American Medical Society, held in Denver in 1898, he was chairman of the committee on exhibits. At one time he was secretary of the Colorado State Medical Society and also served as chairman of its executive committee. He has also been secretary of the Denver and Arapahoe County Medical Society, of which he is an active member. His name is prominently associated with the Rocky Mountain Inter-State Medical Association, of which he is a charter member.

In addition to his other duties in Gross Medical College he is assistant secretary of the faculty and chairman of the dispensary committee. He is also assistant surgeon (with the rank of captain) to the Colorado National Guard, this appointment having been tendered him by Governor



GEORGE I. TUTTLE.

Adams. The department of gynecology and obstetrics in the *Western Surgical and Medical Gazette* is edited by him. He is a member of the Alumni Association of Northwestern University, is connected with the University and Overland Park Clubs of Denver, holds membership with the Sons of the Revolution, and in religious connections is identified with Central Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a silver Republican.

GEORGE I. TUTTLE, one of the most extensive stock-growers of northeastern Colorado, and president of the Washington County Stock Growers' Association, was born in Steuben County, N. Y., February 26, 1848, a son of William and Lydia (Carr) Tuttle. He was one of six children, of whom three besides himself are now living, viz.: Sarah, wife of A. Shanks, of Nebraska; Perry, of Idaho; and Edward, whose home is in Washington state. His father, who was born and reared in New York state, engaged in business in Steuben County as proprietor of a meat market. About 1851 he removed to Fond du Lac, Wis., where he established his home upon a farm. Eight years later he removed to Linn County, Mo., and from there, in 1864, went to Nebraska, where he engaged in railroad contracting. For two years he was engaged in contracting on the Union Pacific road from Omaha west. Afterward he engaged in farming in Gage County, Neb., where he continued to make his home until his death, in 1884.

The education acquired by our subject was such as local schools afforded. At nineteen years of age he began to work for himself. He assisted his father during the latter's contract work on the Union Pacific, after which he took a contract to furnish wood for the same road. In 1870 he went to Iowa, where he engaged in farming in Pottawattamie County. After two years he returned to Nebraska and settled in Gage County. For fourteen years he was interested in the stock business, with which he became familiar in all of its branches and in which he prospered. A chronic asthmatic affection caused him to remove to Colorado, the climate of which he believed would prove helpful. In the fall of 1886 he came to Akron. On his arrival here he took up a pre-emption of one hundred and sixty acres eight miles northeast of town and resumed the stock business, in which he had previously, and with success, engaged. The following year he homesteaded a quarter-section of land adjoining his ranch, which increased his property to three hundred and twenty acres.

During the early days of Akron Mr. Tuttle contributed toward the development of its interests and the enlargement of its resources. At the same time he has fostered plans for the prosperity of Washington County. He is numbered among the most substantial residents of the county, as well as one of its most enterprising stock-raisers. He has rapidly developed his stock interests, and now has eleven hundred head of cattle on the range. Not without reason he believes that this section of the state is well adapted to cattle-raising. The fact that he himself has been successful is an indication that, with good judgment and energy, others could also succeed here, and gain competencies in the business.

The marriage of Mr. Tuttle to Miss Jane Jones, a native of Indiana, occurred in Mills County, Iowa, on the last day of the year 1866. The children born of their union are named as follows: Frank, a cattleman of Washington County; Emma and Clyde, both deceased; Perry, who is engaged in the cattle business in this county; Pearl, Minnie and Jenett, at home. Mr. Tuttle is a member of Akron Lodge No. 74, A. F. & A. M. At the time that Washington and other counties were separated from Weld County he was appointed sheriff of the newly organized county, and at the first election was regularly chosen for the office. At the expiration of his term, he was re-elected to the office and served a second term, after which he refused to permit his name to again go before the people until 1895, when he was again elected sheriff, serving two years, and making a total of six and one-half years in the office. In his political faith he is a stanch adherent of the silver wing of the Republican party.

STEPHEN GREGORY, owner of the granite and marble works at No. 123 North Maple street, Trinidad, was born in St. Catharine's, Canada, January 5, 1837, a son of Noah and Lucinda (Hackett) Gregory, the former of Scotch extraction, the latter of English birth. Born in Connecticut, Noah Gregory spent much of his early life in New York, where he followed the trade of a stone-mason and cutter. After a few years in Canada, in 1838 he moved to Albion, Calhoun County, Mich., and there remained until his death in 1843.

When our subject was eighteen years of age he suffered a great affliction in the loss, by accident, of both feet above the ankle. He had just completed his apprenticeship at the marble cutter's trade. Supposing he would be obliged to give up manual labor, he decided to complete his education and prepare himself for professional work. However, after he had been in the Albion school for a few weeks he was offered the supervision of a marble works in Marshall, Mich., and accepted the position. In that city he became acquainted with Miss Jennie West, who was born in Syracuse, N. Y. They were married in 1856, and soon afterward removed to Vermont, Fulton County, Ill., where an uncle of his wife resided. The business outlook being unfavorable there, he returned to Michigan and opened a business of his own at Jonesville, where he was successful, accumulating property valued at $10,000. However, he lost much of his money afterward through an unfortunate stone quarry venture.

Compelled to start anew in life, Mr. Gregory went to California, in search of a suitable location. There he found no favorable opening and so came further east, reaching Trinidad in 1887. Through the treachery of a friend he had lost what little had remained of his fortune, so that he commenced in Trinidad with an indebtedness of $1,800 hanging over him. His honesty and straightforward manner of doing business won him friends from the start, and by the pursuance of an upright course in every detail of business, he has attained reasonable success, and is again in prosperous circumstances. In his special line of work he is recognized as a man of superior ability, and receives many orders of a most important nature. Not only has he erected monuments for deceased residents of his own town, but orders have come to him from Colorado Springs and other towns in the state. For superiority of work he has received many diplomas, and also has in his possession two silver medals, given him by the Michigan State Agricultural Society in 1867 and 1869, for superiority of his exhibitions, these being the only medals ever bestowed by the society for similar exhibitions.

In 1894 Mr. Gregory erected a residence in one of the desirable locations in Trinidad. Politically a Democrat, he was upon that ticket elected county commissioner in 1898, receiving a fair majority. Fraternally he is connected with Trinidad Lodge No. 17, I. O. O. F. As a pioneer in the stone business, he is well acquainted with every detail connected therewith, and is considered an expert in his chosen vocation. In 1871 he furnished the stone from his Michigan quarry for the Times building, on the corner of Washington street and Fifth avenue, Chicago. His success is commendable, especially when it is remembered that he has overcome many obstacles and labored under many disadvantages. In his family there is one son, Robert S., who for seven years has been bookkeeper in the First National Bank of Trinidad and is a young man of exceptional business qualifications, respected and honored by all who know him.

GEORGE H. ADAMS. One of the most remarkable instances of the adaptation of Colorado to the cattle industry may be found in the business career of Mr. Adams, who is prominent among the citizens of Denver. Embarking in business as a stock-raiser in 1869, he then bought the two first thoroughbred Shorthorn bulls ever in the San Luis Valley. He has been a pioneer in the introduction of Herefords, to which exclusively his ranch has been stocked since 1878, and he has paid as much as $2,200 for a bull and as high as $1,500 for a two-year-old heifer of that breed. The Adams Hereford ranch covers more than four townships of land, embraces twelve and one-half miles, and in extent comprises one hundred thousand acres, watered by eleven streams and lakes, and bordering on the western slope of the Sangre de Cristo Range. The entire tract is fenced in pasture with eighty miles of substantial fencing, while one hundred and forty miles of ditches furnish water for the irrigation of hay and the range. The herd consists of four thousand head of pure-bred and high-grade Hereford cattle. From the ranch cattle are sold and shipped to Old Mexico, Arizona, Texas, Oregon, Montana, Wyoming, New Mexico, Idaho, Kansas and Nebraska for breeding purposes.

Mr. Adams was born in Milwaukee, Wis., the only child of George and Agnes J. (Lace) Adams, natives of Rochester and New York City respectively. He was educated in the schools of Milwaukee. In January, 1863, when only seventeen years of age, he enlisted in the Union army as a private, and later served as first sergeant and sergeant-major until September, 1865, when he was honorably discharged at Nashville.

Returning to Milwaukee, Mr. Adams became money receiving clerk for the United States Ex-

press Company, which, in 1867, sent him to Kansas as messenger between Kansas City and Fort Ellsworth, the terminus of the Kansas Pacific. In the spring of 1868 he returned to Milwaukee, where he was superintendent of the Goodrich Express Company until 1869, when he resigned to come to Colorado. The trip to the west he made via Cheyenne to Denver and from this city went to California Gulch (now Leadville), where he engaged in prospecting for two months, but in December went to San Luis Valley. A pioneer in that section, he entered one hundred and sixty acres on Rio Alto Creek and embarked in the stock business. In 1871 he entered the employ of a cattle company as foreman on Baca Grant No. 4, and later became proprietor. In 1878 he brought to his place eighty full-bred Hereford bulls and has since devoted his attention to the raising of pure-bred and high-grade Herefords. He has been a director in the American Hereford Association, is a member of the Colorado Cattle Growers' and National Stock Breeders' Association, and, under appointment by Governor Pitkin, served for eight years as a member of the State Cattle Inspection and Round-up Boards. In April, 1895, Governor McIntire appointed him president of the board of trustees of the State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, to serve for six years.

MAJOR A. V. BOHN, one of the well-known mine operators in Leadville, was born in Stark County, Ohio, in 1835, a son of Judge Valentine and Susan (Strickler) Bohn, natives of Franklin County, Pa. His father who, was an attorney, moved to Ohio in 1833 and for some time held the office of judge of Stark County, after which he served as judge of the district courts. In 1850 he moved to Carroll County, Ill., of which he was soon elected county clerk, and later became county judge. At the time of his death he was sixty-four years of age. He was a member of an old Pennsylvania family that came to this country from Germany. His wife, who died in young womanhood, was a member of the Dunkard society and had a brother who was a prominent preacher in that sect; her father, Henry Strickler, was a farmer in Pennsylvania. Of her children, Adam was engaged in the mercantile business in Illinois and moved from there to Iowa, where he died; John H., an attorney, was an officer in the Ninety-second Illinois Infantry, and died from the effects of wounds received at Chickamauga; Catherine, deceased, married David Nelson, who for thirty years was a merchant of Carroll County; Mary E. married William Barker, a contractor and builder living at Lyons, Iowa.

When a boy of fifteen years our subject accompanied his father to Illinois. His education was completed in the high school of Mount Carroll. At twenty years of age he started out in life for himself, and at first was agent for the Illinois Central Railroad at Amboy. Later he was employed in the construction of the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad, and after its completion became a conductor on the line. At the opening of the Civil war he enlisted in the Fifteenth Illinois Infantry as a private, and was assigned to the western army, which later became the Army of the Tennessee, and he participated in all of its battles. In October, 1865, he was mustered out as major, having received promotion in recognition of meritorious service.

Returning to Ohio, Major Bohn entered a commercial college at Dayton. For two years he taught in that institution. In 1868 he went to Missouri, where he engaged in the coal business in Kansas City, and later purchased coal mines on the Vandalia Railroad in Illinois. Afterward he located in St. Louis, engaging in the coal business. During his stay in St. Louis he started to build a railroad extending from Cape Girardeau to the interior of Missouri, but after eighty miles had been built the crash of 1873 came and he and his partner sank beneath it. He remained there for three years, later went to Alabama and opened up coal fields in that state, where he remained three years, then, in 1878, came to Leadville, Colo. Here at first he was connected in a small way with the mining interests of the district, but this connection has grown more important with passing years. He has for years been manager for the Tabor and owns the Bohn mines in the city. The formation of the land in this section he has carefully studied and has located many mines of great value.

While in the army, in 1864, Major Bohn married Miss Emma Kneisley, member of a prominent family of Dayton, Ohio, and daughter of John Kneisley, who was a large manufacturer of flour and owner of a distillery. Their marriage has been blessed with three sons, who are unusually intelligent and talented. The oldest, Arthur K., is chemist for a Mexican firm in Sierra Ma Jada, Mexico; John W. is chemist for the

British Columbia Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company in Roslyn, British Columbia, and is married, his wife being a daughter of Admiral Howell, of the United States navy; Charles A. is a chemist for the Bimetallic Smelting Company, of Leadville. Since voting for Fremont in 1856, Major Bohn has always supported the Republican party. He is past commander of Garfield Post, G. A. R., and in 1885 served as department commander of Colorado and Wyoming.

JACOB KOLLE, one of Colorado's pioneers and a substantial ranchman of Park County, was born in Markbronn, Wurtemberg, Germany, October 14, 1833, a son of George and Barbara (Lohrinen) Kolle, of whose eight children he is the sole survivor. His father, who was also a native of Markbronn, there engaged in teaming for many years, and he also filled the office of sheriff there. He continued to reside in his native place until his death, which occurred in 1840.

At the time of his father's death our subject was but seven years of age. At the age of fourteen he began to earn his own way in the world, his first occupation being that of a farm hand. In 1856 he determined to come to America and early in the year took passage on a sailing vessel for this country, arriving in New York about the middle of May. Thence he went direct to Wilkes-Barre, Pa., where he secured work in the coal mines. Directly after his arrival he met with a great misfortune; his traveling bag, which contained $20 in gold and all of his personal effects, was stolen from his room in the hotel, and he was forced to begin life in a strange country, penniless and with no clothes save those he wore. He worked in the mines at Wilkes-Barre for a year and then went to Scranton, where he was employed at general work. In 1858 he went to Independence, Mo., where for two summers he worked in a brickyard, during the winter months following any occupation that offered.

The spring of 1860 found Mr. Kolle among the hundreds who crossed the plains to Colorado. The trip was made with a team of oxen and he arrived in Denver about the 1st of May. Going to Hamilton, he engaged in mining and prospecting in Tarryall Gulch. There he continued until 1870, with the exception of the winters of 1861 and 1868, when he went to the valley near Canon City and engaged in hunting and fishing. In 1870 he settled ten miles above Lake George, on Tarryall Creek, where he built a cabin. With two yoke of oxen he began freighting from Denver to Breckenridge. For three summers he engaged in freighting, while during the winter months he remained on his ranch. In 1873 he settled upon his present ranch, and during the years that have intervened he has engaged in haying and cattle-raising. He is one of the substantial ranchmen of Park County, where, by pre-emption and purchase, he has acquired five hundred and two acres of land.

The marriage of Mr. Kolle to Miss Dora J. Shepard occurred December 14, 1880. She was born in Lapeer County, Mich., a daughter of Abel M. and Elizabeth (Walters) Shepard, the former a cabinet-maker and carpenter of Michigan until his death, which occurred in Memphis, St. Clair County, that state. Mr. and Mrs. Kolle became the parents of three children, but two of these are deceased. Their only surviving child is George A., who was born November 18, 1881, and is a promising young man. Since 1893 Mr. Kolle has acted as president of the school board of his district, in which capacity he has been instrumental in promoting the welfare of the school and advancing the interests of the pupils.

JOHN WALTERS, president of the Standard Meat and Live Stock Company, is at the head of one of the largest firms that do business in their line in Denver. Beginning without capital, he worked his way forward until now he occupies a position among the foremost business men of the west. The firm is interested in sheep raising in Wyoming, where they are engaged in breeding and raising sheep, and they are also buying, ranging and breeding sheep in Utah and Colorado. They also feed sheep in Almena, Norton County, Kan., and St. Paul, Neb., being perhaps one of the largest sheep dealers and raisers in the west. They are also engaged in cattle feeding at Almena, Kan.

In Buffalo, N. Y., where he was born in 1853, our subject passed his boyhood days. In 1870 he came to Colorado and for a few months worked in the employ of others, but in the fall of 1870 started in the meat and live stock business for himself, beginning on a small scale near the present location of the Denver & Rio Grande yards. Several months later he embarked in the sheep business, buying several hundred head in New Mexico and driving them up to Denver market,

HON. JAMES H. JONES.

thus laying the foundation of the large business of the present time. The meat business was carried on as Walters & Co. for a time, then changed to John Walters & Co., later became Walters, Aicher & Walters, and finally was incorporated as the Standard Meat and Live Stock Company (close corporation, same owners only), with our subject as president, Mr. Aicher vice-president, and Leonard Walters secretary and treasurer.

JAMES H. JONES, ex-county judge of Morgan County, was born in Putney, Vt., January 9, 1846, a son of Joseph and Mary E. (Baldwin) Jones, he and his sister, Mary, being the survivors of three children. His father was born in South Royalston, Mass., June 21, 1821, and when ten years of age accompanied his parents to Putney, Vt., where he grew to manhood, married and settled upon a farm. For twelve years he served as justice of the peace and he also held other minor offices. In 1871 he settled with the colony at Greeley, Colo., to the growth of which he contributed until his death five years later.

The education of our subject was mainly acquired in Powers Institute, at Bernardston, Mass. At seventeen years of age he went to New Hampshire and secured employment as clerk in a general store, but one year later went to Boston, where he was employed by a wholesale dry-goods firm. During the five years he remained in that position he laid the foundation of his subsequent success. A severe attack of pneumonia, in the spring of 1869, caused him to stop work in Boston and return home. In the winter of 1869-70 he spent some months with a dry-goods firm in New York City, returning from there to Vermont. In April, 1870, he came to Colorado, arriving in Greeley on the 30th of April, in company with a number of colonists. He established himself in the mercantile business and was successful in this undertaking, but in 1874 disposed of his stock of goods, after which he turned his attention to the sheep industry.

In 1875 he came to what is now Morgan County. While he has engaged in the cattle business to some extent here, he has been principally interested in raising sheep, of which he owns two thousand head. He is the owner of four hundred and eighty acres of farming and grazing land. For many years he has filled the position of justice of the peace, serving in that capacity in early days, when people were often obliged to come from distances of fifty miles or more, in order to subscribe to affidavits. In 1890 he was elected to fill an unexpired term of two years as county judge of Morgan County. In 1892 and 1895 he was re-elected to the office, which he filled with efficiency and fidelity. His entire service in office has covered a period of nineteen years. Upon his retirement from the bench the board of county commissioners of Morgan County adopted resolutions commending his administration as "able, just and economic." His political affiliations are with the Republican party. Fraternally he is a member of Oasis Lodge No 67, A. F. & A. M., in which he has three times been honored with the office of worshipful master. He is identified with Silver Lodge No. 60, K. P., in which he has served as chancellor and in other offices. He is also a trustee of the grand lodge.

February 19, 1871, Judge Jones married Miss Fannie M. Bucknam, who was born in Maine, and died in Greeley, Colo., in September, 1874, leaving a son, Herbert F., who is acquiring his education in Mount Hermon, Mass. The second marriage of Judge Jones took place April 27, 1880, and united him with Adelia E. Murray, by whom he has one son, Laurence D., born January 1, 1887.

DUANE D. FINCH, proprietor of the Finch livery stable at Trinidad, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., July 22, 1842, a son of James B. and Eunice Finch. His father, a native of New York, grew to manhood in Michigan, and about 1834 made settlement in Wisconsin, where he engaged in farming and trading. Accompanied by his family, in 1852 he went to Fayette County, Iowa, and there he continued to reside until his death in 1877. In his family there were five children. Rebecca, the eldest of these, married George W. Ward, who enlisted in the Union army and died while in the service; she afterward was married to a farmer, living in Delaware County, Iowa. The oldest son is a farmer in Fayette County, Iowa. Nancy H. was first the wife of E. E. Chandler, of West Union, Iowa, and afterward married William Cowles, of the same place. Burns B. is engaged in the mercantile business in Severy, Kan.

The youngest of the children was the subject of this sketch. He was ten years of age when the family moved to Iowa, and there the years of youth were spent. He had been deprived of a mother's

care by the death of this parent when he was only six months old, but his older sisters ministered to his needs until he was old enough to care for himself. In April, 1861, he enlisted for ninety days in Company F, Third Iowa Infantry, and re-enlisted for three years. During his period of service he saw much hardship. From Hannibal, Mo., he accompanied General Grant's command to the south, and was afterwards transferred to Sherman's command. Among his principal engagements were Shiloh, Vicksburg and Atlanta. In the latter city he was captured July 22, 1864, and spent four months in Andersonville prison. During much of this time he was entirely helpless, as he had been wounded in the battle, a musket ball grazing his spine in such a way as to cause paralysis, and for two months he was unable to move without assistance. After he was released from prison he joined his command, and witnessed the surrender of Johnston at Raleigh. He then proceeded to Washington and participated in the grand review.

As a soldier, his army record is a brilliant one, and he may well be proud of it. In addition to his most serious wound he was twice wounded during his service. For meritorious conduct at Vicksburg he was promoted to be a sergeant. At Atlanta he was made a lieutenant, and held that rank when his commission expired. As lieutenant he commanded his company at Atlanta, and when falling, seriously wounded on the battlefield, and later being captured by the enemy, he was reported killed.

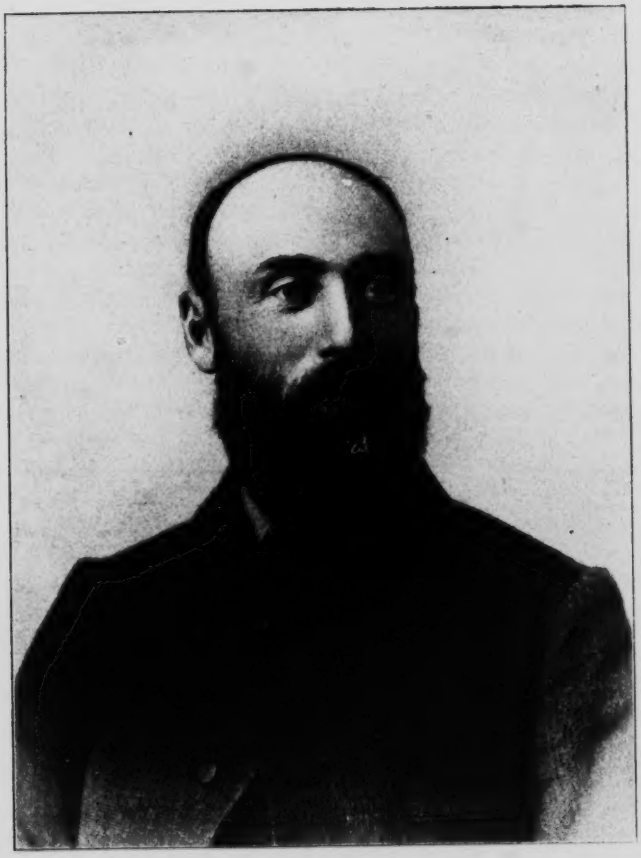
Going to Iowa, Mr. Finch bought a farm, but his war service left him so crippled that he was unable to cultivate the land. In 1866 he went to Kansas City and became agent for the Overland Mail and Express Company, which owned a line from that city to Fort Scott and Junction City. During the thirteen years he continued in their employ he was principally engaged as office agent. In 1871 he was sent to Trinidad to open an office at this place, and this he did, continuing at the head of the office until 1876, when he went on the road as assistant superintendent. In July, 1879, he severed his connection with the company and opened a livery stable on Commercial street. In April, 1883, he sold the business, and for one and one-half years afterward was engaged in the wagon and carriage trade. Later he was owner of the livery stable known as the "Red Barn," on South Commercial street. In 1888 he opened his present stable on the corner of First and Beach streets, and this business he has since conducted. In 1872 he built, on Second street, the first brick residence in Trinidad. He is a member of the board of trade of this city.

On the Republican ticket Mr. Finch was elected city treasurer, which office he filled for two terms. In 1895 he was elected sheriff of Las Animas County and served for two years. As delegate to different conventions he has been active and prominent in party matters. Fraternally he is a member of Jacob Abernethy Post No. 29, G. A. R., of which he is past commander, and he has also served as junior vice department commander. He has represented his post in different state encampments and the grand encampments in Denver and St. Louis. September 11, 1870, he married Sarah A. Stewart, who was born in Wisconsin, but spent her girlhood principally in Kansas. Three daughters comprise the family of Mr. and Mrs. Finch. Mabel A. is the wife of Frank E. Scott, a photographer, at No. 1610 Sixteenth street, Denver. Minnie R. married H. H. Jones and is living in Denver. The youngest daughter, Maude D., is with her parents.

HON. ELTON T. BECKWITH. On Mount Desert Island Elton T. Beckwith was born, April 1, 1847. He was educated in the schools of Cambridge and Boston. In 1866 he embarked in the wholesale flour and grain business in Philadelphia, but in 1869 closed out the business and in April of the following year came to Denver to engage in the stock business. The previous year his brother, Edwin F., had settled in what is now Custer County, and the two formed a partnership and have since carried on a large and profitable business.

While residing upon his place, known as the Waverly ranch, Custer County was established. In 1886 he was elected upon the Republican ticket to represent his district in the state senate, and served as chairman of the committee on education and educational institutions, and as chairman of the stock committee. Not desiring re-election, he retired to private life at the close of his term. He has been a delegate to county and state conventions and in other ways has been actively identified with his party.

The business career of Mr. Beckwith has been a successful one. His honorable dealings with all men have become proverbial among the busi-



HORACE ALDEN.

ness men of Colorado, who look upon him as one of the most substantial and enterprising citizens of the Centennial state.

HORACE ALDEN. During the year 1879 Mr. Alden came to Park County and purchased from his father five hundred and sixty acres situated near Garo. Upon this property he at once began in the haying and cattle business. From time to time he made additional purchases until the ranch became one of seven hundred and twenty acres. While he commenced for himself without resources, equipped only with a fair education and the qualities of industry and perseverance, he has gained a position among the successful and respected citizens of his county. In January, 1890, he was appointed by the governor to fill a vacancy as commissioner of Park County, and in the fall of the same year he was elected to the legislature, serving as a representative in the eighth general assembly.

In the province of Quebec, Canada, our subject was born February 2, 1846, a son of Elisha and Ruhamah F. (Turner) Alden. He was one of eight children, of whom the following survive: Viola, the widow of William Staples, of St. Cloud, Minn.; Rosetta, wife of I. S. Staples, also of St. Cloud; Horace; Lucinda and Lorinda (twins), the former the wife of Joseph Rogers, a prominent ranchman of Park County, the latter married to a Mr. Hill, of Rossland, British Columbia; and Hiram, who lives in Glenwood Springs, Colo. George Alden, the other son, died in April, 1896, at Glenwood Springs. Mrs. Matilda Haff, the other daughter, died in 1881.

Elisha Alden was born in New Hampshire in 1815. At eighteen years of age he accompanied his parents to Canada. A short time afterward he left the parental roof and went to Springfield, Mass., where he worked in a factory; he was also similarly employed in Wilbraham. After five years he returned to Canada, and August 9, 1840, married Miss Turner, after which he engaged in farming. In 1855 he migrated to Minnesota and opened a meat market in Louisville. Three years later he removed to St. Cloud, Minn., where he purchased and cultivated farm land. In 1860 he formed one of Colorado's pioneers, leaving Minnesota March 12 and crossing the plains with an ox-team. From Denver he proceeded to the mountains and engaged in prospecting at Fairplay, Alma, Buckskin Joe, Breckenridge and other points. In the fall he returned to Minnesota to spend the winter. May 8, 1861, he began his return trip to Colorado, being accompanied by his family, and arriving in Denver July 31. Two days later he went to Mount Vernon, Jefferson County, where he engaged in the hotel business and remained until 1870. He then came to Garo and located the land now owned by our subject. After selling the property, in 1879, he purchased a ranch two miles west, and there remained for two years. Now, although eighty-four years of age, he is active and robust, and superintends the management of his ranch near Glenwood Springs, where he has resided since 1881.

While a youth, our subject learned the blacksmith's trade. Shortly after finishing his apprenticeship he began freighting for his father from Denver to different mining camps. Three months after he was twenty years of age his father gave him his time and he engaged in freighting for himself. In 1872 he sold his outfit and went to Golden, where he invested in real estate. Unfortunately, a business depression soon settled upon the town, and his investment proved a failure. For three and one-half years he engaged in the express business. Upon selling out he turned his attention to railroading, which he followed until he came to Garo. In the fall of 1890 he was elected to the state legislature on the Republican ticket, serving one term with honor to himself and his constituents. In the fall of 1898 he was again tendered the nomination, when it was equivalent to an election, but he refused to be considered for the office. While in Golden, February 2, 1873, he married Miss Dorothy L. Turner, daughter of Alfred L. Turner and a native of Canada. During the years of his residence in Park County he has won many friends, who esteem him highly for his manly traits of character. Fraternally he is a member of Doric Lodge No. 25, A. F. & A. M., of Fairplay.

WLLOYD GRUBB, a prominent ranchman of Garfield County, came to Roaring Fork Valley in 1887 and for some years was in partnership with his brother, Eugene, in the stock business, occupying the ranch where his brother now resides. From there in 1893 he removed to the ranch known as Sunny Side four miles north of Carbondale on the Mesa, upon which he has since built a substantial residence, good barns and other farm buildings, and has made other improvements. The land is under a

high state of cultivation and some farm products are raised. On the ranch are fine meadows of alfalfa. His attention is principally given to the raising of cattle. He stands high in the community and in 1898 was president of the District Fair Association and secretary of the Roaring Fork and Eagle County Stock Association.

Near Meadville, Crawford County, Pa., our subject was born, November 14, 1855. His father, Edmund Grubb, a native of Pennsylvania, was an extensive tanner and, when the Civil war began, he had his tannery crowded to its utmost capacity, but the vats were at once emptied and the hides hung on the fence to dry. He then enlisted as a private in the Second Pennsylvania Cavalry, assigned to the Army of the Potomac, and took part in the battles of Gettysburg, Antietam, South Mountain and all the important engagements in Virginia. For meritorious conduct he was promoted to be first sergeant. After four years of service he was honorably discharged. It is a fact worthy of note that of the ten brothers in the family eight served in the Civil war, seven on the Union side and one as a Confederate soldier. After the war was over, he moved to Blue Earth, Minn., where he engaged in the tanning business and also cultivated a farm. He died in April, 1898, at seventy-eight years of age. His father, Daniel Grubb, was born in Pennsylvania, to which state his grandfather had come from Switzerland. By trade a gunsmith, he assisted in founding a large business of that kind in Philadelphia, which still continues and is a large concern.

The mother of our subject was Sarah Jane Housel, who was born in Crawford County, Pa., and is still living there. She is of English extraction and, through her mother, is connected with Bishop Vincent, of Chautauqua fame. Her father, Joseph Housel, was a tanner in Pennsylvania; she had one brother who died in Libby Prison. Of her children, E. H. is a farmer in Garfield County, Colo.; Anna Belle is the wife of Charles Armstrong, of Minneapolis, Minn.; Josephine is the widow of Charles Smith; and Alberta, widow of George Winters, is postmistress at Carbondale, Colo.

When eleven years of age our subject accompanied his parents to Minnesota. Two years later he began to work out on farms. From that time on he was self-supporting. For several years he engaged in brick making in Minnesota and Montana, and later spent two years in the oil regions of Pennsylvania. In the spring of 1880 he came to Colorado and settled at Aspen, where for seven years he was interested in mining. He then came to Garfield County, his present home. In May, 1894, he married Jennie V. Hendrie, daughter of Isaac Hendrie, who was born in Connecticut, moved thence to Ohio and from there to Iowa, where Mrs. Grubb was born. She is a lady of refinement, a devoted wife and mother, whose chief happiness is in ministering to the wants of her husband and daughter, Grace Louise. In politics Mr. Grubb was formerly a Republican, but now affiliates with the People's party, having been influenced in his change of politics by the stand taken by the parties upon the silver question.

ROBERT FINLEY, a pioneer of 1860 and a well-known citizen of Colorado City, was born in Fayette County, Pa., May 29, 1830. He is of Scotch descent, the first of the name in America having emigrated from Scotland to Ireland, and thence to New Jersey. Rev. James Finley, who was born in eastern Pennsylvania, was the first Presbyterian minister west of the Alleghanies, and established churches in Fayette and Westmoreland Counties. His son, Ebenezer, was twelve years of age when the family settled in Fayette County, and there he spent the remaining years of his life. He participated in the Indian wars and had many narrow escapes. Under the soil that he tilled large deposits of coal were afterward found.

Ebenezer Finley, Jr., our subject's father, was born in Fayette County, Pa., in 1804, and owned two farms in his native county, one of which adjoined the old homestead. He died in 1891. His wife, Phœbe, was born in Pennsylvania in 1807 and died there in 1897. She was a daughter of Caleb Woodward, who was born in Chester County, Pa., and removed to Fayette County, where he engaged in farming and also followed the blacksmith's trade. He was a Quaker, and his wife, who was a Miss Carter, was an adherent of the same society. In the family of Ebenezer Finley, Jr., there were twelve children, all but two of whom attained maturity, and three sons and two daughters are still living, Robert being the oldest of the survivors. When a boy he spent two years in Dunlap Creek Academy at Merrittstown, Pa., after which he learned surveying.

In 1851 Mr. Finley went to Colesburg, Delaware County, Iowa, via the Ohio and Mississippi

Rivers, and there clerked in a store and taught school for one year. He then engaged on the government survey for a time near Clear Lake, Iowa, and afterward accompanied four surveying expeditions into northern Iowa and southern Minnesota. At the time of the first settlement in Kansas, in 1854, he moved there via the Mississippi to St. Louis, then up the Missouri to Leavenworth. He was employed in subdividing the townships of Johnson County, and was one of the six original proprietors and incorporators of Olathe, that county. Through appointment by the county commissioners he served as county surveyor. When the territory was organized he was elected to the office, but resigned it before the expiration of the term. In 1859 he bought an interest in a sawmill, which he operated until 1860, and then, at the request of his partners, brought it to Colorado, expecting at the time to return to Kansas. However, his plans were changed, and after the war he sold his property in Johnson County.

A party, consisting of William Booth (now in Montana), George Smith (who was later killed in Arizona by Indians), Ambrose Furnoy (of Canon City), Mr. Finley and a man who was taken into the partnership in Kansas, started across the plains with forty-eight head of cattle, eight wagons, a large supply of provisions and a sawmill with machinery. They spent six weeks in coming up the Arkansas, and arrived in Colorado City June 16, 1860. Their sawmill (which was the first steam sawmill brought to El Paso County and the first south of the divide) was set up on Squirrel Creek, and for several years they manufactured lumber, which they hauled to Colorado City and Fountain.

In 1862 Mr. Finley mined in the mountains. The next year he assisted Mr. Sheldon in subdividing the Fountain Valley. Later he surveyed at La Junta, subdividing the land into lots. In 1862 he was elected the first county treasurer of El Paso County and served for one term. Soon afterward he was elected county assessor and served for four terms of one year each. For one year he served as county clerk. He and Mr. Hill had the contract to build the first frame house put up in Colorado Springs, after which he erected one hotel, several business blocks and houses there and in Colorado City. In 1866 he entered a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, ninety acres of which, after it was patented, he deeded to twenty-six members of a company for the government price of $1.25 per acre, in order that the property holders in Colorado City might have a good title to their property. The remainder of the land (seventy acres) he improved, placed under irrigation, and added to it by the purchase of one hundred and eighty-five acres, on which he raised hay. His surveying contracts have taken him throughout the entire country and have been in the interests of both companies and private parties. During the war, in 1864, he enlisted in Company G, Third Colorado Cavalry, and served as commissary sergeant in Company G in the battle of Sand Creek.

By his marriage Mr. Finley was united with Mrs. Alvira (Young) Brown, who was born in Ohio. She was first married to John C. Brown, an attorney in Colorado City and a member of Company G, Third Colorado Infantry; he died here, leaving two children, Edward A. Brown, who cultivates the home place; and Mrs. Mary Barnes, of Nebraska. Mr. and Mrs. Finley became the parents of a daughter, Grace, who was in the high school graduating class and was a talented young lady; she died in January, 1898, at the age of nineteen years and eight months. In religion she was actively connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which her mother also belongs.

Mr. Finley was made a Mason in El Paso Lodge No. 13, A. F. & A. M., of Colorado City. During the existence of the Grand Army Post here he was identified with it. In politics he is a Republican. The nature of his occupation in early days brought him in contact with Indians, especially in Minnesota and northern Iowa.

FRANK FULTON, M. D., a practicing physician of the homeopathic school, residing in Monte Vista, Rio Grande County, was born in Monroe County, N. Y., March 24, 1829, a son of Henry L. and Emaline (Castle) Fulton, natives respectively of New York and Connecticut. His father, who was a millwright by occupation, removed from New York to Illinois in 1837 and settled in La Salle County, but later removed to Chicago. While the family were living in the country our subject, then a boy of eleven, began to learn the printer's trade, and this work he continued when two years later removal was made to Chicago. After some years he established a job printing office on Wells street, and this business he continued in different localities for ten years, his last location being at Clark and South

Water streets. During this time he printed the first report of the supreme court of the United States published in Chicago, also Robert Blackwell's treatise on "Tax Titles," together with other legal works that were the first of a certain class ever printed in the city.

After abandoning his printing office, Dr. Fulton was interested in a mercantile enterprise and a livery business, but both of these proved disastrous. When the Civil war broke out he enlisted in the marine service, in which he continued until the close of the conflict, being on Roanoke Island much of the time. Returning to Chicago when the war ended, he resumed work at the printer's trade, but very soon (in 1865) he came to Colorado, settling in Central City, where he secured employment with Frank Hall. For five years he worked at printing with Mr. Hall, during which time he assisted in printing the revised state history of Colorado, the first work of the kind published in the state. In 1870 he went to California, and for eighteen months worked at his trade in San Francisco, thence returned to Chicago. There he entered the Hahnemann Medical College, from which he graduated in the spring of 1874. His first location for practice was at Geneseo, Henry County, Ill., where he carried on practice for five years. Returning to Colorado he settled in Boulder, but soon removed to Denver, and in 1885 came to Monte Vista, where for three years he was connected with the *Graphic*. In 1889, during the epidemic of typhus, he turned his attention again to medicine, and was so successful in the treatment of the disease, that upon the solicitation of many of the citizens he resumed active practice, and since then he had devoted himself to professional work.

Upon the organization of the People's party, Dr. Fulton left the Republican party and has since supported Populist principles. On this ticket he was elected county coroner, without any opposition from the other parties, but after serving for a short time he found that the office interfered with his practice, and he therefore resigned. He is a member of the Colorado Homeopathic Medical Society, and an honorary member of the Fraternal Aid Society, of which he was physician for some time. In religion he is of the Swedenborgian faith. Fraternally he is connected with the Odd Fellows, and since twenty-one years of age he has been a Mason, in which he has taken the chapter, council and commandery degrees. During his residence in Central City he was one of nine (among them Senator H. M. Teller) who established the Knights Templar commandery at that place. By his first wife, who was Amelia Schoch, of Chicago, he had six children, five of whom are living (all married and in the east). In 1886 he married Mrs. Lydia T. Dailey, widow of Charles Dailey; they occupy a comfortable home which he has purchased, remodeled and improved.

BURTON B. GROVER, M. D., has engaged in the general practice of medince in Colorado Springs since 1892 and is recognized as one of the skillful and reliable physicians of the city. In addition to his private practice he acts in the capacity of surgeon to St. Francis Hospital, and from 1893 until the spring of 1898 served as health officer. It has been his aim to keep himself posted concerning every advance made in the science of medicine, and, with this object in view, he has been a thoughtful reader of all current medical literature.

Dr. Grover is a representative of the third generation in descent from the founder of the family in America, an Englishman, who settled in Vermont; with him came two brothers, one of whom was killed in the Revolutionary war. Next in line of descent was Jethro Grover, a native of Vermont, who settled in Wyoming County, N.Y., and took up land on the Holland purchase. Orson S., son of Jethro, was born near Rutland, Vt., and has been a lifelong farmer. He still resides on the homestead which his father entered years ago, and is now somewhat retired from farm cares, although he still superintends his business affairs. He married Arvilla Carpenter, who was born in Portage, N. Y., a member of an old family of Vermont. She and her husband are both seventy-eight years of age, but are comparatively strong and hearty. Of their six children three are living, two of whom are farmers in New York state. Our subject, who was the youngest of the family, was born in Eagle, Wyoming County, N. Y., June 25, 1858. He received his education principally in Pike Seminary at Pike, N. Y. At the age of sixteen he began to teach school, and with the money thus earned, paid his academic expenses and also provided for his medical tuition.

After having gained a fundamental knowledge of medicine under Dr. F. E. Bliss, of Warsaw, N. Y., our subject entered the Long Island College Hospital in 1876 and was graduated in 1879

with the degree of M. D. For one year he engaged in practice at Sandusky, N. Y., after which he had his office in Rushford, Allegany County, the same state. On coming west, his first location was at Grimes, Polk County, Iowa, where he built up a lage practice and remained for ten years. From there in 1892 he came to Colorado Springs, where he has his office in the Exchange Bank block. He was married, in Wyoming County, N. Y., to Miss Alice Evans, by whom he has a daughter, Lulu, a member of the high school class of 1899. Mrs. Grover died in 1896.

In the ranks of the Republican party Dr. Grover has been quite active. The various organizations connected with his profession receive his sympathy and encouragement, and he is a member of the El Paso County and the Colorado State Medical Societies, the Iowa State Medical Association; American Public Health Association and American Medical Association. He is examining physician to the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Modern Woodmen, Maccabees, Woodmen of the World, and Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, of which he was a charter member and the first exalted ruler. He was made a Mason in El Paso Lodge No. 13, A. F. & A. M., to which he still belongs. In 1897 he was elected high court physician of the Colorado jurisdiction, Order of Foresters, and the following year was re-elected. As a member of the Y. M. C. A. he has been helpful in work among young men. His life has been a busy and active one, and he stands now, in the prime of his career, with the brightest prospects for increasing success in future years.

JOHN M. GRAY is treasurer of the Mead Hay Press Company and proprietor of a carriage and implement store in Pueblo that is one of the finest establishments of its kind in the entire state. He is a member of an old Virginian family that settled in Kentucky in an early day. His father, Robert S., was born in Scott County, Ky., was a son of Benjamin P. Gray, a farmer and dealer in fine horses. The former, who engaged in the mercantile business in early manhood, later turned his attention to farming and stock-raising and on his farm, one and one-half miles from Versailles, Woodford County, in the heart of the blue grass region, he had a number of horses that were as fine as any in the state. On that place he died in 1887. Fraternally he was a Master Mason and in religion was identified with the Christian Church. His marriage united him with Maria Ball, who was born in Kentucky and spent her entire life in that state. Her father, William Ball, a native of Kentucky and a prominent farmer and horse-raiser, was a member of the Virginia family to which belonged Mary Ball Washington.

The family of which our subject is a member consists of five sons living and one daughter deceased. Benjamin P. is in St. Paul, Minn.; Dudley M. is engaged in mining in Cripple Creek; Robert S. is a farmer in Kentucky; and Joseph resides in Pueblo. Our subject, who was next to the youngest of the sons, was born November 30, 1863, near Versailles, Ky., and was reared on the home farm, receiving his primary education in the Versailles school. His education was completed by his graduation from high school. In 1884 he went to St. Paul, Minn., where he successfully engaged in the real-estate business. After five years, in 1889, he came to Pueblo.

Buying a ranch of three hundred and thirty-five acres, twelve miles east of Pueblo, on the north side of the Kansas River, Mr. Gray engaged in raising hay and feeding sheep. He still owns the land, which is under the Excelsior ditch, the best in the state. In the spring of 1890 he embarked in the wholesale and retail carriage and agricultural implement business, being at first in partnership with his brother. In 1892 he bought the stock and succeeded W. H. Hyde, after which he was the recognized leader of the business in southern Colorado. His first house was on the corner of Third and Main streets, where he had one floor and basement, 22x110 feet in dimensions. After fourteen months he moved to a three-story brick structure on the corner of Third street and Grand avenue, and there he remained for five years. In December, 1895, he became sole proprietor of the business, and in September of the following year removed to Nos. 215-219 West Third street, where he has four stories, 65x125 feet in dimensions. The first floor is utilized for the storage of heavy stock and the exhibition of carriages, the second and third floors for the retail business and samples, and the fourth floor as a stock room. In the store may be found the Studebaker carriages and wagons, the Buckeye Buggy Company (Columbus, Ohio) carriages, traps, spiders, etc., the John Deere Plow Company's goods, the Deering Harvester mowing machines and rakes,

and the products of many other prominent factories of the country. June 11, 1895, he bought an interest in the Mead hay press, and the next year became connected with its manufacture. In Pueblo, February 5, 1897, the Mead Hay Press Company was organized with Mr. Gray as treasurer. Since then there has been an increasing demand for the press and the sales are growing constantly. It has the great advantage of being the only direct pull press manufactured in the world, which renders it especially desirable.

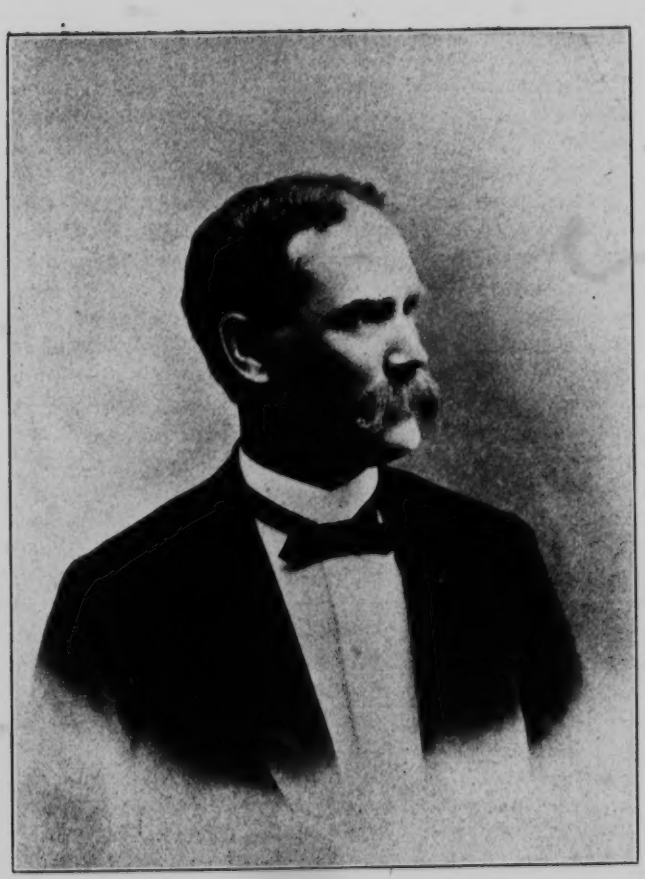
In New York City Mr. Gray married Miss Sarah M. Timpson, who was born there. They have one child, Marion Elise. Mr. Gray is a member of the Minnequa Club and is actively connected with the Business Men's Association of Pueblo. In national politics he has always adhered to Republican principles, following, in this regard, the example set by his father and grandfather, who were first Whigs and afterwards Republicans. The latter was a personal friend of Henry Clay, and the father was so strong an Abolitionist that, shortly before the Civil war, he gave all of his slaves their freedom, believing that the institution of slavery was an unjust one and determining to show by his action that his sympathies were on the side of the anti-slavery movement.

FRANK FINEGAN, a resident of Colorado Springs since the spring of 1880 and formerly an alderman of this city, was born in Loughrea, County Galway, Ireland. His grandfather, Michael, and father, Martin, were natives of the same place, as were the preceding generations as far back as the records can be traced, and they were large land owners and millers there. There is a tradition to the effect that the family is of French origin and that the name has been changed from its first form. Martin Finegan inherited from his father the family estate, Maulin Baun (meaning White Mill), and there he remained until his death at seventy-three years. His wife, who died at seventy-four years, was Ann, daughter of Patrick McGee, who was born in County Donegal, Ireland, removed from there to Galway, and remained in the latter county, employed as a tradesman, until his death.

Of a family of thirteen children four attained mature years and Frank is the sole survivor. He was born May 20, 1835, and was reared on the home farm, receiving his education in the national schools. When sixteen years of age he was apprenticed to the stone-cutter and mason's trade in his native town, and completed the trade in Dublin. In 1854 he crossed the ocean in a sailing vessel from Liverpool to New York, and from the latter city went to Hartford, Conn., where he worked at his trade in the asylum almost two years. In 1857 he went, via Panama, to California and engaged in mining on the American River near Marysville, Folsom and Rockland. After one year he went on a sailing vessel to Australia, landing in Melbourne after a voyage of thirteen weeks, and going thence to Ballyrat, two and one-half miles from which place he engaged in farming. With three partners he located the Vindicator, a placer mine that was one of the most famous of its day. This they worked until 1859, when they sold it for £7,000, almost $35,000 each.

Returning to California in 1860, Mr. Finegan spent a few months there and then went to New York City. In April, 1861, he volunteered in one of the first regiments organized, the Sixty-ninth New York, which was an Irish regiment, mustered into service in New York City for three months. In the first battle of Bull Run he was taken prisoner with the remainder of the regiment, but was released on parole, refusing, however, to sign the agreement to lay down arms which the Confederates desired to force upon himself and his companions. He at once re-enlisted in the same regiment for three years, or until the close of the war. He took part in the battles of Alexandria Bend, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Gettysburg, Fair Oaks and the siege of Vicksburg. May 12, 1864, in the Cornfield battle he was wounded in the head while attempting to put the colors in place. He took part in the grand review and was mustered out in New York in June, 1865. His service was under Generals Cochran, Meagher, Hooker and Hancock.

After a visit of six months in Dublin, Ireland, Mr. Finegan went a second time to Australia and engaged in contracting and building in Victoria. In 1874 he sold out and located in San Francisco, where he worked at his trade. In 1880 he came to Colorado Springs, where four years later he began contracting and building, and this he has since followed, although for the past seven years he has engaged principally in mining in Cripple Creek. One of the first men to enter Cripple Creek, he located the Roman, Trojan and Savage mines, which he patented. He is president and treasurer of the Requa Savage Company, and its general



F. R. McAliney

manager. Besides his residence, which is at No. 225 South Cascade street, he owns other property in Colorado Springs. In Melbourne, Australia, he married Miss Sarah Dunn, who was born in Kings County, Ireland, and they have one daughter, Nellie.

Originally a Democrat, Mr. Finegan has, however, adhered to the People's party since its organization, and has been an active worker on its various local committees. In 1891 he was elected alderman of the fourth ward and two years later was re-elected, serving four years, after which he refused further re-election. In the council he served as chairman of the building committee and the committee on public grounds and buildings, and always advocated the securing of a large water supply for the city. In the work of projecting the electric railroad to Cripple Creek he took an active part. All measures for the benefit of the city were championed by him and, as far as possible, he gave them his liberal support.

HON. FRANK R. MCALINEY, one of the prominent lawyers of Pueblo, a resident of that city since 1889, early took a distinguished place at the bar. He is recognized as a strong advocate before court and jury, and is eloquent, logical and convincing in his efforts. He was born April 3, 1858, at Alton, Ill., a son of Peter and Catherine McAliney. His father was born in County Leitrim, Ireland, and his mother in Airdrea, near Glasgow, Scotland. They were married in Scotland and soon afterward emigrated to America, settling in Madison County, Ill. For many years the father was largely engaged in coal mining. Later he became a large land owner and farmer in Macoupin County, Ill. He is now a resident of St. Louis, Mo. Born to the union of Peter McAliney and wife were four sons and four daughters, all of whom are living.

The subject of this sketch received the rudiments of his education in the common schools of Illinois, later was a student at Blackburn University, Carlinville, Ill., from which he received his diploma in 1882. Prior to this he had read law in the office of Corn & Shirley, two noted lawyers of Carlinville. He was admitted to the bar in June, 1883, and immediately began to practice, soon gaining a lucrative business. He was city attorney of Staunton for several years. In 1884 he was elected on the Democratic ticket to the legislature, and participated in the memorable senatorial contest between John A. Logan and William R. Morrison, which lasted nearly five months. During his attendance on the legislature he figured conspicuously in the organization of the house and the policy of his party. During part of the years 1887-88 he was employed as attorney in several county seat contests in western Kansas, winning three out of four.

Coming to Pueblo in the spring of 1889, he formed a law partnership with J. J. McFeely, which continued until January, 1892, when he became a partner of A. W. Arrington. They enjoy a large general practice. As a criminal lawyer Mr. McAliney is especially well known and ranks as one of the ablest lawyers in that branch of the practice in the state.

July 11, 1892, he married Miss Margaret Mahar, of Pueblo, daughter of W. C. and Elizabeth Mahar. They have one daughter, Catherine. Their comfortable home is on the Mesa, on Monroe street. Prominent in the ranks of the Democratic party, Mr. McAliney was chairman of the state convention at Denver in the spring of 1896, and has twice been chairman of the Democratic county central committee. He exercises a potential influence in the policy of the party in Colorado.

GEORGE GILBERT. The state of Colorado owes its high standing among the sovereign commonwealths that make up the United States to the high character and dauntless spirit of the settlers who made their homes within her borders in the early days. To their inspiration and work is due her wonderful progress in agriculture, manufacturing and the arts. They opened the mines, cleared away the forests and established churches and schools, laying the foundations for the grand institutions of philanthrophy and learning which are the glory of the state at the present day. Among these brave and far-sighted pioneers is Mr. Gilbert, whose homestead near Boone, Pueblo County, was the third filed in the state. At that time there were no railroads or other improvements in this region; Denver was a small town; Pueblo contained but three houses, and Colorado Springs and Leadville had not yet been dreamed of.

He was born in Ontario County, N. Y., in 1836, was educated in its public schools and spent the first fifteen years of his life there. He then accompanied his father, Mathew Gilbert, who removed to Milwaukee, Wis., and there remained

ten years, being engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1860, at the age of twenty-four years, our subject came to Colorado, at first locating in Denver, and in 1861 removed to Colorado Gulch, near Leadville, where he engaged in mining during the winter. The following winter was spent at Fountain, but since 1863 he has made his home upon his present ranch in Pueblo County. Here he has erected a fine residence, large barns and substantial outbuildings, and laid out ditches. He is engaged in general farming, stock-raising and fruit-growing, and has met with excellent success in his undertakings. Everything about his place is kept in excellent repair, and his is one of the most desirable ranches in the county.

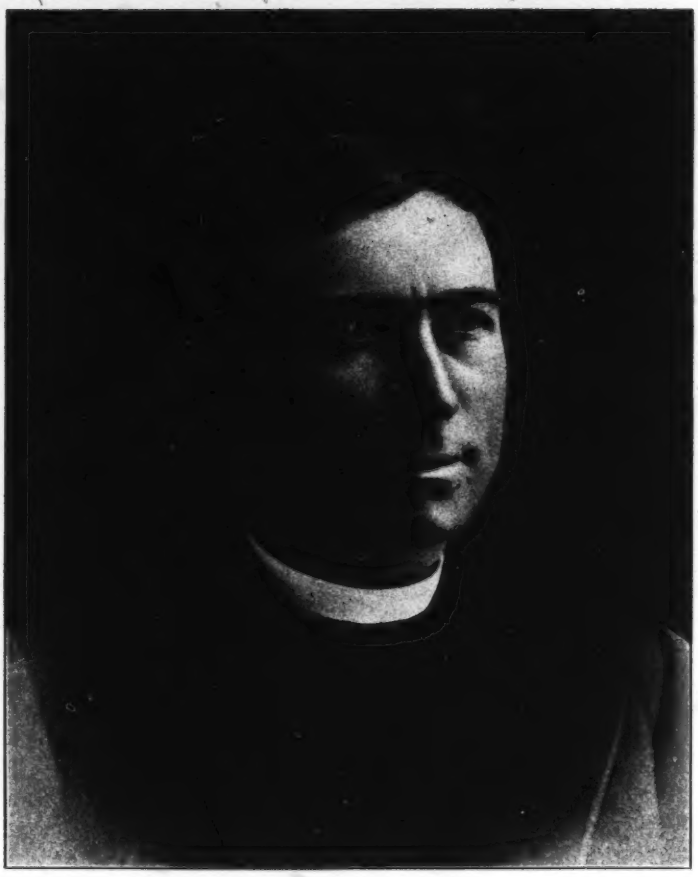
In 1866 Mr. Gilbert was united in marriage with Miss Georgiana Clark, who died leaving two children, a son and daughter, Frank and Effie, both at home. For his second wife he married Mrs. Thompson, of Iowa, a sister of James F. Zediker, a prominent man of Nebraska. She is also a relative of President McKinley, his grandfather and her maternal grandfather being brothers.

The Republican party has always found in Mr. Gilbert an ardent supporter of its principles, but he has never cared for official honors, preferring to give his entire time and attention to his business interests. The prosperity that has come to him has been obtained through his own well-directed efforts, and his life has ever been such as to commend him to the confidence and esteem of all with whom he has come in contact, either in business or social life. His wife is a most estimable lady, and they have a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

WILLIAM H. CLATWORTHY, one of the early settlers of Fort Morgan, is the present mayor of the town and is also proprietor of the only exclusive hardware store here. Of English birth and lineage, he is a son of Henry and Jane H. (Warner) Clatworthy, natives of North Petherton, England, where he was born October 13, 1856. He is the second of three children, of whom the eldest, Thomas W., is an electrician in Michigan City, Ind.; and the youngest, Anna M., resides with her mother in Fort Morgan. The father of this family was born March 9, 1826, and in youth learned the tailor's trade, which he followed for many years. In 1856 he emigrated to America and settled in Penn Yan, N. Y., where he remained for five years. He then removed to Wisconsin and established a tailoring business in Edgerton. In 1893 he settled in Fort Morgan, where he resided until his death, December 26, 1897. His wife was born November 22, 1824, and is in the enjoyment of excellent health, in spite of her advanced years.

At the age of fourteen years the subject of this sketch was apprenticed to the carriage-maker's trade, at which he served for four years, meantime attending night school. His first work on salary was in Columbus, Wis., where he became foreman of the Columbus wagon works. After six months the firm failed and he secured employment at painting. About that time he met J. R. Houghton, who was engaged in the poultry business in Boston. He secured employment as purchasing agent for that gentleman, and in this way laid the foundation for [illegible] present success. At the close of the season the two men divided profits, and while our subject received only $150, he had gained the confidence of his employer and an excellent knowledge of the business. The following seasons he was rewarded with a constantly increasing success. He continued in the business until early in 1884, devoting the intervening summers to the painting business, while in the winter he bought poultry. During the winter of 1883-84 he was especially successful. After settling with his employer he came to Colorado, where for two months he had charge of a camp in the building of the Del Norte and Saguache state canal, working under A. S. Baker, who held the contract. About the 1st of March he came to Fort Morgan and with his accumulated profits in the poultry industry embarked in the hardware business. His foresight and attention to business enabled him to build up a good trade, and he is now numbered among the substantial men of his town and county.

May 28, 1884, Mr. Clatworthy was appointed postmaster of Fort Morgan, under the postmaster-general, W. Q. Gresham, and this office he held for nine successive years. During that time he was elected town trustee and served for two terms. In April, 1898, he was honored by his fellow-citizens with the election to the mayor's office, which he is now ably filling, having been re-elected in April, 1899. Since 1877 he has been connected with the Odd Fellows and is a charter member of the lodge at Fort Morgan. He is also connected with Oasis Lodge No. 67, A. F. & A. M., of Fort Morgan; and Silver Lodge No. 60, K. P.



Rev. Edmund Ley

The marriage of Mr. Clatworthy took place at Baraboo, Wis., May 11, 1882, and united him with Miss Kate M. Baker, daughter of George R. Baker, agent of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, and an extensive grower of cranberries in Wisconsin. Three children were born of their union, viz.: Nina, born April 4, 1883, died May 20, 1894; Harry, born June 17, 1886; and Leah, December 17, 1892.

REV. EDMUND LEY, pastor of St. Ignatius' Roman Catholic Church in Pueblo, was appointed to his present parish in September, 1890, but owing to illness was unable to enter actively upon his duties as rector until January of the following year. Since accepting the position he has labored indefatigably to promote the welfare of his parishioners, and with the self-sacrifice which has ever been dominant in his character, he has labored constantly for the good of others, finding in this his greatest happiness. His church, which is the oldest in the city in his denomination, has the usual sodalities that furnish avenues of work for the members. It has a boys' parochial school presided over by the Sisters of Loretto, and a girls' school at Loretto Academy. Since he became pastor the parsonage has been erected, and other improvements have been made.

The father of our subject, Sebastian Ley, settled in Ohio at a period so early that there were but few Roman Catholic churches in the entire state, and he assisted in starting the first in that part of the state in which he lived. He was a native of Alsace-Lorraine, France, a descendant of a long line of French ancestors. When twelve years of age he emigrated to America. He was married in 1832, in Tiffin (then Fort Ball), Ohio, where he conducted a hotel, braving the dangers of pioneer life at a fort. Afterward he settled upon an unimproved farm in the depths of Ohio forests, and therefrom evolved a farm (now Landeck, Ohio). He died in 1883, when seventy-five years of age.

Our subject's mother was Magdalene Burton, who was born in France, but was brought to America at four years of age. Her father, John Lewis, who was an officer in the French army under Napoleon, married Barbara Müller, a daughter of a celebrated German musician and composer. With his family in 1817 he took passage on the ship "Bubona" from Amsterdam. On reaching this country he settled at Fort Ball (now Tiffin), Ohio, where he followed the carriage-maker's trade. There he remained until his death. On the 4th of July, 1840, he was directing a local celebration, when a cannon exploded and a piece of a shell struck his forehead, killing him. His daughter, Mrs. Ley, is now eighty-six years of age, and makes her home in Delphos, Ohio. Of her seven sons and three daughters we note the following: Louis died in Ohio; Joseph is living in Minster, that state; John died in Delphos in 1872; Edmund was fourth in order of birth; Philip James lives in Middlepoint, Ohio; Francis makes his home in Gas City, Ind.; Marcellus died in Oregon; Mrs. M. Catherine Davis resides in McMinnville, Ore.; Mrs. Cecelia Kalsch makes her home in Hillsboro, Ore.; and Elizabeth is with her mother in Delphos.

Father Ley was born in Tiffin, Ohio, in 1845. He was educated in the grammar and high schools of Delphos, St. Louis College at Lewisville, Ohio (where he completed the classics), St. Michael's College at Toronto, Canada (where he studied philosophy and theology), St. Mary's Seminary in Cincinnati, and St. Meinrod's Abbey in southern Indiana, where he completed his preparation for the ministry. In February, 1882, he was ordained in Fort Wayne, Ind., by Bishop Dwenger, and soon after he took up his work in Colorado, to which field he had been assigned. After a short time as assistant to Father Robinson in Leadville, in the fall of 1883 he went to Boulder, where he was pastor of the church, also pastor of the churches at Erie and Longmont, and in the latter city paid off the indebtedness on the church. In the early part of 1884 he engaged in missionary work at railroad points from the Kansas line westward, and was then assigned to Silverton in the San Juan country. He rode on horseback to his new field of labor, making his way, with saddlebags and other equipments, through the deep snow, at times passing by gulches where the drifts lay fifty feet deep. When he passed mining camps during his journey he stopped and held services. Reaching Silverton he established his headquarters there and completed a church at that place, but in addition to that pastorate he had charge of the congregations at Animas Forks, Lake City, Ouray (where he purchased a house of worship), Telluride and Opair. This occupied a field of five counties, where now four priests minister to the

spiritual needs of the people. At that time there were no railroads in that section of the state, except the road to Silverton. In going from one mission to another much of the year he traveled on snow shoes, and at night, wrapped in his blankets, slept in the snow. To minister to the wants of the dying, he frequently made long and lonely trips. On one occasion of this kind he started Saturday night, in the dead of winter, and did not arrive at his destination until Tuesday morning. Each night he camped out in the snow, and in the morning could see the tracks of the mountain lions that had wandered near in the night. On many of his trips he was obliged to carry provisions with him for several days. Many of these trips were exceedingly hazardous, but never once did he refuse to accept a request for help, and the gracious Father in heaven, to advance whose work on earth all his labors were carried on, most mercifully carried him, unharmed, through perils by storm, through perils from wild beasts, and through dangers, known and unknown, that surrounded him.

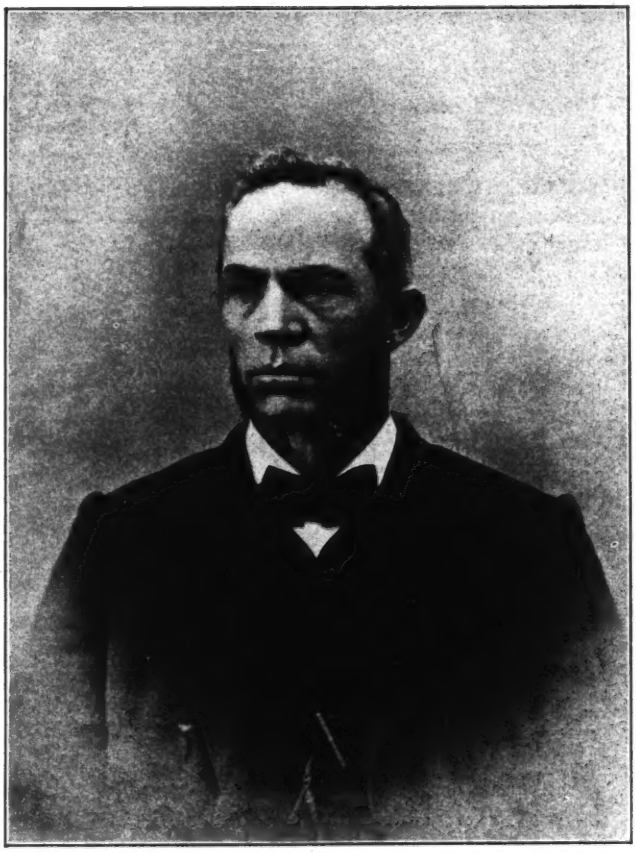
In 1887, after having been in Silverton for three years, Father Ley returned to Leadville, where he was assistant to Father Robinson for five months, and afterward served the Georgetown church (St. Mary's) for two years, during which time he built an addition to the church edifice, and put in the handsome Roman Cathedral windows, also paid off a portion of the indebtedness. Afterward he was assistant in the cathedral at Denver, but in September, 1890, was stricken with typhoid fever, and compelled to cease temporarily from work of any kind. On recovering his health he came to Pueblo, where he has since given his time to advancing the interests of St. Ignatius Church, and ministering to the spiritual welfare of his large congregation.

CYRUS MILLER. The Amethyst mine, of which the firm of Carver & Miller are the lessees, is one of the best known, and also one of the oldest, in the camp at Creede. Its tunnels, shafts and drifts have a total length of twelve thousand feet, its longest tunnel, the Happy Thought, being one thousand feet. One of the first mines developed, it was for some time the most extensive and important mine in the entire camp, and the company operating it paid its miners, on contract work, $5 and $6 a day, this being the highest wages received by any miners here. To conceive an idea of the richness of its ore, it might be stated that the mine paid $52,000 of dividends in one week to its owners in 1892, notwithstanding the fact that it had to be packed on burros and conveyed to Upper Creede.

In 1896 B. F. Carver and Cyrus Miller leased the Amethyst, since which time they have successfully operated the mine and have reaped a fair profit. While the lease was only for one and one-half years, the privilege of indefinite extension was granted. Silver, gold and lead are produced, the greatest output being of silver. The ore is conveyed by tramway to Upper Creede, a distance of nearly nine thousand feet. All modern facilities for mining have been introduced, and the equipment is complete in every respect. In the future of the mine Mr. Miller has the greatest faith. His thorough knowledge of it causes him to predict for it a great future, and he is confident that it will again be as great a producer as it was in its earlier days. This result will, in part, be accomplished by the completion of the Nelson tunnel, which will drain the lower workings, and then work, which has been abandoned on account of water, will be resumed.

Mr. Miller was born in Bavaria, Germany, March 9, 1866, a son of Ulrich and Ursula (Schmidt) Miller, the former a farmer and cabinet-maker in Bavaria, where he still lives. The family consisted of ten children, of whom seven are living. Narcissus, who came to America before our subject, is now shift boss of the Galena mine at Central City, Colo.; Athanasius is connected with placer mines at Granite, Colo.; Joseph is a miner and blacksmith at Robinson, Colo.; Benjamin, or Balthasar, is connected with the Amethyst mine. The other members of the family are Cyrus, the third youngest of the sons, and Theodor and Sylvester, both of whom are miners in Bavaria.

When fifteen years of age our subject began to work in coal mines. At the age of twenty-one he came to America and joined his brother in Central City, where he remained from September until April. From there he went to Leadville, where he engaged in mining for three years. In Winfield, Colo., June 27, 1888, he married Annie Kainer, who was born in Germany and grew to womanhood within six miles of our subject's birthplace, but they did not meet until he began to work in Winfield. Afterward, while working at Gilman, Colo., he met with a serious accident from the premature discharge of a blast, and from the effects of this accident he was unable to work



HENRY C. SHERMAN.

for six months. On recovering, he went to Ouray County, in the San Juan district, and for two years mined at Ironton. In January, 1892, at the commencement of the Creede boom, he came to this camp, where he has since remained, with the exception of a short time at Carson, and ten months at one time, and two months at another, spent at Cripple Creek. He was at the latter camp during the great strike, and while he took no part in it, he was arrested by both the officers and miners, and had some unpleasant experiences there.

Forming a partnership with B. F. Carver and Isaac May, in 1895 Mr. Miller leased the apex of the mine, which they operated for seven months, making some over $3,000. When the ore gave out he resumed work for the company, but in May, 1896, leased the mine from the fifth level up, which he has since operated, and in which he employs about twenty men. In this rugged mountain camp he has met with success, and is now well-to-do. His wife and daughter, Elsie, reside on a farm he purchased eight miles west of Denver, on which place he erected a comfortable and commodious farm house. In politics he is independent, supporting the man rather than the party. He is a member of Columbian Lodge No. 87, K. P., and is also connected with the Sons of Herman.

HENRY C. SHERMAN. As owner and proprietor of the Sterling *Weekly News*, Mr. Sherman is well known among the people of Logan County. His attention, however, is by no means limited to the publication of his paper, but is occupied partly by other important interests. Much of his business is in the nature of farm loans, warrants and bonds. He was president of the Sterling Mercantile Company until January 1, 1899, when he became sole proprietor. He is interested extensively in an irrigation company at Fort Bridger, Wyo. In spite of these diversified and important interests, he finds time for the indulgence of his "hobby," his love for fine horses. He was the breeder of the famous trotting horse "Jim Blaine," and has owned, at different times, other fast horses and fine stock. While Sterling is a town with many pretty homes, his residence is without doubt the finest in the place, and is admired not only by the townspeople, but by visitors from other points.

A son of Harvey W. and Louisa (Ferry) Sherman, the subject of this sketch was born in Palmer, Mass., October 10, 1830. He is the only survivor of five children. His father, a native of Connecticut, born in 1800, accompanied his parents in childhood to Palmer, Mass., and there grew to manhood, married and settled upon a farm. In 1847 he removed to the Connecticut Valley, but shortly afterward settled at Chicopee Street, Hampden County, where he continued to reside until the time of his death. He was an exceptionally successful farmer. He was familiar with the subject of agriculture in all of its phases, and believed that a small farm well tilled, would prove far more remunerative than a large farm poorly tilled. He was a strong supporter of the old Whig party and did much to advance its success in his county. For several terms he served as assessor of Hampden County, and for years was a member of the school board of his district, whose educational interests he fostered. His death occurred at Chicopee Street in 1887.

In common schools, the academy at Munson, and the State Normal School at Westfield, Mass., the subject of this sketch gained a good education. At twenty-one years of age he began his career. His first employment was that of clerk in a general store at South Hadley Falls, where he remained for eighteen months. Afterward he rented a farm and began gardening on quite an extensive scale, supplying most of the vegetables sold in the town of Holyoke, Mass. This business he continued for three years. In 1856 he removed to Waterloo, Iowa, where he built a residence, took up a tract of land, and afterward accepted the management of a general store for its owner. His prospects were very flattering there. However, his parents insisted that he return to Massachusetts. He did so in 1857, thereby sacrificing excellent prospects; but, being the only son, he felt it his duty to accede to their request. They had offered him the use of a small farm in the Connecticut Valley as long as he wished to remain upon it. He settled there, beginning with but a few hundred dollars, but when he left, at the end of fifteen years, he had $15,000 clear. His greatest success on the farm was in the breeding of fine Jersey cattle and much of his money came from that source.

In 1872, with eight head of the finest of his registered stock, Mr. Sherman came to Colorado and settled at Evans, Weld County, where he found few improvements and a sparse population. For the sake of his children, he abandoned the idea of farming and established himself in the

mercantile business at Evans. In 1887 he sold his interests there and removed to Sterling, where he had established his present business some five years before; and, the latter having outgrown the business at Evans, he determined to give his whole time to it. In 1895 he became proprietor of the Sterling News Company, which publishes the *Weekly News* and is the leading journal of Logan County. Since 1897 he has served as president of the horticultural board of Logan County. Two years after coming to Colorado he was nominated for county treasurer, but, upon considering the matter, he decided to decline the nomination. For years he has been a member of the town board. In 1889 he was appointed by Governor Cooper to fill an unexpired term in the office of commissioner of Logan County. Fraternally he is connected with Sterling Lodge No. 54, A. F. & A. M.

The marriage of Mr. Sherman to Miss Martha J. Richardson, a native of Springfield, Mass., occurred in 1853. Two children were born of their union. The son, Albert H., is deceased. The daughter, Anna L., is the wife of Charles Davis, an attorney of Fort Collins, Colo., and formerly professor of chemistry in the State Agricultural College. Mrs. Sherman is the daughter of Rudolpho and Anna (Gibbs) Richardson, natives of Southbridge and Sturbridge, Mass. Mr. Richardson was a machinist by occupation and a thorough master of his trade. Mr. and Mrs. Sherman are strong advocates of the temperance cause and of all movements for the welfare of humanity and the uplifting of the race.

RICHARD M. GARRETT owns five hundred and sixty acres of land lying on La Jara River, in Conejos County, and here he is engaged in stock-raising and farming. A native of Schuyler County, Mo., born in 1851, he is a son of Mancil and Sarah Garrett, the former a native of Kentucky, who removed to Missouri at twenty-one years of age and engaged in stock-raising on his farm of twelve hundred fine acres. Thence he went to Iowa, later to Nebraska, and afterward to Texas, in each state carrying on the work of a stock-grower. In 1874 he came to Colorado and took up a squatters' claim on La Jara River, where he followed his chosen calling. On his ranch he established the postoffice of La Jara, which was the second postoffice in Conejos County, and here he kept a wayside inn. A pioneer of this section, he has witnessed its growth and contributed to its welfare. After a life of eighty-four years, he is still active and robust. He maintains his interest in local affairs and national issues, and supports the Democratic party. After having made his home on his ranch for years, in 1896 he ceased active manual work and went to make his home with his son, our subject.

The mother of our subject, who is now seventy-five years of age, was Sarah Ann Fulcher, of Boone County, Mo. She was a daughter of Thomas Jefferson Fulcher, who went to Missouri about the time that Daniel Boone removed there; he settled in Schuyler County, where he died. As early as 1830 he made two trips, with pack animals, to Santa Fe and Taos, N. M., carrying freight, etc. Of the twelve children eight are now living, and our subject is the eldest of the sons. His early years were spent in the various states (Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Texas and Kansas) where his parents resided, and he received a practical education in common schools. At twenty-three years of age he accompanied his father to Colorado and has since engaged in the stock business and general ranching. For a time he also mined and prospected in Ouray and Leadville, but did not meet with sufficient success to encourage him to continue there. In 1886 he went to California, where he spent two years in Oakland. Since his return to Colorado he has resided on the ranch he now owns. He is a stockholder in the Union Ditch Company and took an active part in the construction of the ditch.

Though liberal in his views, Mr. Garrett supports the silver Democratic party. In 1879 he was a candidate for county assessor. He has served as a member of the board of directors in school district No. 1, and has been active in educational matters. He has not married, but has cared for his parents and has given them a happy and comfortable home with him.

TANDY ALLEN HUGHES, M. D., president of the board of pension examiners and head physician of the Pacific jurisdiction Woodmen of the World, has resided in Denver since 1867, and during a considerable portion of this time has engaged in the practice of medicine. After a three years' course of study in the St. Louis Medical College, he graduated in 1883, with the degree of M. D., and at once opened an office in Denver, where he has since built up a large private practice. In 1888, during the first term of Governor

Adams, he was appointed a member of the state board of medical examiners, and served six years. In 1896 he was again appointed by Governor McIntire and is still filling the position, having been secretary during the larger part of his connection with the board. Under President Cleveland, in June, 1893, he was appointed upon the board of examining surgeons for United States pensions and has since been president of the organization. Actively interested in the establishment of the Woodmen of the World, he now has the distinction of being the oldest member in the Pacific jurisdiction. In 1890 he was made head consulting physician of the order, and three years later was promoted to head physician of the jurisdiction, with six hundred physicians under him, his duty being to pass upon all the applications for membership in the order. He is local surgeon for the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company and chairman of the Prudential Insurance Company of New Jersey. In Denver Lodge No. 41, K. P., he is examining physician. He is connected with both the Colorado State and American Medical Associations.

I. N. BUNTING, editor and manager of the *Daily Sentinel*, of Grand Junction, was born in Pottstown, Pa., in 1862. His father, S. M. Bunting, in 1850 established the S. M. Bunting Hat & Fur Company, one of the oldest firms in Pennsylvania, and of this he continued to be the proprietor until his death, in 1885. During all these years he built up a wide acquaintance in the business world, while at the same time he became well known in social circles. By his marriage to Hannah Slonaker, who was born in Pennsylvania, of German descent, and is still living in Pottstown, he had the following-named children: John A., who succeeded to his father's business; Howard S., who represents the Kelley-Goodfellow Shoe Company of St. Louis, and in 1887 served as a member of the Kansas legislature; William W., who is teller of the National Iron Bank of Pottstown, and treasurer and manager of the Keystone Agricultural works; Anna M., wife of W. H. Maxwell; and Isaac N.

The subject of this article was educated in the Pottstown schools and at Pennington (N. J.) Seminary, from which he graduated in 1882. Afterward he was employed as traveling salesman for the Dunham Manufacturing Company, of St. Louis and New York, and for Dodge & Seward, confectioners, of St. Louis, for four years. In 1886 he went to Kansas and embarked in the cattle business and merchandising, as a partner of his brother, Howard S., with whom he remained until 1890. In the latter year he came to Grand Junction to take charge of the *Daily Star*, an Associated Press newspaper, which he managed until 1893. He then organized the *Daily Sentinel*, with Howard T. Lee as partner, Mr. Bunting assuming full charge of the local and business departments and latterly the editorial. His paper has become very popular, and its subscription list shows a constant growth. Through it he has always advocated the tenets of the silver Republican movements. His part in political affairs, both local and state, has been an active one, and his paper has proved a prominent organ of his party. Positive in his opinions, he is fearless in their declaration, and under all circumstances possesses the courage of his convictions.

Mr. Bunting is past chancellor of Grand Junction Lodge No. 55, K. P., and a member of the grand lodges of Pennsylvania, Kansas and Colorado. He is also actively identified with the Woodmen of the World. In 1886 he was united in marriage with Miss Maude Stanley Wilson, of Pennsylvania, and they have a family of three children, Helen S., Mark R. and H. Margaret.

WILLIAM W. HUNTINGTON, a well-known mine operator residing in Gilman, Eagle County, Colo., became connected with the mines of Leadville in January, 1879, during the great boom in that camp. He was connected with the Leadville Consolidated Mining Company and the Small Hopes Mining Company until the spring of 1884, when he removed to Gilman, and since then he has acted as superintendent and manager of the Eagle Bird mines, the Eagle River and Tunnel Mining Company, the Ground Hog Tunnel Mining Company, and has had charge of the mines owned by D. H. Moffat, at this place.

Near Cooperstown, Otsego County, N. Y., Mr. Huntington was born in 1853. He represents the eighth generation of an old English family in this country. His grandfather, Samuel, who was born in New York state and spent his entire life there, taught his son, William S., the trade of a last-maker, which both father and son followed as long as they lived. Both were faithful adherents of the Presbyterian Church. William S. was a Mason in fraternal relations and a

Republican in politics. He died in New York state in 1891. His wife, Mary, was a daughter of William Walker, a prosperous farmer of New York state, where she still makes her home. She had but two children, our subject and Frederick W., who is now professor in one of the high schools of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The education of our subject was obtained in district schools, the Brooklyn Polytechnic School, and the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. He graduated in civil engineering with the class of 1876, after which he was employed on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. He came to Colorado in the early part of 1879 and has since become familiar with mining, in its every detail. He has never identified himself with politics, but keeps well posted in the same and gives his ballot to Republican candidates. During the year of his settlement in Gilman he married Anna Stroehle, who was born in Rock Island, Ill., but has made her home in Colorado since she was a small child. Two children bless the union, Walter C. and Helen L.

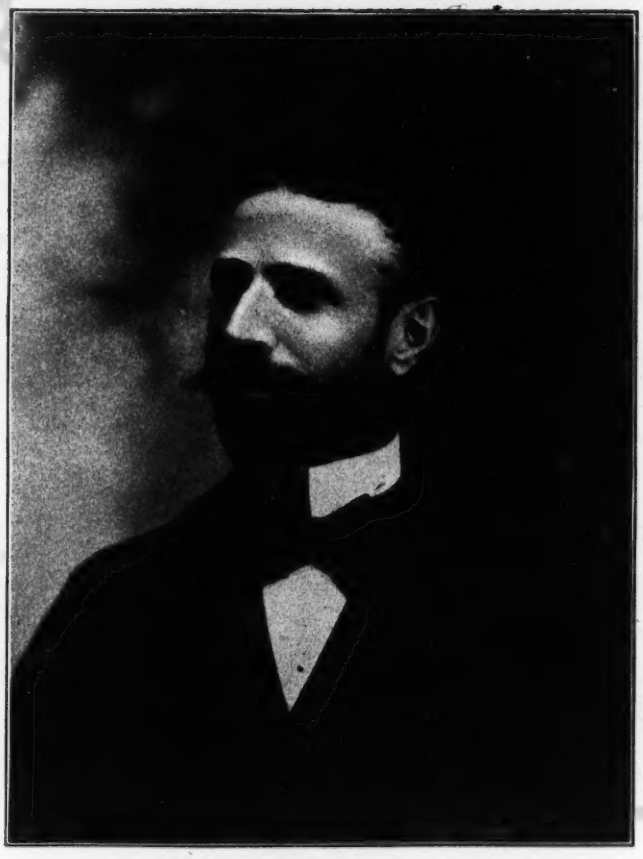
ALFRED H. SMITH, one of the best known and most popular stockmen of Pueblo County, his ranch being fourteen miles west of the city of Pueblo, on St. Charles Creek, was born in Independence, Mo., near Kansas City, in 1856, and is a son of Nathan and Eliza (Woodruff) Smith, the latter a daughter of Dr. Woodruff, of Meadville, Pa. The father spent his early life in Independence, Mo., where he was extensively engaged in the manufacture of wagons, and made the first narrow gauge wagon ever constructed in that state. During the Civil war he enlisted in the state militia, becoming a member of Company E, Second Battalion Missouri Cavalry, under Captain Nugent, and while fighting General Price's army he was killed in the battle at Independence, August 15, 1862. His wife died in 1865.

At the early age of nine years our subject was left an orphan. He had accompanied the family on their removal to Lawrence, Kan., where after the death of his parents he lived with different people, working during the summer months and attending school through the winter season. He made his home at that place from 1859 until 1870, and served a two years' apprenticeship at the printer's trade with an older brother who was engaged in the newspaper business, but he never followed that occupation after he left Lawrence, as it was too confining for his active disposition.

In 1870 Mr. Smith came to Colorado and first located in Black Hawk, where he was engaged in mining for nine years. During the great excitement at Leadville, in 1879, he went to that place, where he followed freighting principally. The following year he located in Gunnison County, where he was again interested in mining until 1885, and then spent three years in Pueblo. His mining experience was not very profitable, and as the result of the same he has only two gold rings, the gold for which was taken from his own mines. One of these he gave to his wife, while he has kept the other. In 1888 he embarked in the stock business on Greenhorn creek, and has found this far more profitable. In 1890 he purchased his present ranch, which is justly considered one of the most beautiful places in the county, and it is often visited by people from Pueblo and other places who come here on their vacations or camping trips. It nestles down at the foot hills on the beautiful stream known as the St. Charles creek, in sight of picturesque mountains and lovely groves, and good hunting and fishing add to its other attractions. This is one of the oldest places in the locality, having been taken up from the government in 1860, and one hundred and forty-five acres are under ditch, are highly cultivated and well improved with good fences and buildings, including a pleasant residence and large barns. Mr. Smith raises considerable fruit and also has a good apiary, but gives the greater part of his time and attention to the stock business, in which he has been remarkably successful. He has one pasture of five thousand acres, and at present is putting in shape another of twenty-six thousand acres. He raises a large amount of alfalfa.

In July, 1885, Mr. Smith was united in marriage with Miss M. Emma Johnson, who was born not far from Dayton, Ohio, and is a daughter of Dr. Johnson, a physician of that state for many years. She is a thorough business woman, and much of the success that has come to them is due to her good management and sound judgment. They have twin daughters, Fay and Fern, now eleven years of age, who are the delight of the parents' hearts. They are very attractive girls, who look alike, dress alike and have ponies alike.

Politically Mr. Smith is an ardent Republican, and in 1896 supported William McKinley for the presidency. He served as water commissioner of his district from 1890 until 1895, and has been



deputy assessor for several years. Fraternally he is a member of the Woodmen of the World. He is very pleasant, makes friends easily, and is familiarly known as Fred Smith by a large circle of acquaintances.

GEORGE REX BUCKMAN, of Colorado Springs, is a representative of an old and honored family of Pennsylvania, whose various generations have been intimately associated with the development of the state. His father, Albert Buckman, who was a son of Phineas Buckman, a farmer of Bucks County, was born near Philadelphia, and spent his entire life within a radius of fifty miles from the place of his birth. He married Miss Emily Rex, daughter of George Rex, Jr., and granddaughter of George Rex, Sr., who traced his lineage to Germany. Her father, who was born in the vicinity of Philadelphia, started the town of Willow Grove, on the famous old York road, and there he continued to live the life of a country gentleman of leisure and cultured tastes, known for miles around as one of the progressive and public-spirited citizens of the town.

The subject of this sketch and his brother, Harry Sterling Buckman (the latter a successful lumber manufacturer in New Mexico), were the only children of their parents. The former was born at Willow Grove, November 26, 1853, and in youth was given every advantage which the excellent schools of Philadelphia afforded. From an early age he evinced considerable mechanical ability, and in the spring of 1871 he entered the employ of William Sellers & Co., large machine tool builders, with whom he learned the machinist's trade in every department. He remained in the same house until the fall of 1878, but the confinement incident to his work seriously impaired his health and a change of climate and occupation was rendered necessary.

At that time Colorado was beginning to attract public attention by reason of its climatic influence as a remedial agent. Hoping that the change might benefit him Mr. Buckman came to Colorado Springs in the latter part of 1878, and here for a number of years he gave his attention to the recuperation of his health and the enjoyment of the delightful climate and scenic beauties of the mountain regions. In the course of a few years he became interested in the cattle business, owning ranches in the northeastern part of Wyoming. When the Chamber of Commerce was organized, in 1890, he became its secretary, and his work in this position proved most able and acceptable to all. Undoubtedly it was largely due to his energy, ability and pleasing address that this organization obtained the prominent position it now holds. Accepting an invitation to associate himself with the firm of William P. Bonbright & Co., he resigned the secretaryship which he had so ably filled and in which he had found work most congenial to him. He has since been actively engaged in the brokerage and banking business and through his progressive spirit and rare judgment has promoted its interests. He is also interested in various mining companies.

A noticeable characteristic of Mr. Buckman is his literary ability. Soon after coming to Colorado he commenced to write articles for eastern papers, journals and magazines, these bearing usually upon the climatic advantages and landscape wonders of the great west. Added to the fact that he is a fluent writer are his broad knowledge of history and his keen discrimination regarding current events. While his articles were exclusively literary, yet they proved to be of the greatest value in advertising the advantages of the Springs as a health and pleasure resort. Among the numerous books and pamphlets from his pen bearing on the climatic advantages and scenic charms of the Pike's Peak region, special mention should be made of the elegant work entitled "Colorado Springs and its Famous Scenic Environs," which ran through two large editions and found readers in almost every part of the world.

Concerning Mr. Buckman, the following, from "Facts," in 1898, may be appropriately quoted: "He is foremost in all public movements for the good of the town, and a man of that degree of prominence almost always excites the envious dislike of some people, but I have never found man or woman, resident of the Springs, speak of him in any words but those of admiration and affection. He has made himself a slave to the interests of the town and with all his opportunities, both here and in Cripple Creek, I doubt if he has gathered a decent competency for himself. This beautiful city is his wife, family, fortune,—his very life. His name is more intimately associated with Colorado Springs in the minds of outside barbarians of the east and Europe than is that of Helen Hunt Jackson or General Palmer, and very justly so. When in

the fullness of time he is taken from us, I bespeak a monument for him that will show to all others our affection for him and the inscription on it should embody the fact that he is remembered with love for his devotion to the interests of our city."

During the past twelve years Mr. Buckman has been secretary of the El Paso Club and has also served as a member of its board of governors. He is fond of club life and a favorite in society, which by nature and acquired knowledge he is admirably qualified to adorn. In the organization of the Colorado Springs Golf Club he took an active part, and has since been one of its members. Identified with the St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, he has officiated as a member of its vestry. He has rendered acceptable service as a member of the boards on charitable institutions, and library and free reading room. His interest in politics is that of the private citizen only, and, while he votes the Republican ticket, no display of partisan spirit has ever been apparent in his life, but, on the contrary, he has cast his influence in behalf of every progressive measure for the benefit of the community and has given generously of his time and means to aid projects for the advancement of his city and state.

JWILSON GARDNER is the owner and occupant of a ranch situated on Long Branch, fourteen miles southwest of Hugo, in Lincoln County. Here he has made his home since he came to Colorado in 1881. While he gives some attention to general farming, he has made a special feature of the stock industry, and has been very successful in the raising of sheep. He devotes himself closely to his personal affairs, and has never identified himself with public matters, although he is a stanch Republican and always supports his party ticket.

In Palermo, the capital of the island of Sicily, in the Mediterranean Sea, the subject of this sketch was born in 1853. Three generations of his family have been identified with the history of that island. His grandfather, Benjamin Gardner, was appointed United States consul to Sicily many years ago and, removing to that island, there spent his remaining years, occupying the office of consul until his death. The father of our subject, Edward E. Gardner, was born in Boston, Mass., and resided in Palermo from early childhood until his death at forty-seven years. When a boy he was sent back to Boston to obtain his education. On his return to Palermo he opened a mercantile store, which he conducted until his death. In business he was very successful. He was a man of liberal, generous disposition, and in religion was identified with the Episcopal Church. He married Martha Thomas, who was born in London, England, and was a daughter of Edward E. B. Thomas, a native of Wales, and for years the British consul to Sicily. Her death occurred in Florence, Italy, when she was sixty-three years of age.

The family of which our subject was a member consisted of seven sons and six daughters. Of these Benjamin and Edward were merchants in Palermo; Robert Shaw died in boyhood; Beaumont is engaged in business in Sicily; Walter makes his home in South Africa; Charlotte, who is the Baroness Bordanaro, lives in Sicily. Mrs. Martha Rose is a resident of London; Annie is unmarried and makes her home in Florence, Italy; Lizzie is the wife of M. Rose, of Sicily; and Sophia also lives in Sicily. The subject of this sketch was educated in the schools of England, and upon completing his education entered his brother's office, where he spent ten years. In 1871 he came to the United States and for some time was employed in an office in New York, but finally went to Wyoming and embarked in the stock business. From there in 1881 he came to Colorado.

In 1884 Mr. Gardner was united in marriage with Miss Josephine Perry, daughter of Alexander and Lavinia Perry, and a member of the family to which belonged the illustrious hero of the naval battle on Lake Erie during the war of 1812. She was born in 1853 and has resided in Colorado since 1884. The two children of Mr. and Mrs. Gardner are Josephine and Lillie.

JAMES B. CUNNINGHAM, the lumber merchant of Victor, is one of the early settlers of this camp, having come here in 1893, when the place had less than six houses in it. Beginning business on a small scale, by perseverance and sound judgment he has built up a large trade in lumber and building material, and is now the leading man in his line in the district.

In New Brunswick, Canada, where Bradford G. Cunningham was engaged in agricultural pursuits, his son, the subject of this sketch, was born June 21, 1850, and there the rudiments of his education were obtained. Afterward he completed his studies in Maine. He engaged in farm-

ing in his native province until the spring of 1880, at which time he came to Colorado and embarked in the lumber business at Leadville. From there, in 1893, he came to Victor, where he has since remained. At first he was vice-president, and later president of the Williams Lumber Company in Leadville, and after coming to Victor he started in business alone, his trade for a time being mostly confined to building material. The first lumber that he furnished was for the construction of the shaft house for the noted Independence mine. From that time on he steadily increased his business, until the sales now average about $150,000 annually, the largest part of which is for the mining trade. In 1894 he erected a sawmill and a framer for manufacturing mining timber, and this he operates.

Politically, as a Republican, Mr. Cunningham has been quite active in local affairs; however, he has never allowed his name to be used in connection with any political office, preferring to devote himself exclusively to business affairs. He has assisted materially in the development of the mining interests of this locality, though his assistance has been more in the line of finances than active participation in the work. He is a stockholder in several mines, and from his shares has received fair dividends. Fraternally he is connected with the Victor lodges of Masons and Knights of Pythias. In June, 1887, he married Emma Dailey, who was born in Maine, but at the time of their marriage was living in Leadville. They are the parents of three children, Vesta, Murray and Elva.

MRS. LOTTIE GRAHAM, proprietor of the Gardner House in Las Animas, was born in Ross County, Ohio, a daughter of Christian and Hannah (Heir) Hess, natives of Germany. Soon after their marriage her parents came to America and settled in Ross County, Ohio, where Mr. Hess bought land and spent a number of years. However, on account of the settlement of a large number of colored people in the county, he removed to Illinois and rented property in McDonough County. Later he removed to Nebraska, settling near Grand Island in 1866. A year later he went to Buchanan County, Mo., where he engaged in farming for eighteen years. Going from there to Coolidge, Kan., he made his home with a daughter.

When her parents removed to Missouri from Nebraska, our subject went to Omaha, and there was united in marriage, May 21, 1869, in the Lutheran Church on Dodge street, by Rev. Mr. Kuhns, with James Gardner, who was born near Manchester, England, and was a son of Thomas Gardner. His mother died when he was about seventeen and soon afterward he came to America. At the opening of the Civil war he enlisted as a private, but received promotion for meritorious action, and was honorably discharge at the close of three years. Prior to entering the army, he had been engaged with an uncle in the manufacture of prints, at Providence, R. I., and after he left the service he was for some time in the employ of the government. After his marriage he remained in Omaha for two years and then went further west as a workman on the Santa Fe Railroad, Mrs. Gardner at the same time going to her father's home in Missouri, where she remained for ten months. She and her oldest son crossed the bridge over the Arkansas River on the first train that ever crossed it. They joined Mr. Gardner at Granada, which was the terminus of the Santa Fe road. For ten years he worked for H. S. Hawley & Co. there, being thus employed at the time of his death, October 4, 1882. He left three children, the oldest of whom, T. J., is engaged in the lumber business in Las Animas. The second son, Edward Hess Gardner, who was born May 3, 1874, in what is now Prowers County, Colo., was the first graduate of Las Animas high school and received a three years' scholarship in Denver University, but did not avail himself of it. Hannah Lillian Gardner, the youngest of the family, was born in Granada, Prowers County.

In December, 1883, Mrs. Gardner came to Las Animas, where for five years she kept a private boarding house. In June, 1888, she commenced the building of the present hotel, into which she moved in August, 1888. May 29, 1889, she was united in marriage with Millard F. Graham, of Las Animas, who was born in Lexington, Mo., December 15, 1856. He was first married, in his native city, to Mary Gordon, by whom one child was born, Gordon Wentworth Graham, who was born June 8, 1883, at Lexington, Mo., and has made his home there since his mother's death, when he was sixteen months old. Mr. Graham came to Colorado in March, 1886, and settled in Las Animas, where he followed the tinner's trade in the employ of Rhodes Brothers. After his marriage he started a tinshop, having at the time only $22 worth of goods, but he built up a large business and at the time of his death, September

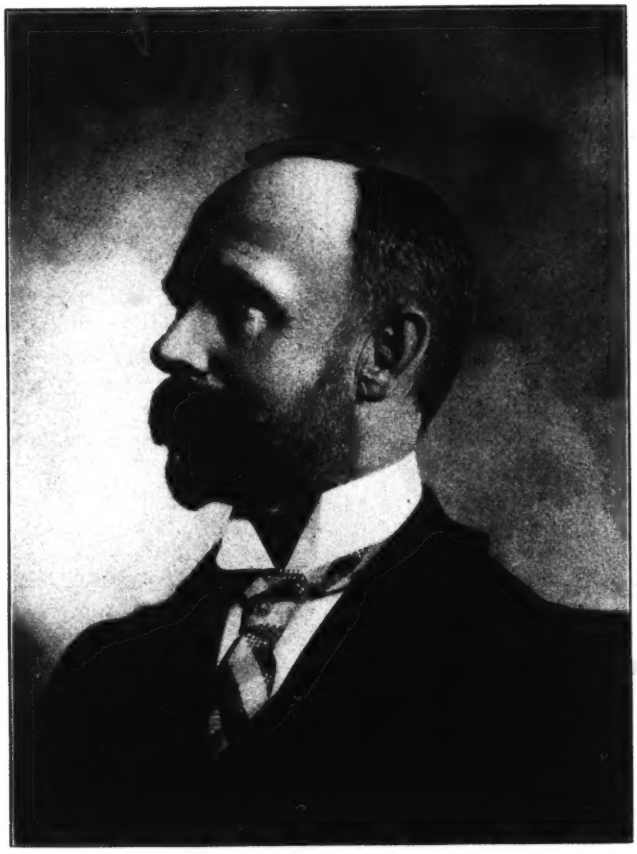
29, 1898, had a valuable stock. In 1894 he erected a substantial business block. Politically he was independent. He became identified with the Baptist Church and was made a deacon in the spring of 1898. He possessed a splendid bass voice, which won him considerable prominence as a singer, and, with the assistance of the band, he always arranged the musical program at the commencement exercises of Las Animas high school.

During her long life on the frontier, Mrs. Graham had many hardships to undergo and many obstacles to overcome. It was difficult to obtain the very necessities of life; its comforts were not expected. For three years the only meat she had in her house was buffalo meat. While she was living in Granada, the Indians frequently became troublesome, and at one time they drove all of the women into a stone building. Mrs. Graham, with her oldest child, was among the others, and expected every moment to be massacred, but their lives were spared. At another time the schoolteacher refused to teach any longer, as she feared an attack by the Indians. On another occasion Mr. Gardner was kept up all night in order to make coffins for the victims killed by the Indians in an attack on the whites. After all of those years of hardship and trial, Mrs. Graham is in a position to enjoy the comforts that now surround her and the privileges of residence in a town where church and school advantages can be had and where she can also enjoy the pleasure of association with people of culture and refinement.

BELA M. HUGHES. The Hughes family was represented among the early settlers of Virginia and some of its members took part in the Revolution. Andrew S. Hughes was for some years a resident of Kentucky, but removed from there to Missouri and became a pioneer of Clay County, where he engaged in the practice of law. His son, Bela M., was born in Nicholas County, Ky., a nephew of ex-Governor Metcalf of that state. He was admitted to the bar in Missouri, where he practiced for years. In early days he went to St. Joseph, Mo., and later located in Atchison, Kan. With his cousin, Benjamin Holliday, and others he started the overland stage line between Atchison, Denver and Salt Lake, and this he was connected with for some years as president and attorney. In 1864 he came to Denver, where he entered upon the practice of his profession. He was one of the most active promoters of the Denver Pacific Railroad between Denver and Cheyenne and was the first president of the company. While in Missouri he was general of the state militia, and he is usually called by that title. A Democrat in politics, he was a member of the first state senate of Colorado. He is still living in Denver, which he has seen grow from a small and unimportant village to a commercial, railroad, mining and stock-raising center, the metropolis of the great Rocky Mountain region.

HARRY A. LEE was appointed commissioner of mines for the state of Colorado May 11, 1895, by Governor Albert W. McIntire. The Bureau of Mines of the state of Colorado was created by an act of legislature, approved March 30, 1895. Owing to the financial distress of the state, the status of the office was soon attacked and the State Board of Equalization recommended that the state auditor suspend payments of appropriation provided by the legislature. Through legal advice sought, it became clear to Mr. Lee that the establishment and maintenance of the office was commanded by the constitution of the state. Acting upon this theory, mandamus proceedings were had by the commissioner of mines against the state auditor in the district court. The decision was in favor of the bureau and was later affirmed by the supreme court of the state. Both courts decided "that the office was created in pursuance of a constitutional mandate," and that its status was the same as any other state office. Mr. Lee is well equipped for the duties of his office and his interest and zeal are evidenced by the progress made, having, among other things, made one of the finest mineral collections in the west.

The father of our subject, E. A. Lee, M. D., was born and reared in Ohio, graduated from Rush Medical College at Chicago, and during the Civil war served four years as surgeon in an Illinois regiment, with the rank of major. After the close of the war he located at Du Quoin, Ill., and followed his profession for several years. On account of asthma, necessitating change of climate, California and other places were visited and settlement finally made in Colorado Springs, Colo., in 1875. After several years' residence, another change became necessary and he removed to Fort Collins, Colo., and is still practicing his profession at that place.



Born in Sparta, Ill., our subject was there reared and educated in the Du Quoin high school, completing the junior studies in the Illinois Industrial University at Champaign, Ill. He was self supporting from an early age, having learned the trade of printer (which was dropped on account of health) and later the trade of machinist. In 1877 he began mining at Joplin, Mo., and in 1879 came to Colorado. In 1880 he went to the Gunnison country, and has since that time followed mining in its various branches, settling at Ouray, Colo., in 1887, which point he designates as "home." He married Teresa M. Killelea at Ottawa, Ill., and they have three children living.

DAVID W. BRUNTON. Since becoming identified with the mining interests of Aspen in 1887, Mr. Brunton has been actively engaged in studying the geology of this most interesting field, and the economic value of his work has been so well recognized by the principal mine owners of the district, that he is now manager of the Della S. Consolidated Mining Company, the Alta Argent Mining Company, the Homestead Mining Company, the Free Silver Mining Company and the Cowenhoven M. T. & D. Tunnel Company. The latter is perhaps his greatest work, and is a double-track tunnel two miles and a-quarter in length, which was driven the entire distance without an accident, and taps all the mines on the Smuggler mountain side of the district. This tunnel furnishes transportation and drainage to mines from which nearly half the output of Aspen is derived, and has been the principal factor in reducing the cost of production and enabling the mine owners to work their properties at a profit, despite the continuous decline in the price of silver. Mr. Brunton is a most persistent advocate of the advantages of electric transmission of power, and has done perhaps more than anyone else to increase the use of electricity in all the departments of mining. His work in this direction, as well as in the field of economic geology, has brought him into special prominence, and he is now consulting engineer to some of the largest companies, both in the United States and Canada.

Mr. Brunton was born in Ayr, Canada, June 11, 1849, and is the son of James and Agnes Brunton, both of whom were born in Scotland and came to Canada about 1840. The family of James Brunton consists of one son, David W., and two daughters, Mrs. Robert J. Devlin, of Brantford, Canada, and Mrs. W. S. Copeland, of Aspen, Colo. After graduation in 1871, the subject of this sketch began engineering work on the Toronto & Nepissing Railroad. In 1873 he came to the states and settled in Buffalo, N. Y., where he was engaged as engineer in the Kellogg Bridge Works. Since June, 1875, Mr. Brunton has resided in Colorado. His first location was in Mineral City, San Juan County, where he was engaged as mining engineer to A. Taylor, the father of his present business partner, F. M. Taylor. In 1880 he and Mr. Taylor built the Taylor & Brunton mill in Leadville, and soon afterward the Colonel Sellers, Minnie & A. Y., Adams and Dinero concentrating mills. As mining engineer or manager, he was connected with the Robert E. Lee Company, the Duncan Mining Company, the Wolftone Mining Company, and the Colonel Sellers Mining Company. He is now interested in the Taylor & Brunton Sampling Works Company at Aspen, Colo.; the Taylor & Brunton Ore Sampling Company at Salt Lake City, Utah; the Taylor & Brunton Sampling Company at Victor, Colo., and various other enterprises throughout the state.

In 1885 Mr. Brunton married Katharine Kemble, the daughter of John G. Kemble, of New York, a descendant of a family that came to New York from Holland during the seventeenth century. They are the parents of three sons and one daughter, Frederic Kemble, John David, Harold James and Marion. While Mr. Brunton has his headquarters in Aspen, and necessarily spends part of his time there, the family residence is at No. 865 Grant avenue, Denver.

Politically Mr. Brunton has never identified himself with any party, but has remained independent. He is a life member of the Institution of Civil Engineers of London, and is a past vice-president of the American Institute of Mining Engineers. He is also a member of the Colorado Scientific Society and of the Royal Geographical Society.

Fraternally he is a thirty-second degree Mason, and a member of the Mystic Shrine, El Jebel Temple.

CHARLES C. GOODALE, surveyor-general for the state of Colorado, has been identified with the history of Lamar from the early days of its settlement, and has borne an active part in all enterprises for the advancement of its

interests. When he came west in January, 1887, he filed a claim on a tract of land in Prowers County, adjoining the village of Lamar, to which he removed with his family in April, 1887. Afterward he engaged in the practice of law and gained a large portion of the practice of southeastern Colorado. In December, 1889, he received appointment as receiver of the United States land office at Lamar, and served for a term of four years in that capacity. In January, 1899, he was appointed surveyor-general of the state of Colorado and took charge of that office February 1, 1899.

Born in the state of Vermont December 27, 1844, the subject of this sketch was a youth of almost thirteen years when, in 1858, he removed to Iowa and settled upon a farm in Clayton County. In the spring of 1864 he enlisted in Company C, Third Iowa Infantry, and remained in the service until the close of the war, being mustered out in June, 1865. At the battle of Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1864, he was taken prisoner by the Confederates and confined in Andersonville prison, Georgia, and Florence prison, South Carolina, and from the latter place was transported on parole to Annapolis, Md.

After the close of the war Mr. Goodale removed to Madison County, Iowa, where he farmed during the summer months, and taught school in the winter time, continuing in this way until 1873, when he was elected county auditor of Madison County and removed to Winterset, the county-seat. The position of auditor he filled efficiently for three terms. In 1878 he purchased a half interest in the Winterset *Madisonian*, the leading Republican paper of Madison County, and continued as its editor until 1882, when he sold his interest. Soon after removing to Winterset he had commenced to read law, and in 1882 he was admitted to the bar, after which he engaged in general practice. He continued in Winterset until his removal to Colorado in the early part of 1887.

The Republican party has always received the support of Mr. Goodale, who uniformly supports its men and measures, and casts his ballot in favor of its principles. In 1896 he was a candidate for elector upon his party ticket. In 1898 he was nominated as a candidate for attorney-general of the state, but declined the nomination upon the consolidation of the two Republican tickets. Had the office fallen to his lot he would have undoubtedly discharged its duties in the same efficient manner and with the same sound judgment that has characterized him in every responsibility of life.

May 25, 1870, Mr. Goodale was united in marriage to Miss Sarah J. McManus. They are the parents of six living children, three sons and three daughters. The eldest of the family, Sarah E., is married to William W. Cooper, assistant cashier in the First National Bank of Lamar. The other children are: Samuel W., Mary E., Nellie I., Henry J. and Rollin C., who are attending school in Lamar.

PETER THOBORG is one of the early settlers of Eagle County. When he came here, in September, 1885, little improvement had been made in the county, the town of Eagle had not yet been started and even the principal industry of the state, mining, had received but little attention. He took up land adjoining the present village of Eagle and here he has carried on general ranch pursuits, working industriously and faithfully to place his property under first-class improvement.

In the province of Hanover, Germany, in 1855, the subject of this sketch was born, a son of Wilhelm Thoborg, a native of the same province, by trade a blacksmith and in religion a member of the Lutheran Church. The wife and mother bore the maiden name of Anna Stuehrke and was a native of the same province. She died in 1872, two years after the death of her husband. They were the parents of four sons and one daughter, of whom Wilhelm died in the old country; Kate is married and lives in Davenport, Iowa; August and Herman are engaged in mining at Aspen, Colo.

The boyhood years of our subject's life were passed in Germany. Under his father's instruction he learned the blacksmith's trade and at sixteen years of age he started out in the world for himself. In pursuit of his occupation as blacksmith, he visited many towns in Europe. In 1873, at eighteen years of age, he crossed the ocean and settled in Davenport, Iowa, where he remained for several years. From there, in 1879, he came to Colorado, settling in Leadville, where he had charge of the sampling department of the Grant smelter for three years. Afterward he spent two years or more in South Park, coming from there to his present home in Eagle County.

The marriage of Mr. Thoborg, in 1880, united him with Carrie Kuehn, of Davenport, Iowa, and

by her he has three daughters, Mabel, Alice and Blanche. In politics he is identified with the People's party. He is interested in educational matters and for nine years served as president of the school board of his district. He assisted in organizing a lodge of Woodmen of the World in Eagle, and was its first consul commander and is still one of its most active members. He stands high among the people of the county and has many friends among the best citizens of his locality.

GEORGE P. SAMPSON, M. D., who has built up an extensive practice in the village of Eagle and the surrounding country, was born in Goderich, Ontario, November 9, 1854, a son of George and Charlotte (Finley) Sampson, natives respectively of Londonderry and Wicklow, Ireland. His paternal grandfather, Andrew Sampson, emigrated from Ireland to Canada in 1831 and died soon afterward; the maternal grandfather, John Finley, was a farmer of Ireland, and settled in Canada in 1833. George Sampson engaged in farming in Canada until 1871, meantime participating in the Canadian rebellion of 1837 for the government. After he settled in Kansas in 1871 he engaged in farming. His death occurred in Ohio in 1883. Of his children, John S. resides in Ashtabula County, Ohio; Anna is the wife of Richard Finley, of Manhattan, Kan.; Lottie married Orville P. Jones, of Ashtabula County, Ohio; James F. resides in Florence, Colo.; Ezekiel makes his home in Ashtabula; and Lettie H. is the wife of John F. Priest, of Oregon.

The first sixteen years of our subject's life were spent in Canada. After settling in Kansas he attended the State Normal School in Leavenworth. He was only fourteen years of age when he began to teach, and from that time on was practically self-supporting. In 1878, at Leavenworth, Kan., he commenced to read medicine with Dr. S. F. Neely, a prominent physician of that city. At the same time he devoted himself to work that would assist in defraying his expenses. His medical studies were prosecuted in Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, from which he graduated in 1880. Afterward he received an appointment as acting assistant surgeon in the United States regular army, and for three years was engaged in Indian service in Arizona. Later he carried on a drug business at Monte Vista, Colo., until 1895, and during the same time, for two years, he served as county superintendent of schools. He then came to Eagle County, where he established a general practice. With professional skill that brings him patronage he combines the ready tact that makes fast friends of the patients who seek his professional advice. He is conscientiously devoted to the duties of his profession and the people appreciate his ability and earnest efforts.

In politics Dr. Sampson is connected with the People's party. He is a member of the blue lodge of Masonry. His marriage, in 1880, united him with Nellie A., daughter of George B. Coffin, of Leavenworth, Kan. They are the parents of two sons, Ralph C. and George P., Jr., who are bright and manly boys.

Since the above was written Dr. Sampson has moved to Winslow, Ariz., and is now engaged in the practice of medicine there.

M. C. KING was one of the earliest settlers in what is now Logan County. He came to Colorado in 1873, arriving in Greeley on the 16th of August. Leaving his family at that place he proceeded to Sterling, and by homestead and pre-emption, secured three hundred and twenty acres of land four miles north of town. At that time there were but five or six families in this section of the country, and few attempts had been made at the improvement or cultivation of land. He at once set about the task of improving his property. He erected needed buildings and in the winter of 1874-75 moved his family to the farm. He has since resided on the place, which has been increased to four hundred and seventy acres and upon which he engages in stock-raising.

The birth of Mr. King occurred in Obion County, Tenn., May 20, 1840, his parents being Benjamin F. and Pamelia King. He was one of eight children, five of whom are living, viz.: James M., of Sterling; Lucinda, wife of S. W. Leach, of Texas; Martha E., the widow of Isaac M. Dooley, and who makes her home with our subject; M. C.; and Mollie, who married G. H. Wilson, of Merino. The father, a native of South Carolina, born in 1801, grew to manhood in that state, where he married and engaged in farming. In 1833 he established his home in Kentucky, but five years later went to Tennessee and settled in Obion County, where he engaged in farming for seven years. His next location was in Lafayette County, Miss., and there he

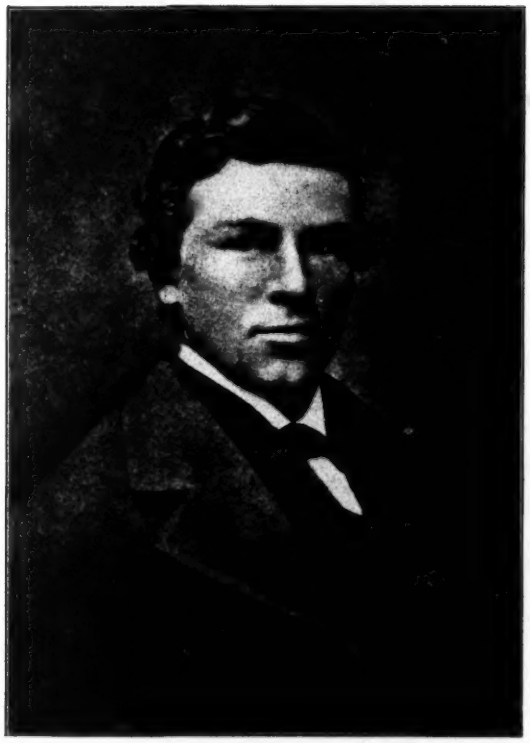
continued to reside until his death, in 1862. For a number of years he served as a justice of the peace in Mississippi, and he also held the office of county assessor.

At the outbreak of the Civil war our subject, whose sympathies were naturally with the south, enlisted in the Confederate army. August 7, 1861, his name was enrolled as a member of Company F, Nineteenth Mississippi Infantry. With his regiment he took part in the engagements at Fredericksburg, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, Fair Oaks, Gettysburg and Weldon Railroad. He was mustered out at the close of the war, April 5, 1865. After the close of the war he farmed for one year in South Carolina as a renter, after which he returned home; his parents had passed away during his absence in the army, and the children had scattered to various places. For two years he worked at such occupations as he could find, and in 1869 he bought a farm in Lafayette County, settling down to agricultural pursuits there. In 1870 he removed to an adjoining county and engaged in the mercantile business. From there he came to Colorado in 1873 and has since made his home in Logan County. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Sterling. In politics he is liberal, voting for the men whom he considers best qualified to represent the people in office. In 1869 he married Miss Mary Minter, who was born in South Carolina, her father, E. L. Minter, having been a prominent planter of that state. Five children were born of this union, namely: William E., who is engaged in the real-estate business in Sterling; Ella P., wife of J. W. Wells, of Sterling; Maud E., John C. and Alfred Alonzo, who are attending school in Logan County.

AVERY B. TUBBS. On the Blue River, fourteen miles north of Dillon, lies one of the valuable ranches of Summit County. This, since 1885, has been the property of Mr. Tubbs, who at that time rented his ranch near Colorado Springs and bought the place where he has since resided. Here he has been engaged in the raising of cattle and in a general dairy business. An industrious and energetic man, he is recognized as one of the representative ranchmen of the county.

The birth of our subject occurred in Des Moines County, Iowa, May 9, 1843. He was the eldest of three children born to the union of Thomas M. and Elizabeth (Babb) Tubbs. His brother, Dennison, who served in the Second Iowa Cavalry during the Civil war, is now a member of the police force of Burlington, Iowa. Clement M., the youngest son, resides in Dillon, Colo. The father was a native of Ohio, born in 1818. In early manhood he migrated to Iowa and settled in Des Moines County, where he devoted himself to carpentering. A man of great mechanical skill, he was unusually skillful in the construction of articles for household or business use. During middle life he was engaged in engineering and sawmill work. In 1870 he came to Colorado and in the spring of that year settled at Breckenridge, where he became interested in sawmill work and also followed the carpenter's trade. During the winter he made his headquarters in Colorado City. In the spring of 1871 he returned to Breckenridge, where he had charge of the Gold Run ditch. Again, during the winter, he resided in Colorado City, returning to Breckenridge in the spring and resuming the management of the Gold Run ditch. After spending the next winter in El Paso County, he returned to Breckenridge in the spring of 1873. From that time until 1883 he resided continuously in Summit County. Failing health caused him to return to Iowa in 1884, and in that state he continued to reside until his death in 1895. During the war he enlisted in Company K, Fourteenth Iowa Infantry, and went to the front with his regiment, taking part in a number of important engagements. During the second battle of Bull Run he was wounded by a shell.

When the war broke out the subject of this sketch was fired with patriotic ardor and determined to enlist. His father and older brother both enlisted at an early period in the war, and he soon followed their example. He had previously settled in Breckenridge, Colo., the date of his arrival here having been June 17, 1862. In August, 1864, he became a member of Company K, Third Colorado Cavalry, and participated in a number of skirmishes against the Indians, who were very troublesome and hostile. Among his battles was the famous engagement at Sand Creek. On his return from the front he resumed mining. March 18, 1872, he established domestic ties, at which time he was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Marshall. Shortly afterward he removed to a ranch fourteen miles north of Colorado Springs, where he began to raise cattle and enough hay to supply produce



HIPPOLYTE GIRARDOT.

for the stock. He continued there until 1885, when he rented the place and returned to Summit County. He is well liked in his locality and is now serving efficiently as secretary of the school board of his district. He and his wife are the parents of three sons, Arthur T., Harry E. and Avery B., Jr., all of whom are at home.

HIPPOLYTE GIRARDOT, a pioneer of Colorado, and now a resident of Fort Morgan, was born in France April 10, 1844, a son of Joseph and Mary A. (Minard) Girardot. He was the youngest of five children, of whom he and his three sisters, Maria, Annette and Hortense, survive. Marie, the youngest sister, is deceased. His father, a native of France, born in 1812, engaged in farming and freighting in his native land, whence, in 1856, he emigrated to America. With his son, then a boy of twelve, he crossed the ocean in December, arriving in New York early in January, 1857, after a voyage of thirty-five days. He remained at Hoboken, N. J., until March, when he went to Cincinnati, Ohio. While his son worked in a restaurant, he secured employment on a farm. In the fall the two took a steamer for New Orleans, where during the winter the boy was employed in a grocery, and the father followed gardening. In the spring of 1858 they started back north, with the intention of going to Sioux City, Iowa, but on reaching St. Mary's, Mo., they landed. Dissatisfied with that section of country, they went to St. Louis, and there meeting a number of Frenchmen about to go to Sioux City, were induced to resume their journey to that point. However, on arriving in Nebraska City, they were persuaded to stop by one of their countrymen. Both father and son secured employment at street work, which paid them good wages. Soon the father bought lots in the suburbs and began gardening. Meantime the son worked in a confectionery store until his employer failed, after which he was employed by Joel Draper, a nurseryman, for whom he agreed to work three months at $8 a month. Before the expiration of the time, his father died. He settled up the business, disposed of the products of the garden and then returned to Mr. Draper's employ, after which he remained with him until 1863.

In the spring of 1863 Mr. Girardot was employed by Alexander Major to drive a team across the plains. During the summer he made one trip from Nebraska City and two trips from Omaha to Fort Laramie. During the winter he cared for the cattle that were wintered at the fort. In the spring of 1864 he went back to Nebraska with the outfit and there met Mr. Draper, who had purchased a freighting outfit and wished him to take charge of the train. This he did, and during the summers of 1864 and 1865 made six trips across the plains to Colorado for his employer. In 1865 he purchased a team of his own, which he ran with the train. In the spring of 1866 he and his employer disposed of the cattle and wagons, and he returned to France to visit his mother and sisters. On coming back to America, in August, 1866, he bought a piece of land and took up a homestead thirty-five miles west of Nebraska City, near what is now the town of Palmyra, Neb. In the spring of 1867 he built a house. To this place he soon brought his bride. He was married April 29, 1867, to Miss Ellen M. Miner, and a week later settled in his new home. Buying some cows, he engaged in the dairy business, continuing in the same place until the spring of 1872, when he mounted his horse and started across the plains to search for a new location. On reaching Cheyenne he hired to J. D. McCann, a freighter, to make a trip from that town to the Spotted Tail agency. This had the advantage of permitting him to look over the country and draw a salary at the same time. In August he received a letter from his wife stating that she had an opportunity to sell their Nebraska farm. At once he returned, completed the sale, and with his family and cattle started west. When winter set in they had reached a point fifty miles west of Fort Kearney. There they found a deserted ranch and spent the winter. April 9, 1873, they started out on the range to look up their cattle, which were ranging about eight miles from their cabin. With them they had a two-horse wagon and saddle horse. After they had gone two miles they were surprised by a band of hostile Sioux. With rare presence of mind, Mr. Girardot wheeled his horses around and started for home. The horses being fresh outdistanced the tired ponies of the Indians and he reached his cabin in safety, but not before many shots had been fired at him. Even after within his cabin he feared a fight, but the Indians, seeing him under shelter, circled around and rode off, after stealing four of his horses. He then moved his family across the river. This was a difficult task, as the river had overflowed and quicksands rendered an attempt

at crossing dangerous. Telling his wife to pack such things as were necessary they started on their journey. When nearly across the river one horse balked and another became stuck in the quicksand. His daughter, now Mrs. Brink, took the baby and mounted another horse, which also went down in the icy current. Mr. Girardot succeeded in securing them, however, and they landed in safety. The Indians witnessed the narrow escape from the river bank, but harassed them no further. Soon after the savages returned to the ranch, killed over forty head of cattle and stole four of the best horses. At Plum Creek Mr. Girardot told his story to about fifteen men, who informed him they were about to sally forth to fight this marauding band of Indians, but when they found the savages were so near, they pleaded that it was dangerous to cross the river on account of the high water, and not a man would help him punish the redskins.

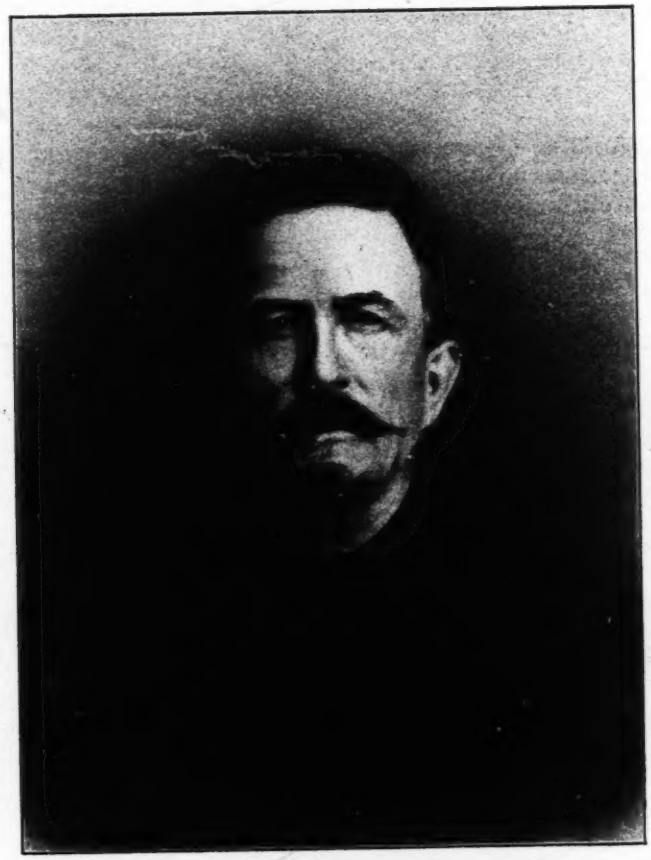
Finally, after all these hardships and after having two more skirmishes with Indians, on the 25th of May, Mr. Girardot started for Colorado. Reaching Greeley he ranged his cattle for a short time. At the request of Captain Gifford, of Fremont's Orchard (now Orchard), Morgan County, he went to that place to look after that gentleman's sheep and take charge of his ranch. At the same time he drove his own cattle to Orchard and took up his home there. Eighteen months later he built a house on a homestead owned by his wife's mother, and there he established his family. In 1879 he bought a tract of land at Orchard, and to this he has added until his ranch property now numbers thirteen hundred acres, nearly all under ditch. He is still largely interested in the cattle business. After 1889 he divided his time between his ranch and Fort Morgan, but is now living in the town, in order that his children may receive educational advantages.

The first wife of Mr. Girardot was drowned in the Box Elder Creek, near Greeley, March 1, 1881, leaving three children: Mattie, wife of Frank Clifford, of Weldon, Colo.; Mabel, Mrs. M. H. Brink, of Orchard; and Frederick, at home. September 11, 1891, our subject married Miss Hattie B. Kemp, a native of Dixon, Ill., and later a resident of Bennett, Lancaster County, Neb. Her father, Benjamin C. Kemp, was a pioneer of Lancaster County, and afterward removed to Kansas. To this union four children were born, Louie M., Hattie B., Hippolyte J. and Josephine M.

ORVILLE S. GALBREATH, attorney-at-law, and former county judge of La Plata County, now actively engaged in the practice of his profession at Durango, was born in Davidson County, Tenn., in 1846, a son of John H. and Martha Galbreath, also natives of Tennessee. He was educated in common schools and Cumberland University, from which latter he graduated in 1868. Admitted to practice at the bar of the state, he opened an office in Nashville, where he remained for fourteen years, having meantime built up a large clientele.

Leaving the south in 1882, he came to Durango and associated himself in practice with William G. Bryan, Jr., with whom he continued for some months. In 1883, on the Democratic ticket, he was elected judge of La Plata County, which position he filled for three years. On the expiration of his term he resumed his professional work, which he has since conducted successfully, being now one of the oldest members of the local bar. His political affiliations were with the Democratic party until the year 1884, since which time he has been a Populist. In 1885 he established the Durango *Wage Earner*, a weekly publication, which he continued for three years, selling out in 1888. For three years he held the office of city attorney and served as county attorney for five consecutive terms. He was a candidate for the legislature in 1896, but was defeated with others on the Populist ticket in his locality. From Governors McIntire and Adams he received appointment as a commissioner to represent Colorado at the Tennessee Centennial in 1896.

The marriage of Judge Galbreath, which took place in Tennessee, in 1868, united him with Miss Bettie Jackson, a sister of T. J. Jackson, of Durango. The seven children born of their union are: William H., Andrew J., Orville S., Jr., Charles A., Bessie U., Maude H. and John H. In fraternal connections Judge Galbreath belongs to Durango Lodge No. 46, A. F. & A. M.; Sitting Bull Tribe No. 48, I. O. R. M., of which he is sachem; Pocahontas Council No. 20; Aztec Camp No. 30, Woodmen of the World; the Royal Arcanum, of Nashville, Tenn.; and Golden Cross, of Tennessee. With his family he is identified with the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in which he serves as steward and Sunday-school superintendent, actively assisting all enterprises for the benefit of the cause. Interested in all local matters, he has been prominent in city and county. One of his most helpful works was



ROBERT J. PATTERSON.

in connection with the organization of the present financial system of Durango and La Plata County, with which he was intimately associated and the success of which was largely due to his wise judgment.

ROBERT J. PATTERSON. A remarkable instance of the results of perseverance and energy is shown in the life of Mr. Patterson, who is a prosperous ranchman and cattle-raiser of Logan County, and the owner of a ranch comprising eight hundred acres, situated three and one-half miles northeast of Sterling. At the time of his arrival in Colorado he had an invalid wife, three children and only $10 in money; yet, in ten years from that time he had accumulated $13,000 by good management and hard work. The striking success with which he has met proves him to be a man of excellent judgment and business sagacity.

The birth of Mr. Patterson occurred in Franklin County, Va., July 16, 1842, to Robert and Susan (Boone) Patterson. He was one of seven children, five of whom are living, viz.: Martha J., wife of Joseph Flora, of Kansas; Mary L., who married Stephen Wray, of Franklin County, Va.; Sarah E., who lives in Salem, Va.; Emily E., wife of Joel Kinzie, of Iliff, Colo.; and Robert J., of this sketch. The father was a native of Augusta County, Va., born in 1813. He remained at home until nineteen years old, when he went to Franklin County and began the life of a farmer. After his marriage, in 1841, he continued farming in Franklin County. To that occupation he gave his entire attention through life, with the exception of several terms as a school teacher. His father, Robert Patterson, Sr., was a prominent farmer of Augusta County, and in Fauquier County, Va., he married Miss Elizabeth Walker.

March 18, 1862, the subject of this sketch enlisted in Company F, Fifty-seventh Virginia Infantry, C. S. A. With his regiment he took part in the battles of Fort Darling, Manchester Court House, the Wilderness, Hanover Court House, Cold Harbor, Gaines' Mills, second battle of Fort Darling, and the battle of Five Forks, where, April 1, 1865, he was captured by the Federals. He was imprisoned at Hart's Island until some time after the surrender. He reached home on the last day of June, 1865, three months from the time of his capture. After his return he secured employment as a farm hand. December 21, 1865, he married Miss Frances Wray, a native of Franklin County, Va., and a daughter of Daniel and Naomi (Johnson) Wray, her father being a skilled mechanic, tanner and blacksmith, as well as a successful farmer of Franklin County.

Accompanied by his wife, in December, 1866, Mr. Patterson migrated to Iowa, where he settled in Marion County. At first he worked by the month as a farm hand. Finally he determined to settle further west. July 4, 1873, found him in Longmont, Colo., where he worked by the month. The following year he cultivated rented land. In the spring of 1875 he came to what is now Logan County (then a part of Weld) and pre-empted land three miles east of the present town site of Crook. There he remained until May, 1877, when he sold the place, and for a year worked in the employ of a neighboring rancher. In 1878 he purchased his present property, buying a relinquishment from a man who had pre-empted, but had not proved up on the land. Mr. Patterson allowed the pre-emption to expire and homesteaded the land. His family had been in Greeley after he sold his place near Crook, but in January, 1879, he brought them to their new home, and here they have since resided. Closely giving his attention to business matters, he has little leisure for participation in public affairs; hence he leaves public offices to be filled by others. However, he made one exception to his usual rule of declining office, as he filled the position of water commissioner of his district for six years. Politically he adheres to the silver wing of the Republican party.

Seven children were born to the union of Mr. and Mrs. Patterson, namely: James R.; Emma D., deceased; John Frederick, Dewitt C., William E., Bessie L. and Charles A.; of these the three eldest sons are achieving success as ranchmen in Logan County, while the younger children are still at home.

WAKEMAN HULL MC INTYRE, who is recognized as one of the influential citizens of Colorado Springs, was elected alderman from the first ward in 1896, and at the expiration of his first term was again elected, in April, 1898. Since becoming a member of the city council he has been instrumental in promoting many plans for public improvements, and has served as chairman of the finance and fire department committees and member of the public grounds and building and street committees.

Immediately after the establishment of the water system in 1880 he organized Jackson Hose Company No. 1, of which he was secretary for many years. His service in that capacity, as in other lines of public enterprise, tended to advance the interests of his city.

Referring to the McIntyre family history, we find that Samuel, our subject's father, was born in Canada, of Scotch-Presbyterian parentage, and removed to New Jersey, where he operated tanneries and engaged in the manufacture of leather near Freehold, Monmouth County. He died there at forty-five years of age. He had married Catherine Little, who was born near Farmingdale, Monmouth County, daughter of William Little and descendant of one of the oldest families of the state. She died at Long Branch in January, 1898. Of her four sons, Samuel B. is in Washington, D. C.; William L., in New York City; and H. A. in Denver, Colo. Our subject, who was the youngest of the family, was born near Freehold, Monmouth County, N. J., February 22, 1854. He was twelve years of age when his father died. Afterward he attended the State Model school at Trenton, and on completing his studies went to New York City, where he engaged in the wholesale drug business for two years.

Intending to spend a few months in Colorado, Mr. McIntyre came to this state in October, 1876, and visited his brother. He was so pleased with the prospects here that he resigned his New York position, and accepted a position as assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Colorado Springs. After three years he resigned and accepted the position of acting cashier in charge of the People's Bank, a private institution on Huerfano and Tejon streets, which he managed from 1879 until 1888. When the bank was merged into the El Paso Bank he retired from business. In 1889 he organized the Colorado Springs Electric Light Company, of which he was manager for two years, meantime building the plant on Huerfano street and superintending the construction of the works. Starting with a capital of $25,000, the company now has a capitalization of $500,000 and pays ten per cent. dividends. Upon selling his interests in, and resigning from that position, he engaged in the real estate, insurance, mining and loan business. He was interested in the companies that platted the Knob Hill and Verona Heights additions to Colorado Springs. He owns property in every ward in this city, as well as in Colorado City and Manitou. In insurance he represents six standard companies. For two years he was state agent and adjuster for the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, for Colorado, New Mexico and Wyoming, but the business grew so rapidly that it became necessary to appoint a permanent agent, and Mr. McIntyre, on account of his many other interests, was unable to accept the position. In connection with his general loan, he carries on a private banking business. He has his office on the ground floor of the Hagerman block, No. 111 Kiowa street.

The mining interests of Mr. McIntyre include the presidency of the El Dorado Gold Mining Company and the Underwriters Gold Mining Company, which he has promoted; the treasurership of the Rattler Gold Mining Company, which is becoming well known, the presidency of the Ontario Mining Company, and a directorship in the Des Moines Gold Mining Company. He is a charter member of the El Paso Club, which was organized soon after he came to this city, and also belongs to Pike's Peak Club, and member of Colorado Springs Lodge, No. 309, B. P. O. E. In the Colorado Springs Mining Stock Exchange he is an active member, and represents many Colorado and eastern clients. He is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce. While not identified with any denomination, he is an attendant at, and a contributor to, the Grace Episcopal Church. In the Republican League Club of Colorado Springs he is an influential member. As a citizen he has given cordial assistance to progressive movements for the promotion of the city's welfare, exhibiting in public affairs, as in private business matters, the individuality and enterprise of character that have brought him success.

HON. GEORGE W. CROW, who represents the thirteenth district (Grand and Summit Counties) in the state legislature, was elected to this office on the Democratic ticket, in 1896, receiving a majority of four hundred and eighty-five votes out of a total of twelve hundred and eleven. This was the largest majority ever received by a candidate for the house in this district and is largely attributed to the fact that he received almost the entire vote of the members of the Grand Army of the Republic in the two counties named.

A native of Missouri, Mr. Crow was born in Paris, Monroe County, July 31, 1836, and is a son

WILLIAM A. SCHLIFF.

of Dr. Samuel and Catherine W. (Smith) Crow. He was one of nine children, six of whom are now living, namely: Samuel, a farmer of Shelby County, Mo.; William H. H., M.D., a practicing physician of Monroe County, Mo.; John S., a retired farmer and stockman of Monroe County, Mo.; George W.; Frank D., proprietor of a flouring mill in Randolph County, Mo.; and James P., a practicing physician in Machalla, Ecuador, South America.

The father of this family was born in Nelson County, Ky., in 1796, and in early manhood studied medicine, after which he engaged in professional practice. Some time prior to 1830 he migrated to Missouri and settled in Cole County. Later he became one of the founders of Paris, in Monroe County, where he built up a lucrative practice and remained until his death in 1852. At that time his son, our subject, was attending Bethany College, in Wheeling, W. Va., but one year later he was called home to assume the management of the extensive farming interests left by his father. This he continued until the outbreak of the Civil war. In July, 1861, he enlisted in Captain Rawlins' company, Colonel Brace's regiment, of the Confederate army, and shortly afterward he was appointed one of the staff officers under Gen. M. M. Parsons. In this capacity he remained for one year, when, feeling that a greater field for his labors might be found in some other department of the service, he resigned his rank as captain, and asked that some one who had been crippled and rendered unfit for active service in the field be appointed in his place as a member of the staff. Immediately he entered Company D, Shelby's old regiment of cavalry, as a private. After a year in this connection he recruited a company of cavalry in Monroe County, and from that time on he commanded his company, which finally surrendered at Shreveport, La., in June, 1865.

Some three months after the surrender, Mr. Crow returned home and resumed farming on the old homestead. In 1871 he engaged in the mule trade in Louisiana, which he continued until 1875 and then established a flouring mill business in his native town. Prosperous in business, he continued successful until 1882, when the mill was destroyed by fire. He then decided to remove to Colorado and in June of 1882 arrived in Colorado Springs, where, and in Manitou, he spent six weeks or more recruiting his health. From there he came to Breckenridge to look after some mining interests which he had acquired while in Missouri. In this town he gave his entire attention to mining. Among his numerous properties is the Sundown mine, one of the valuable properties of Summit County.

Fraternally Mr. Crow is a member of Paris Union Lodge No. 19, A. F. & A. M.; Monroe Chapter No. 16, R. A. M., and Percival Commandery No. 44, K. T. As a citizen, he favors all measures for the benefit of the people of Breckenridge and Summit County; as a legislator, his district is ably represented by him in every particular; as a friend and companion, he is genial, affable and entertaining, a man of worth in every relation of life.

WILLIAM A. SCHLIFF. In the list of business enterprises carried on in the village of Gypsum, there is none that meets with more general recognition than the mercantile establishment owned and conducted by Mr. Schliff. He has established a reputation, not only as an energetic, thorough-going business man, but as a citizen whose honesty and uprightness have never been questioned. In addition to the management of his mercantile interests he also fills the office of postmaster. By judicious investments and careful management he has acquired a considerable amount of property in this (Eagle) county. His record in all the relations of life is that of an honorable man.

The subject of this sketch was born in Hohenheim, Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1850, a son of Jacob and Charlotte (Stoll) Schliff. When he was fourteen years of age he was brought to America by his father, who had been a teacher in his native land, but died shortly after he settled in New York. There were but two sons in the family and one of these died in childhood. At sixteen years of age our subject came to Colorado, and, as his health was poor, he traveled for some time. When able to engage in active work he engaged in ranching and merchandising. He was the first settler of Gypsum, where, in 1881, he built one of the first houses. Here he has since owned a good ranch, a number of stock, and a mercantile store, the latter having been established in 1890. In 1895 he married Eliza Wiley, a native of New York, and by her he has one child. His wife is a member of the school board, but he holds no office except that of postmaster, to which and to his store, his time is closely given. Politically he is a silver Republican. A

Mason fraternally, he is connected with Glenwood Lodge No. 20, A. F. & A. M.; Glenwood Chapter No. 22, R. A. M., and Glenwood Springs Commandery No. 20, K. T.

JOHN FRANCIS CAMPION, of Denver, was born on Prince Edward Island December 17, 1849, a son of M. B. and Helen (Fehan) Campion, natives of that island, and of English and Scotch descent. In 1862 his parents removed to California, but being desirous to give their sons good educational advantages, he was sent back, with his brother, to Prince Edward Island, where he attended the Prince of Wales College at Charlottetown. While in school the boys ran away, in order to enlist in the United States navy. George F., who was only fifteen, was rejected; but John F., who was seventeen, was accepted at Boston, where he enlisted, and having passed a satisfactory examination, was appointed assistant quartermaster. He was sent to the United States dispatch boat, "Dolphin," and on it carried the first dispatches to General Sherman at Savannah, when the latter had just completed his famous march to the sea.

At the close of the war Mr. Campion visited his parents in Sacramento, Cal., and from there went into the mountains as a miner. In 1868 the discovery of the White Pine silver mine induced him to locate there. At once he became a successful mine operator, but after his good luck had continued for some time he met with misfortune and lost his all (some $5,000) in the mine. However, he soon made a fortune in Eureka, Nev., where he developed and sold mines. Later, going to Pioche, Nev., with his father and brother, he bought a valuable silver mine, known as the Pioche Phoenix mine. Soon the Pioche Phoenix Mining Company was organized. There was much contention over the possession of the mine, of which others tried again and again to gain possession by force, but each time they were repulsed with loss. The strife was finally settled by recourse to the law, and Mr. Campion retained possession. After some years he sold the mine. In April, 1879, he went to Leadville, Colo., then at the height of its "boom." He immediately bought several producing mines and claims, of which he subsequently disposed. He still considers Leadville his home, though his business interests take him into other parts of the state much of the time. At this writing he is interested in the Pison, Elk, Reindeer and Ibex (better known as the Little Johnny) mines, all of which were started by him and named after some animal; also properties at Breckenridge, Summit County and Larimer County.

Many exciting experiences have occurred in the life of Mr. Campion, whose name and success are known in every mining camp in the Rockies. In his operations he has usually been alone, relying on his own resources and reaping his own reward. His varied experiences before coming to Leadville aided him in his operations here. He is fond of mining. Its continual shifting scenes and its rich promises of reward fascinate him. When he was still a young man his name became known as a talisman for success among the miners of Nevada, and he was known in Leadville as a successful miner before he came here. However, he has had his share of reverses, and the ultimate success he has achieved was the result of lessons learned in the stern school of experience.

In 1896-97, Mr. Campion built a palatial home at No. 800 Logan avenue, Denver. His summer months are spent at Twin Lake, fifteen miles from Leadville, where he has a beautiful summer home.

ROBERT LEVY, M. D., professor of physiology and laryngology in Gross Medical College, is also secretary of the faculty and the board of trustees. Many of his professional articles have been published for distribution among the profession, among them being the following: "Inoperable Sarcoma of the Nose," reprinted from the New York Medical Journal; "Treatment of Laryngeal Phthisis," from the Medical and Surgical Reporter; "Pharyngeal Tuberculosis," from the Denver Medical Times; "Medical Education," president's address delivered before the Colorado State Medical Society June 17, 1897; "The Treatment of Laryngeal Tuberculosis," with a report of cases, reprinted from the New York Medical Journal; "Fatal Hemorrhage from the Nose and Pharynx from Unusual Cause," read before the Colorado State Medical Society in June, 1896; "Exaggerated Arytenoid Movement, Anchylosis of the Crico, Arytenoid Articulation," reprinted from Annals of Ophthalmology and Otology, in October, 1896; and "Direct Autoscopy; Kirstein," reprinted from Gross Medical College Bulletin.

Dr. Levy was born in Hamilton, Ontario, May 30, 1864. He was two years old when the family

removed to Milwaukee. In 1879 he came to Colorado and took a special course in the University of Denver. In 1880 he entered Princeton College, but after a short time he left and took up the study of medicine at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, graduating in 1884, with the degree of M. D. While in college he made a specialty of diseases of the throat and nose.

Returning to Colorado, Dr. Levy engaged in general practice in Denver for five years, when he limited his attention to the practice of laryngology. He has been very prominent in the medical fraternity of the city and state. He assisted in the organization of the Denver and Arapahoe County Medical Society, of which he was afterward elected president. In 1896-97 he was president of the Colorado State Medical Society.

He assisted in the organization of the Denver Pathological Society and was its president for a time. He is an honorary member of the Pueblo County Medical Society, a member of the American Public Health Association, and fellow of the American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society. In the Colorado Dental School he is a professor of physiology, and he is also a member of the Dental Club. In addition to his other positions, he is laryngologist to Arapahoe County, St. Luke's and St. Anthony's hospitals in Denver.

WILLIAM A. SHEEDY, the leading merchant of Yuma and one of the enterprising stockmen of Yuma County, came to Colorado in March, 1886, and pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres of land four miles southeast of Yuma. Six months later, after having proved up on his claim, he came to town, and, in partnership with W. F. Flynn, bought a small store which was the foundation of his present mercantile establishment. August 3, 1889, he purchased his partner's interest, since which time he has conducted the business alone. His ability soon placed him at the head of the mercantile interests of the county and brought him the confidence of all with whom he had business relations; and from the time of his entrance into business to the present time he has proved himself to be reliable, efficient and honorable. In 1896 he embarked in the cattle business and his interests in this industry have grown so rapidly that he is to-day one of the prominent cattlemen of his county.

Mr. Sheedy was born in Clinton County, Iowa, March 3, 1858, a son of Michael and Johanna (Callahan) Sheedy, of whose eleven children all but two are living. They are: David, a farmer of Kearney County, Neb.; Margaret, wife of August Rabou, of Cheyenne, Wyo.; William A.; James, who is with our subject; Anna, Mrs. Thomas F. Magner, of Denver, Colo.; Ella, wife of F. W. Reed, of Mankato, Kan.; John, a farmer of Clay Center, Neb.; Dennis, who is guard in the asylum at Hasting, Neb.; and May, who is living with her mother in Hastings, Neb.

The father of our subject was born in County Cork, Ireland, March 25, 1823, and grew to manhood on a farm there. In 1850 he emigrated to America and settled at Rockport, Mass., where he engaged in railroad work. There, in 1851, he married Miss Callahan, who was born in County Limerick, Ireland, June 23, 1832, and came to America with a brother and sister in 1849, settling at Rockport, where she was married two years later. Shortly after his marriage, Mr. Sheedy removed to Iowa, settling in Clinton County, where for ten years he engaged in railroad contracting. In 1871 he removed to Clay County, Neb., and turned his attention to farm pursuits. There his death occurred March 6, 1896.

The education of our subject was acquired in district schools and the Omaha (Neb.) Commercial College. On coming west he was for one year in the employ of Dennis Sheedy, at that time an extensive cattleman of Wyoming and Nebraska, and now president of the Globe Smelter Company, president of the Denver Dry Goods Company, vice-president of the Colorado National Bank and one of Denver's most prominent citizens. After one year with this gentleman, who is our subject's uncle, the latter returned home, but soon afterward returned west, settling permanently in Colorado. October 26, 1886, he married Elizabeth A., daughter of Michael Flynn, who was for twenty-five years foreman of a large quarry at Wyandotte, Mich., and later a farmer in Clay County, Neb. Four children were born to the union of Mr. and Mrs. Sheedy, three of whom are living, viz.: Frances, born April 23, 1889; Marguerite, November 20, 1891; and Charles Donald, October 15, 1898.

In 1895 Mr. Sheedy, in partnership with F. W. Reed, opened a mercantile business in Mankato, Kan., where now the firm has the largest trade in the town. In his political belief he is a Democrat. For years he served as a member of the town council of Yuma, holding the position almost

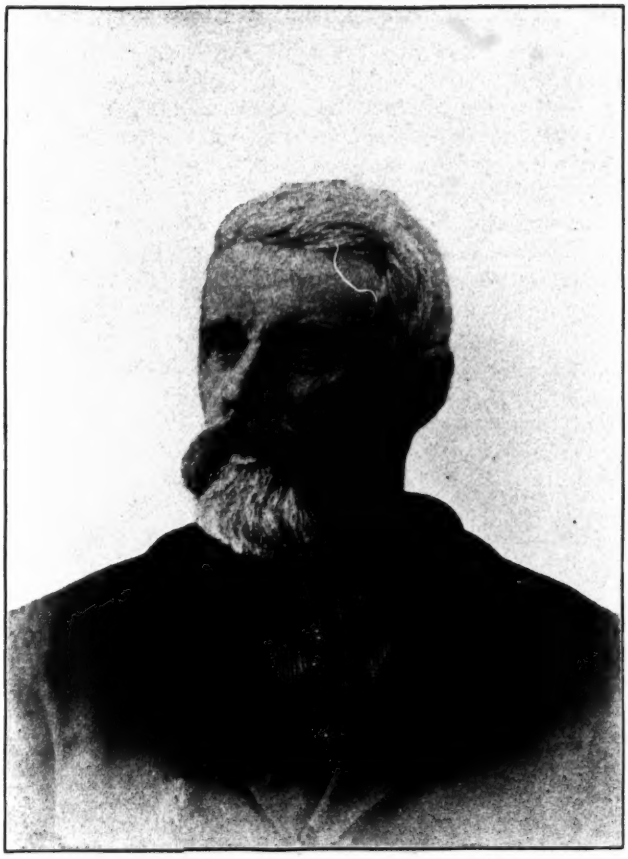
continuously since coming to this place, and since 1896 he has held the office of mayor. He favors all enterprises for the advancement of the town and is one of its most public-spirited citizens. In religion he is of the Roman Catholic faith.

WELLS COLE, who is interested in the sheep business in Logan County, was born in Allegan County, Mich., July 3, 1857, a son of Sterling and Lephemia (Crum) Cole. He was one of nine children, of whom, besides himself, six are now living, viz.: Flora, wife of George G. Hutchins, of Lawrence, Mich.; Aaron A., a stockman of Oregon; Orren O., a miner in Montana; Lanford L., a farmer and fruit-grower of Michigan; Mary E., wife of Adrian Neil, of Allegan County, Mich.; and Charles W. The father, a native of Syracuse, N. Y., born about 1829, came west as far as Michigan at the time the Michigan Central Railroad was built through to Kalamazoo. He accompanied his father and brother and settled at Comstock, a village three miles from Kalamazoo. For a time he worked in the lumber regions and also spent some time on the river and lake. After his marriage he settled in Van Buren County, where he purchased a farm and engaged in agricultural pursuits. During his after life, the lumber interests occupied much of his time, and he had large contracts for furnishing lumber. He got out the timber for the first Michigan Central depot built in Chicago. About 1885 he went to Florida and hunted alligators on the St. John River. Thence he went to Tallapoosa, Ga., where he spent two years. After a short time spent in Tennessee, he settled at Holly Pond, Ala., where he now resides, having acquired extensive farming lands which he leases to tenants.

Between the ages of sixteen and twenty our subject worked in the lumber woods of Michigan. In the summer of 1877, during the gold excitement in the Black Hills, he started there, but changed his plans before he reached his destination, stopping at Northfield, Minn., where he suffered a severe illness. In the fall he returned to Michigan, and there he remained until 1880, spending his time in the lumber woods. In the spring of 1880 he came west, landing in Cheyenne about May 1. At first he worked for ranchmen near Cheyenne, but in the spring of 1882 secured employment with the Iliff Land and Cattle Company, of whose interests he had charge for four years, the work taking him all through Colorado and the western part of Nebraska. In the winter of 1882-83 he had charge of the western part of the range, which extended from Cheyenne to Julesburg and up the Platte to the mouth of Crow Creek. In the summer of 1883 he rode on the range, and during the winter took charge of the horses owned by the company. After another summer on the range he resumed charge of the western part of the range. In the summer of 1885 he acted as an outside representative and went south of Las Animas, where he laid out the trail for the cattle to Pine Bluffs, Wyo. During the fall of 1885 he gathered and shipped beef cattle. On the 22d of November of that year, he severed his connection with the company. At the same time he pre-empted and took up a timber claim and later homesteaded, which gave him three adjoining quarter-sections. For some years he gave much of his time to locating other parties on claims. He engaged at first in farming on his ranch, but afterward gave his attention largely to the cattle business and the breeding of horses. In 1892 he disposed of his cattle and horses, and engaged in the sheep business, in which he has since continued successfully. He is recognized as one of the county's representative ranchmen.

February 12, 1891, Mr. Cole married Miss Isadora McConaughy, who was born in Goshen, Ind. Her father, Alexander McConaughy, was born in Ireland in 1822 and came to America in 1833, settling in Indiana in 1840. There he engaged in farming. He married Jane, daughter of James Frier, who was born in Ireland, came to America in 1818, spent a short time in Quebec, thence went to Vermont and there married in 1823, and the next year, with his wife, migrated to Indiana, settling on the east side of Elkhart prairie, of which he was one of three settlers, the first on the prairie. He endured many hardships during early pioneer days and worked constantly to develop that section of the country.

Mr. and Mrs. Cole have one child living, Eunice. Hubert, who was born October 28, 1893, died February 25, 1896. Fraternally Mr. Cole is a member of Logan Lodge No. 69, I. O. O. F., Encampment No. 37, and Star of Jupiter Lodge No. 25. His possessions include three thousand two hundred head of sheep, and, besides his landed property, he has, under lease, six hundred acres of land. The property that he owns represents a lifetime of toil. He has been a hard-working and energetic man and, without



DAVID MC SHANE.

assistance from anyone, has gained a position of prominence among the people of his county, by whom he is respected as a man of honorable character and sound business judgment.

DAVID MC SHANE. The pioneers of '60 have a worthy representative in this well-known citizen of Colorado Springs. Mr. McShane came to the mountain regions in early days, thoroughly imbued with the spirit of western enterprise and push. Dangers did not daunt him, nor hardships discourage. It has been his privilege to witness the growth of Colorado from a territory with a small population, almost wholly miners, to a state that ranks in population and influence among the greatest of the states west of the Mississippi Valley. To this development and progress he has himself been a large contributor.

As the name indicates, the McShane family is of Scotch descent. Daniel McShane, grandfather of David, was born in New Jersey, and became a pioneer farmer of Fayette County, Pa. He had a brother, Robert, who settled in Monongahela County, Va., and served through the Revolutionary war, afterwards resuming farm work; such was his physical vigor that he walked fifteen miles on the day before he died, when ninety-four years of age. Daniel removed to Iowa in 1850 and died there at seventy-eight years of age.

Our subject's father, Barney McShane, was born in Fayette County, Pa., and for twenty-five years engaged in dealing in horses, which he sold in Baltimore and Washington, D. C. The national road passed through Fayette County, where he resided, and formed the principal thoroughfare between Baltimore and Wheeling. In 1852 he moved to Linn County, Iowa, and settled upon a farm near Marion. There he died at eighty-one years. His wife was Elizabeth Romine, a native of Loudoun County, Va., and of Scotch descent. In girlhood she removed with her parents to Pennsylvania, and there married; afterward her parents went to Ohio. At the time of her death she was eighty-five years of age. In her family there were nine sons and four daughters, of whom eight sons and one daughter attained mature years. The eldest of the family, Francis, served through the Civil war as a member of the Eleventh Kansas Infantry, and died in Linn County, Kan., at seventy-three years of age. Luther, who died in California, was a lieutenant in the Ninth Iowa Infantry during the Civil war and took part in thirteen battles without receiving a wound. Jacob is living in Linn County, Iowa. William formerly of Fayette County, Pa., is now deceased. David, of this sketch, was next in order of birth. John C., who came to Colorado in 1860, is a wholesale and retail grocer in Central City, Gilpin County, Colo. Thomas Porter died at Helena, Ark., while serving in the Twenty-fourth Iowa Infantry. Mrs. Eliza J. Horace died in Iowa; a daughter died in childhood; Daniel was drowned in Pennsylvania when a boy; and Ashbel died there when ten years of age.

Nine miles south of Uniontown, Pa., the subject of this sketch was born October 3, 1830. In boyhood he assisted in operating a small coal mine, with a fine coal vein, that was on the home farm. In the fall of 1851 he went to Linn County, Iowa, where he improved a farm from raw prairie. Four years later he traveled further westward, by team, and settled at Manhattan, Kan., where he assisted in building the first house. He took up land, but after three months went back to Iowa and resumed farming. In 1860, with his brothers, Francis and John C., he started to Colorado. They outfitted ox-trains at Kansas City, from which point John C. went up the Platte to Central City, and the others went to Summit County. May 6, 1860, Francis and David took dinner at Manitou, which at that time had only one building, a small log cabin, put up by Dick Wooten. They crossed the mountain at the base of Pike's Peak and went down on the other side to the Fountain Quibouille ("River that Boils"), which they followed to the head, striking across to the head waters of the Platte, thence to Blue River and Breckenridge. Theirs was the first train that crossed the range to Summit. For four years they engaged in placer mining on Humbug and American Gulch. Meantime, in the fall of 1860, our subject went to the San Juan country, with the first party that entered there. The winter was cold and the snow deep, and when spring rendered possible their retreat from San Juan, they hastened back to Breckenridge.

In the fall of 1864, with ox-teams, Mr. McShane returned to Iowa, and in the spring of 1865 returned via the Platte. At that time Indians were exceedingly troublesome, but he fortunately was not attacked. In the spring of 1865 he took up one hundred and sixty acres three miles south of Palmer Lake. Two years later he returned to Iowa and brought the family west, settling on

the ranch, where he engaged in the dairy and cattle business. He still owns the property, comprising three hundred and twenty acres, with suitable buildings, irrigation facilities and other improvements. In the summer of 1868 the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians made a raid through the country and killed several people in his neighborhood, besides driving horses and cattle away. At the time he was away from home, and on his return found that his horses had been taken, but his wife, with true frontier pluck, had frightened twenty-three Indians off with her gun, so that the family were safe. Realizing the great danger of another attack, he at once built, near his house, a stone round house, with port holes. From the house to the fort he built an underground passage, so that the family might escape, unseen by the Indians. This building still stands and is one of the few remaining relics of pioneer days. He continued in the cattle business and also raised fine horses, residing on the ranch until 1888, when he removed to Colorado Springs, leaving his son to operate the ranch.

For some years Mr. McShane has been a contractor in the building of railroads and reservoirs. He contracted for eight miles of the Colorado Midland, from the vicinity of Cascade to Woodland Park, along the same road that he traveled in 1860; also had contracts on the Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf, and other railroads, and built ten reservoirs in El Paso County. During all these years he has been more or less interested in mining, and at one time was president of the Bison Mining and Milling Company at Cripple Creek, he having discovered and developed the Bison mine. He now owns valuable property in Summit County, where he first mined.

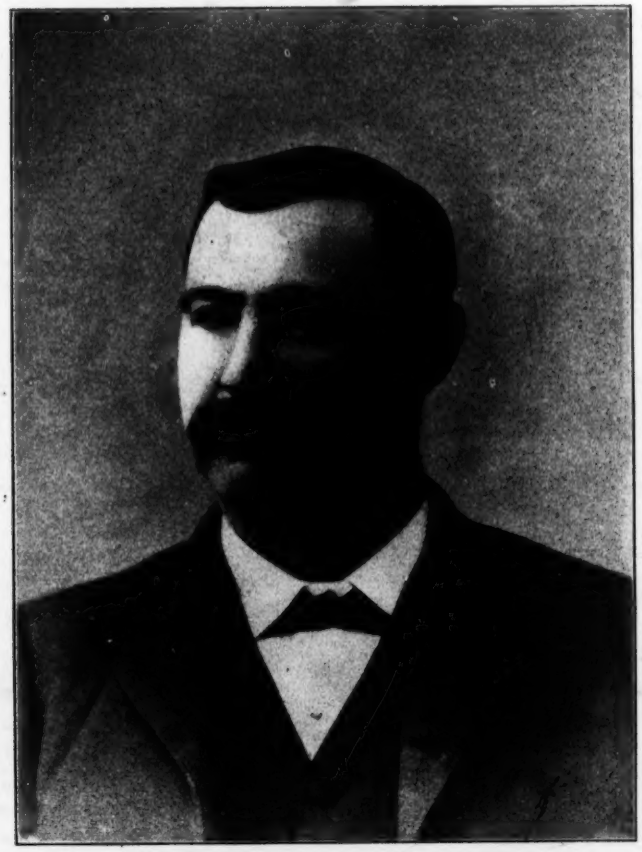
In Iowa Mr. McShane married Miss Catherine Willyard, daughter of Allen Willyard, and a native of Fayette County, Pa. She was a woman of brave, noble character, admirably fitted for the arduous task of rearing a family on the frontier. She died April 10, 1898, of paralysis. The seven children born of their marriage are: Laura, Mrs. George Mewbrough, of Monument; Mary, wife of Alexander Perrault, of Minnesota; Albert, who cultivates his father's ranch; Sarah, wife of Frank Cotton, of Colorado Springs; Della, Lucy and William, at home.

Politically a Democrat, Mr. McShane has been a delegate to the various territorial and state conventions. In 1869 he was elected county commissioner, overcoming a large Republican majority. In 1872 he was re-elected, serving until January, 1876. Again, in 1883, he was elected commissioner and served for three years. During much of the time since he has made his home in El Paso County, he has been a school director. He assisted in building the first school house in Monument, and afterward helped to erect two others. He is a member of the El Paso County Pioneers' Association and the Association of Colorado Pioneers. While in Breckenridge he was made a Mason. He is a charter member of El Paso Lodge No. 13. He was made a Chapter Mason in Colorado Springs Lodge No. 12, R. A. M. He is also identified with Pike's Peak Commandery No. 6, K. T., and belongs to El Jebel Temple, N. M. S., of Denver.

In taking a retrospective view of the life of Mr. McShane we find a man who started out for himself with but little. However, he had a good constitution, with great power of endurance; and this, with his energy and determination, enabled him to succeed where another of less force of character might have failed. In the midst of private duties he has never neglected the duties of a citizen, but has always shown an intelligent interest in public affairs, and has never considered his personal interests when the prosperity of his city or state is involved.

MILES G. SAUNDERS, who is a leading and successful attorney of Pueblo and the present incumbent of the office of district attorney, came to Colorado in 1887, immediately after having been admitted to practice at the bar. For a year he was connected with the United States land office at Lamar, Colo., and from there in June, 1888, he came to Pueblo, where he has since engaged in the active practice of law. As an attorney he has the broad information and impressive manner in the court-room which are essential qualifications. In 1891 he was elected city attorney, which office he filled acceptably for two years. His present office of district attorney he has held since 1897, his office being in the Opera House block.

The father of our subject was W. R. Saunders, a farmer of Kentucky and later of Nodaway County, Mo., and during the Civil war a soldier in the Confederate army. He married Helen Sims, of Virginia, who died when her seven children were small. Of their sons, O. R. is a farmer in Missouri; Thomas is engaged in the mercan-



JOSEPH PURCELL.

tile business in Oklahoma; Robert lives in Nevada and W. F. in California. The daughters are: Ella, wife of O. W. Swinford, of Missouri, and Lucy, wife of A. H. Vaughn, of Oklahoma. Our subject was born in Maryville, Mo., July 18, 1867, and was educated in the public school of his native city. He studied law under Judge Ramsey, of Maryville, and in 1887 was admitted to the bar in Missouri, from which state he came to Colorado. He has been an energetic, as well as an able man, and is therefore deserving of the success he has attained. He has always been a student and much of his leisure time is spent in his fine library, where he gleans from standard law books the best thoughts of the greatest legal minds of all ages.

The marriage of Mr. Saunders took place in December, 1891, and united him with Laura Jackson, daughter of Joseph Jackson. She was born in Maryville, Mo., and had been his schoolmate in the days of childhood. They have one child, Esther. Politically Mr. Saunders is a Democrat. He has been a thoughtful student of public affairs and national problems, and has firm convictions upon all subjects bearing upon the welfare of his state and country. By his ability in the management and administration of his official duties he has made himself popular with the people, and is regarded as an efficient district attorney. In his fraternal relations he is connected with the Order of Elks, Knights of Pythias and Odd Fellows.

JOSEPH PURCELL, a successful ranchman of Park County and former representative of this district in the state legislature, was born in Chicago, Ill., February 14, 1847, a son of Edward and Ellen (Downey) Purcell. He was one of nine children, of whom the others are: Michael, Thomas and Mark, who are engaged in ranching in Dakota; Edward, deceased; Mary, wife of Michael McNiff, of Chicago; Mrs. Catherine O'Mealy, of Chicago; Margaret and Ellen, deceased.

The father of this family was born in Cambria County, Pa., in 1815. In youth he learned the engineer's trade, which he afterward followed. After his marriage he settled in Johnstown, his native place, and there he remained until 1846, when he removed, with his family, to Chicago. In that city he made his home until he died in 1883. The first fifteen years of our subject's life were passed under the parental roof. He then shipped aboard a vessel plying between Chicago and Buffalo in the grain trade, and afterward he followed the lakes until the spring of 1873. During the last four years of his life on the lakes he was mate on the "Bismarck" and the "Bay State."

At the outbreak of the gold excitement in the Black Hills, Mr. Purcell joined a party of forty-eight and went to that region, but the government authorities refused to allow them to enter. The party disbanded and he, with fourteen others, spent the summer in hunting and trapping, going as far as Green River, Wyo., where the party disbanded. He then proceeded to Fort Rawlins, thence to Middle Park and finally to Denver. In the spring of 1874 he came to Fairplay, but in a few days went back to Denver, returning to Park County on the 4th of July. At first he worked in the Moose mine on Mount Bross. When silver was discovered at Leadville he went there and engaged in mining at this place, where he has since continued. Among his mining enterprises is an interest in the well-known Modoc mine. With a partner, in 1880 he purchased his present ranch of fourteen hundred and forty acres, one and one-half miles east of Fairplay, where he embarked in raising hay and cattle. Since 1887, when he purchased his partner's interest, he has conducted the ranch alone.

The marriage of Mr. Purcell, in 1888, united him with Miss Cornelia Parks, by whom he has two children, Joseph and Kathleen. Fraternally he is connected with Leadville Lodge No. 31, A. F. & A. M., and Ionic Lodge No. 35, I. O. O. F., of Leadville. He is an ardent supporter of the Republican party and has been largely instrumental in its success in Lake County. He was his party's nominee for the legislature in 1888 from Lake County and was elected by a fair majority, serving in the seventh general assembly, and as a legislator acquitting himself with intelligence and dignity.

JOHN R. WILLIAMS, county judge of Washington County, has for years been one of the prominent residents of Akron. It was in the fall of 1885 that he first came to this town, and in the spring of the following year he removed his family to his new home. He entered a claim three miles southwest of town, but in the fall of 1886 settled in town, where for two years he conducted a feed store. Afterward he gave his attention to the duties of justice of the peace

and police magistrate, and as this was during the "boom" days of Akron, the business of his offices kept him fully occupied. Upon the erection of the water works in 1890, he assisted in placing the machinery in readiness for operation, and afterward, for six and one-half years, he had charge of the pump of the plant. Following this he spent a summer in travel through the mountains, after which he returned to Akron and opened a meat market, which he conducted till the fall of 1898. At that time he was elected on the Republican ticket to the office of county judge, and has since given his attention to its duties, as well as to the office of town clerk.

In Will County, Ill., Judge Williams was born February 14, 1838, a son of John and Elizabeth (Burr) Williams. He was one of eight children and the second among the four now living. The others are: Richard C., of Illinois; Leroy S., of the Soldiers' Home in California; and Rebecca, wife of Abraham Withroe, of Kentland, Ind. His father was born in Greenbrier County, Va., in 1802, and there grew to manhood, married and engaged in farming. In 1832 he removed to Illinois, settling in what was afterward Will County. Illinois was then on the frontier and had few white settlers, but numerous Indians. He established his home on the edge of the forest, his farm embracing some prairie and some timber land. He was a sturdy old pioneer, a typical representative of the early days, rugged, honest, industrious and persevering. For sixty years he made his home within one and one-half miles of the place of his original settlement, and there he died in 1892, when he lacked but one month and twelve days of being ninety years old. He was an earnest Christian and a sincere member of the Methodist Church.

When twenty-one years of age our subject left the parental roof and started out in the world for himself. He migrated to Nebraska, stopping in Cass County for one season, after which he went to Fremont County, Iowa, and for three and one-half years worked in a gristmill there. In 1863 he returned to his native county, where he offered his services to the Union cause. In November of that year he enlisted in Company A, One Hundredth Illinois Infantry, and was sent with his command to Tennessee, serving under General Sherman in 1864. For four months he took part in almost daily skirmishes, which continued until the army reached Atlanta; then they turned back to Nashville. Before reaching Nashville, and during the battle of Franklin, Tenn., he was wounded so that further service was impossible. He was sent to Keokuk, Iowa, and was mustered out of the service at Davenport, Iowa, in the spring of 1865, under the general orders to discharge all volunteers.

After his discharge he returned home. Soon he settled in Fremont County, Iowa, where, from that time until 1879, he was engaged in various business enterprises. February 14, 1871, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary C. Rogers, a native of New York state. Her father, Almon Rogers, removed from New York to Fremont County, Iowa, in an early day and afterward resided there. In 1879 our subject removed to southwestern Nebraska, where he engaged in the milling business in Furnace County. In the fall of 1885 he came to Akron, in or near which he has since resided. He is one of the prominent men of Washington County, and as an official, has proved himself capable, efficient and faithful. He is connected with the Grand Army of the Republic. Both in times of war and in peace he has been a patriotic and loyal citizen, ever ready to stand by his country and his state.

JOHN S. BOOHER. In the life of this prominent business man of Sheridan Lake are illustrated the results of perseverance and energy, coupled with judicious management and strict integrity. He is a citizen of whom any community might well be proud, and the people of Kiowa County, fully appreciating his worth, accord him a foremost place in the ranks of their representative men and for ten consecutive years have elected him to the responsible position of county assessor. As the editor of the *Kiowa County News*, he wields an important influence in this section of country, while through his ranch and stock interests he has become widely known among stockmen.

Near Hillsboro, Montgomery County, Ill., the subject of this sketch was born October 10, 1861. His boyhood days were spent on the home farm and in attendance upon local schools. In the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso, Ind., he took the teachers' and the junior law courses, after which he taught two terms of school. For three years he studied in Congressman Lane's law office in Hillsboro, at the same time acting as clerk to Mr. Lane. He was admitted to practice before the supreme court in 1886 and the same year went to southern Kan-

JOHN C. VROMAN.

sas, settling in Greensburg. There he held the position of deputy county treasurer for two years and was also bookkeeper and assistant cashier of the Greensburg Bank.

In the fall of 1887 Mr. Booher came to Colorado and assisted in the starting of the village of Arlington, but remained there for a short time only. When the county of Kiowa was organized in 1889, he was elected county assessor and has since continued to hold the office, making Sheridan Lake his headquarters and home. He is the owner of a ranch, on which he has about three hundred and fifty head of cattle, and through the stock industry he has accumulated a valuable property. In October, 1896, he established the paper which he has since issued weekly at Sheridan Lake. The paper is an organ of the Democratic party, but in local matters favors every project for the common good, without regard to the party that may have fostered and promoted it. When the question of currency was made a national issue, he ranged himself on the side of the silver cause, believing that no permanent prosperity can come to a country under the present depreciation of silver. In political matters Mr. Booher is a Democrat and has represented his party as a member of the Democratic state central committee for the past ten years. In fraternal relations he is connected with Kiowa Lodge No. 293, A. F. & A. M., of Greensburg, Kan.

In 1890 Mr. Booher was united in marriage with Miss Edith L. Reed, of Howard County, Ind. By this union three children were born, Mildred, Neva and Lane, the latter being named after Congressman Lane, the former preceptor and still the warm friend of Mr. Booher.

JOHN C. VROMAN, one of the pioneers and leading stockmen of Otero County, residing three and one-quarter miles northeast of Manzanola, was born September 30, 1847, in Schoharie County, N. Y. He is descended from a long line of Dutch ancestors, who settled in the Mohawk Valley on a grant of land ceded by Queen Anne. By attendance upon public schools and an academy he gained a fair education, and at nineteen years of age began to teach school, continuing in that work in his native county for two and one-half years. From there he went to St. Clair County, Ill., and for three years taught school in Fayetteville, that county. In 1872 he took up a tract of government land that he still owns. By homestead, pre-emption and tree claim, he secured a large tract of land comprising altogether nearly fourteen hundred acres.

Upon coming to Colorado Mr. Vroman brought with him for investment $2,200 that he had saved by years of frugality and perseverance. The country was then new. There was no railroad in what is now Otero County, and his nearest neighbor was four miles away. However, he believed he could carry on a stock business in this section with profit, and minor inconveniences did not weigh with him in the least. Buying a herd of Texas cattle, he began in business. From time to time he made purchases of other cattle, which he had on the range south of Manzanola. At times he had five or six thousand head in his herd, and for several years he remained on the range, looking after the cattle personally.

When the Catlin canal was started, in 1884, Mr. Vroman assisted in its organization and took a one-fourth interest in the same. The ditch is thirty-five miles long and cost about $59,000, the investment of this money having done more to build up the valley than any other enterprise inaugurated. He is now the owner of nine hundred acres in the home place, of which about six hundred acres are in alfalfa. The land lies on the south side of the Arkansas River and is considered to be one of the best stock farms in the state. In addition to this property he owns several hundred acres in this county. For his brand he has used the letter V with a bar under same. He recently sold his entire herd of about thirty-six hundred head, for which he received a large amount. He is among the wealthiest men in Otero County, and has now a sufficient income to satisfy even an intensely ambitious man. That he has been successful proves him to be a man of sound sense and great enterprise, for he has received no assistance in his business efforts.

In national elections Mr. Vroman votes the Democratic ticket, but in local matters he is liberal, voting for the man rather than the party. After the county of Otero was organized he was one of the first commissioners elected, although he did not desire the office and only accepted it from a sense of duty. For three terms he continued in the office, and during the last term served as chairman of the board. Other offices he has steadfastly refused to accept. A Mason in fraternal relations, he is connected with St.

John's Lodge No. 75, A. F. & A. M., at Rocky Ford, and Chapter No. 20, R. A. M., at La Junta.

June 26, 1889, Mr. Vroman married Miss Sallie A. Beaty, who died May 1, 1890, leaving one son, John C. Vroman, Jr., now a student in the school at Rocky Ford.

ABNER E. WRIGHT, M. D. Doubtless there is no resident of Chaffee County who has had more intimate association with pioneer scenes than the subject of this sketch, who is a well-known retired physician living in Buena Vista. In addition to his invaluable work as a pioneer, stands his record as a surgeon in the army. As pioneer and army surgeon, his work was of the most hazardous kind. Upon the tented field, amidst its hardships, dangers and grave reponsibilities, or upon the lonely frontier, beset by hostile Indians, he proved himself a worthy son of Mars. He has shown the possession of great powers of endurance, patience and courage, without which he would years ago have given up discouraged and defeated; but, by their aid, he has gained a position of prominence among his fellow-men.

Dr. Wright was born in Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., January 25, 1816. He was educated in public schools and an academy. When eighteen years of age he entered the Allopathic Medical College, of Ogdensburg, N. Y., where he remained a student for three years, graduating in 1836. Going to Detroit, Mich. (then a small trading post), he practiced there for eight months. In 1837 he went to Indiana, where his father had entered land, and there he practiced for a year. In 1838 he went to the present site of Chicago, Ill., and engaged in practice for several months. Thence he went to Marshalltown, Iowa, and entered land, at the same time engaging in practice; but after a year he sold out and went to Eldora, Iowa, where he built a sawmill. Later he practiced his profession in Steamboat Rock, Iowa, and also carried on a store.

In the ever memorable year of 1849, when so many rushed from all parts of the Union to the gold fields of California, infatuated by the recent discovery of the precious metal and cheered on by visions of untold riches, Dr. Wright, with a large company, left his home in Iowa with a convoy of horses for the El Dorado of the west. They had not traveled far on their way to the Missouri River before they met throngs of people, half crazy with excitement, and traveling in all kinds of vehicles, some with horses, others with mules and even cows, some with wheelbarrows and hand carts. This motley throng could be seen for hundreds of miles scattered in companies along the way, and many of them destined never to see their homes and loved ones again. Nothing unusual occurred until they reached the Missouri River, which had overleaped its banks and spread over miles of the adjoining country. The party had one hundred and twenty horses altogether, and, as they could find no bridges or fords, they were obliged to swim. Dr. Wright was chosen to take all of the horses across. He swam behind a black horse that was game in water. The horses followed, single file. Had a single mistake been made, it would have meant sure death. All crossed as silent as the grave. The crossing place was the scene of a battle between the Sioux and Pawnees the day before, and fifty-four dead Indians had been left on the field, presenting a sight that was by no means pleasant.

The party started up the Platte River, which, in a week's time, they had to swim across, the water being so cold that they were benumbed and scarcely able to stand after crossing. It was at Fort Larimer, and the soldiers, seeing Dr. Wright's condition, rubbed him down like a horse and gave him plenty of whisky. On the day the party were crossing the great divide, he was out after antelope and was belated, so stopped at another camp. During the night the cry of "Indians" sounded in his ears. He sprang up and rushed out of the tent, with one boot on and the other filled with prickly pear. He saw "Mr. Shoshine" in the act of sending an arrow through one of the white men and immediately "plugged him with a chunk of lead." In the course of time the party reached Salt Lake City, where he heard Brigham Young speaking in the streets. When they reached the Humboldt River, they had a fight with the Indians; thirty were killed (one on their side) and one was wounded.

While going down the Humboldt one day, ten miles from anyone, Dr. Wright saw a head that he took to be that of a black bear, but as he came nearer, it looked like something else. He cocked his old trusty gun, advanced on a charge, and found an Indian in a hole in the ground, armed with bows and arrows. The Indian pretended to be ill. He left his hole in the ground without

any ceremony and jumped into the river. When the doctor's reliable gun went off, there was one less Indian to massacre women and children. The day afterward he saw a poor Scotchman, a fine specimen of manhood, one of a Wisconsin company, lying on the bank of the Humboldt in the last agonies of death, having been shot by an Indian. After that the doctor's rifle spoke his sentiments toward the cowardly wretches on every occasion. When near the Humboldt lake, contemplating the magnificent scenery, the waves beating against the adamantine rocks, he noticed a slip of paper drifting by force of wind toward him, as though wafted by some spirit power to inform him of the last moments of a poor dying man. He was overcome with tears on reading the lines. They were:

"Yes, my native land, I love thee!
All thy scenes, I love them well!
Friends, connection, happy country,
Shall I bid you all farewell?"

After crossing the desert, the party took a rest of several days, which seemed to greatly please the poor, surviving, haggard creatures from Carson River. Then they crossed the divide into California. The Indians being very troublesome, Dr. Wright was chosen captain and continued the war against them until they were almost annihilated. They were four months and twelve days on the road, and were not at all sorry to be once more in the bosom of civilization.

Reaching California, Dr. Wright engaged in mining and practicing his profession at Georgetown, and was so successful that in 1852 he returned to Iowa with $13,000. While in California he had a desperate encounter with a grizzly bear, the story of which we will give in his own words:

"My encounter with a monster grizzly was an almighty interesting affair to me at the time, but I rarely speak of it. This fight happened in March, 1850, near what is called Main Top. I was one of the '49ers who went to Ione City in search of the root of all evil. Main Top was a mining camp composed of a few shanties and occupied by about seventy-five men who were engaged in placer mining. The location is between the north and middle forks of the American River in Eldorado County. Of course wild beasts at that time were more plentiful in the mountains than now and often made visits to isolated claims and cut up antics. One day news came to the camp that a grizzly bear had attacked a miner and killed one of his oxen in Humbug Canon. On hearing this a party of us organized for the purpose of avenging the loss of the miner and stopping further depredations by Mr. Grizzly. There were five of us, all armed with guns and pistols. Accidentally I carried a long sharp knife two and a-half feet long and three inches wide, such as was often used by prospectors for cutting a road through dense chaparral. We started out to find that bear if it took all summer. I found him first at the head of Shirt-Tail Canon. When I first sighted the bear he was about sixty yards distant lying in a pine thicket. Upon my approach he arose, uttering a hoarse growl of warning. He looked as big as an elephant and it made things kind o' creep down my back as he smashed his teeth together. As he raised up I drew a bead on him and sent a slug through his body just behind his front legs, but quartering, so that the slug, as it was afterward found, came out at the point of the shoulder. The bear did not show fight but plunged deeper into the chaparral. I pursued him, and while struggling with the bear the rest of the party came up and began firing at the animal. This was unfortunate for me, for not a shot hit the bear, but four clipped me, one shot going through the base of my right thumb. Worse still, one of the men, carried away by excitement, rushed up as I fell to the ground and fired so close to me that the ball went through my powder horn, which was slung over my shoulder with a pound of powder in it, the ball going into my right arm. Thus I was blown up, torn up and shot all at once. This story sounds strange, but it is true. You can see the wounds for yourself. The stump of my ear and the deep depression in the place where the skull once was, now covered by a strong cartilege; my left breast is deeply sunken and scarred from the bear's claws. Below the arm a part of the third rib is gone, having been broken several inches from where it joins the breast bone. A part of the rib was sawed off. All these scars I have spoken of will confirm the horrible story without affidavits. It was estimated that the bear weighed sixteen hundred pounds. He certainly was a monster in size and but for the fact that my first shot had weakened him I never should have come out of the fight first best. As it was it was a tough go with me. My comrades bound a piece pine bark on my head as a compress to stop the flow of blood from the temporal artery; I was taken to Main Top and a surgeon

secured. For twenty-one days Dr. Ralph, a graduate under Valentine Mott, of New York, never left my side for any length of time and I owe my life to his skill and patient nursing.

"It was five months before I was able to walk and two years before I could call myself well. Some perhaps think that the bear got away with a part of my brains, but when it comes to business I think I am about as clear headed as my neighbors, and my professional success goes to prove that I never lost all my brains anyway. I sailed for the states from San Francisco in the "Isabella," a whaling vessel, and accidentally I left the jar containing my rib, ear and piece of skull (preserved in alcohol) in the boat; afterward I learned that they had been given by the captain to the Boston Medical Museum. For all I know part of myself may be there yet. I know the tale I tell is almost incredible, but the scars I have are proof enough and will exist as long as I live. I seldom talk of the affair. The whole thing comes to me almost as vivid as at the time it happened. I had been in five different tight scrapes with the Indians before that wrestle with bruin, but I never had as close a call. Considering that I have written the story using hunters' language in part I have not added to nor taken from the truth of the story in any way. This was not a draw game. The bear got my scalp and I never got the belt."

In 1856 Dr. Wright went up on the Iowa River to get the numbers of some lands when that section was wild and unsettled. On his return he was shot in the leg by an Indian, whom he killed. About the same time the massacre at Spirit Lake occurred and he went there and assisted in burying the sixty-four victims. His partner was killed by the Indians while buying fur from them. In 1860 the doctor crossed the range to Colorado and with a party of three wintered at what is now Boulder. At that time the Ute Indians were very numerous in the locality and more than once he had altercations with them. In 1861 he returned to Steamboat Rock, and assisted in organizing the Thirteenth and Twenty-second Regiments of Iowa Infantry. He had inherited the patriotism of his grandfather, Hezekiah Wright, a Revolutionary hero. For eighteen months he served as captain, after which he was made surgeon. He continued in the service for three and one-half years, never asking any remuneration for his services. Retiring in 1864, he located in Johnson County, Mo., where he engaged in practice for two years, after which he spent one year in Topeka, Kan. In 1871 he located at Granite, Chaffee County, Colo., but after eight months went to Chalk Creek, where the village of St. Elmo now stands. In addition to practicing he engaged in mining, and sold one claim, the Mary Murphy, for $75,000, also developed four or five others in the same locality, which he sold for $10,000 to $15,000 each. In 1878 he came to the present site of Buena Vista, and here he carried on practice until 1895, when advancing years caused him to retire. His professional life has taken him through various parts of this country, and often he has walked fifty miles a day, going on foot through canons where a horse could not travel. In spite of his eighty-three active years and his many hardships, he is well preserved and vigorous, and maintains a deep and abiding interest in local enterprises. A stanch Democrat, he was for eleven years county coroner, when the country was full of outlaws, and he was instrumental in driving them out. He is officially connected with Sheridan Post No. 18, G. A. R., of Buena Vista. He still owns mining property at Twin Lakes, this state.

November 7, 1852, Dr. Wright married Miss Lucretia Gordon, of Iowa. They have five children: George, who is engaged in mining in Arizona; Abner E., Jr., whose sketch appears in this work; Laura, whose husband is engaged in mining at Lake City, Colo.; Edith, wife of Frank Teachout, of Buena Vista; and Charles, who is a clerk in this town.

NATHANIEL W. SAMPLE. Since 1871 Mr. Sample has been with the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad in Denver, and his steady advancement to positions of increasing importance proves the efficient character of his services. At the time he came west he expected to remain here but a short time, instead of which he has remained a permanent resident, identified with the growth and interested in the progress of the city and state. He was made general superintendent of the road January 1, 1892, and has since held that responsible position.

The subject of this sketch was born near Gordonville, Lancaster County, Pa., August 14, 1843, the same day and month on which were born his father, grandfather and great-grandfather, all of whom bore the same name. When he was eight years of age he lost his father. In 1858 he went

to Philadelphia, where he was apprenticed to the machinist's trade in the Baldwin Locomotive works, remaining there until some months after the Civil war opened.

In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company K, Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and was mustered in at Philadelphia, being assigned to the Army of the Cumberland. During the Atlanta campaign he was a non-commissioned officer, and afterward was commissioned first lieutenant of his company by Governor Curtin. In January, 1865, he was appointed aid-de-camp on the staff of Gen. W. J. Palmer, commanding the First Brigade, First Cavalry, Military Division of Mississippi. In July, 1865, he was mustered out and honorably discharged at Nashville. He then resumed his work as machinist in the Baldwin shops, Philadelphia, where he remained until 1871. In that year he came to Denver with three locomotives from the shops, which he was to set up and start in the shops of the Denver & Rio Grande, intending to return to Philadelphia as soon as his work was ended. However, his plans were changed and he remained with the Denver & Rio Grande, becoming first foreman in the company's shops. In 1877 he was appointed master mechanic and superintendent of machinery for the company, which position he held until the last of 1891, and then resigned to become general superintendent of the road. At the time that he was superintendent of machinery the Denver & Rio Grande and Rio Grande Western were under one management, the line extending to Ogden. He built the shop in Denver and that in Salt Lake City.

JOHN A. WHITING, M. D. When the famous mining camp of Cripple Creek was in its infancy, Dr. Whiting came here from Colorado Springs and, opening an office, began the practice of the medical profession, while at the same time he also became interested in mining. These two lines of labor, in themselves so widely divergent, he has since conducted with success, gaining meanwhile a reputation as the leading physician of the Cripple Creek district, as well as a successful mine operator.

The boyhood days of Dr. Whiting were spent on a farm near Brantford, Ontario, Canada, where he was born May 3, 1862. He was educated in common schools and the Brantford Collegiate Institute, and at the age of seventeen began to teach school, which occupation he followed for some years. In 1884 he entered the Detroit College of Medicine, from which he graduated in 1887, with the first honors of the class. For a year afterward he was connected with St. Mary's Hospital in Detroit, where he gained a broad fund of practical experience. From Detroit he came west as far as Kansas, and engaged in practice in that state for two years, after which he spent several months in the New York Post-Graduate School. Coming west the second time, he established his office in Colorado Springs, but soon removed to Cripple Creek, his present home. His wife was formerly Eva J. Whiting, of Denver, and they have a daughter, Ruth.

Active in the Democratic party, Dr. Whiting was in 1892 elected mayor of Cripple Creek and two years later was re-elected. At the close of the second term he declined further nomination, and, though urged to become a candidate at each succeeding election, he has always refused, preferring to devote himself entirely to his practice and his mining interests. Without his knowledge he was elected president of the Jeffersonian Democratic Club, which office he now holds. He is a director in the Gold Dollar and Mabel M. mines at this place, besides having interests in other mines. However, his attention is given to his practice more closely than to mining, and it is doubtless true that his practice is among the largest of any physician in the state, it being not merely the general practice of a physician, but including a large practice as surgeon. In 1893 he platted and laid out the Capital Hill addition, commonly known as the Whiting addition to the city. In fraternal connections he is identified with the Elks, Knights of Pythias and Mount Pisgah Lodge No. 96, A. F. & A. M., also the Knight Templar Commandery at this place.

WILLIAM F. MC CLELLAND, M. D., of Denver, has resided here from an early day, and has given especial attention to the effects of the climate upon disease. Through his influence many people in the east suffering from pulmonary troubles were induced to come to Colorado. On the other hand he was explicit in stating in his articles that people suffering from certain types of disease would be injuriously affected by the high altitude.

In early life Dr. McClelland studied in the medical department of the University of New York City, but afterward he entered Jefferson Medical College, from which he graduated March

27, 1849, with the degree of M. D. He practiced for one year in Mount Gilead, Ohio, and then located in Mount Vernon, that state, where he opened an office and embarked in professional practice. After five years he removed to Council Bluffs, Iowa, where he became known as one of the most skillful surgeons in that state. While in Council Bluffs he successfully performed a remarkable operation, known as "Caesarean Section." The history of the case was published at the time in the Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal* and republished by European medical journals, reflecting great credit on Dr. McClelland's judgment and skill. Since coming to Denver, in June, 1862, he has engaged in general practice.

With the various associations of the medical fraternity Dr. McClelland has been intimately identified. In 1873 he was president of the Colorado State Medical Society, and three years later held the same office in the Denver and Arapahoe County Medical Society. In 1876 he was chosen treasurer of the State Medical Society, which position he held, by re-election, for many years. During 1864 he was surgeon of the Denver Military Hospital. For years he has been connected with the American Medical Association. He has served as medical examiner and referee of the Equitable Life Assurance Company of New York for the district composed of Colorado, New Mexico and Wyoming. Upon the incorporation of the Millionaire Mining & Tunnel Company in 1876 he was chosen its president. He was also president of the Denver Mutual Building and Loan Association and a trustee of its property. With the Denver Consolidated Tramway Company he has also been prominently connected, and is at present a director and member of the executive board.

FREDERICK K. NOBLET, M. D., who is a practicing physician and surgeon of Holyoke and also proprietor of a drug store here, was born in Bucyrus, Ohio, May 5, 1868, a son of George and Maria (Kissel) Noblet, natives respectively of Dauphin County, Pa., and Mount Vernon, Ohio. He and his brothers, William (of Wyandot, Ohio) and Wesley (of Bucyrus, Ohio), are the sole survivors of a family of nine children. His father, who was born in 1811, grew to manhood at Halifax, Dauphin County, and from there went to Ohio, settling in Bucyrus and engaging in the occupation of a shoemaker. Some years later he also opened a grocery, which he conducted in connection with his shoe-making. About 1860 he bought a farm near Bucyrus and removed to the place where he afterward resided until his death, in 1887. His second wife was born in 1826 and died in 1892. He had previously been married to Miss Elizabeth Sinn, by whom he had four daughters, three now living, viz.: Laura, wife of Henry Albright, a farmer of Bucyrus; Sarah, who married Francis Fisher, a farmer of Missouri; and Elizabeth, widow of William Steward, of Bucyrus.

After completing common-school studies, our subject entered Ada (Ohio) Normal School, where for three years he studied during the summer terms, the intervening winters being spent as a teacher of district schools. He afterward took up the study of medicine and for six months read medicine with his brother, Dr. Charles H. Noblet, of Bucyrus. At the end of that time he entered the medical department of the Western Reserve University of Cleveland, where he took a two years' course. In 1893 he came to Colorado and entered the medical department of the Denver University, from which he graduated April 17, 1894. After his graduation, in company with his brother, Charles H. (who had accompanied him to Denver), he went to Lincoln, Neb., with the intention of locating. However, not being pleased with the prospect, his brother returned to Bucyrus and he settled in Waverly, Neb. After two months he also went back to Bucyrus and there he practiced for eighteen months with his brother. In October, 1895, the latter again came to Colorado, this time settling at Holyoke. In February of the next year our subject joined him and purchased the drug store of G. W. Guinn, which he has conducted successfully in connection with the practice of his profession. His brother died September 14, 1896, leaving him the sole representative of his family in the west.

Dr. Noblet is a progressive physician. He keeps abreast with every development in the science and, by energy and thoughtful study, has built up an excellent practice and an enviable reputation. He is medical examiner for the Bankers Life Insurance Company, of New York, and the New York Mutual and is pension examiner for this district. A similar position he fills in Crescent Lodge No. 38, K. P., at Holyoke, and Holyoke Lodge No. 26, Star of Jupiter, of both of which he is an active member. In his political views he is a Democrat.

CALVIN W. GOSS. No state in the Union can boast of a more heroic band of pioneers than Colorado. In their intelligence, capability and genius they are far above the pioneers of the eastern states and in their daring and heroism are equal to the Missouri and California argonauts. Their privations, hardships and earnest labors have resulted in establishing one of the foremost commonwealths in America. Among these hardy pioneers must be mentioned Mr. Goss, whose home is on the Greenhorn River in Pueblo County.

The ranch owned and occupied by Mr. Goss is part of the old Alexander Hicklin ranch, which was a grant of five thousand two hundred and eighteen acres to Mr. Hicklin, one of the oldest white settlers in southern Colorado. It is situated on the old Denver & Santa Fe stage route, and the mail comes and goes every other day between Crow and Graneros, on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. Under the first administration of President Cleveland the postoffice of Crow was established, and was named in honor of Matt Crow, former postmaster of Pueblo. Our subject was appointed first postmaster and held the office for six years, since which time his son, William, has been the incumbent of the position. The postoffice is located at the residence of Mr. Goss.

The subject of this sketch was born in Ashe County, N. C., in 1828. At the age of fifteen years he moved to Tennessee. He was educated in the common schools of the middle Cumberland Mountain district. In 1850 he went to Putnam County, Mo., where he was engaged in farming and stock-raising for twenty years, and in 1870 came to Pueblo County, Colo., settling on the ranch where he still resides. It was all wild land then, and the improvements now found thereon are the work of his hands. In recent years he has disposed of some of his property, being unable to attend to all of it, but he still owns a large tract, and carries on both farming and stock-raising.

In 1854 Mr. Goss was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Baker, a native of North Carolina, who died leaving three sons: Zachariah, Morris and Sanders. For his second wife he married Miss Sarah Parsons, also a native of North Carolina, and by this union has three children, two sons and one daughter: William, Melvin and Lula, all at home.

During the Civil war Mr. Goss enlisted in the Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, and served for one year in western Missouri, where the regiment was engaged in battle with Price's army. He also took an active part in the Indian troubles at South Pass, Wyo., and during his life in Colorado has had many thrilling adventures with the Indians, several times narrowly escaping death. In early days the Indians would often come to his house by the hundred and would devour everything eatable they could find. In his political views Mr. Goss is a Democrat, and has several times been the choice of his party for the office of county commissioner. For many years he has most creditably and acceptably served as justice of the peace, and has been a member of the school board during his entire residence here. At first the school district was twenty miles square and was called district No. 9, but that territory he has since helped to divide and subdivide, until it now includes many districts. He has assisted in building many school houses and churches, not alone in the country, but also in the city of Pueblo, and though not a member of any religious denomination, he always gives his support to those enterprises which he believes are calculated to advance the moral, educational or social welfare of the county. Fraternally he has for years been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He has accumulated a handsome property, although he began his business career in Tennessee by working for twenty-five cents per day. His life illustrates what can be accomplished through industry, perseverance, good management and a determination to succeed. Being a man of domestic tastes, he finds his chief delight in his home. He is held in high regard by all who know him.

ALBERT SHERWIN. The American National Bank of Leadville, established in 1888, is one of the solid financial institutions of Colorado, and, through the ability of its officials, has gained a reputation second to none in this section. The bank building is a three-story brick structure, situated on the corner of Harrison avenue and Fifth street, where the business of the bank is conducted in a suite of rooms, elegantly and appropriately furnished. In 1892 Mr. Sherwin was chosen vice-president of the bank, and, on the death of the president, Morgan H. Williams, he became its president, in January, 1893, since which time he has been at the head of its affairs.

The Sherwin family was among the early set-

tlers of Massachusetts. Timothy Sherwin, who was born in that state, removed in early life to Vermont and cleared a farm out of the dense forest, through which Indians and wild beasts still roamed at will. He spent his remaining years in Vermont and became prominent in his locality. His son, Timothy, Jr., was born in Vermont, and died there in 1830. During the same year occurred the death of his wife, Caroline (Akin) Sherwin, a native of Vermont, and daughter of Judge John Akin, who was judge of the district court in Vermont for many years and also followed farming and stock-raising.

The only child of his parents, our subject was born in Lowell, Mass., in 1828, and was two years of age when his parents died. He was then taken into the home of his grandfather Sherwin. His education was obtained in the district schools and Chester Academy. At sixteen years of age he started out for himself. For four years he clerked in a general store in Vermont, after which he was employed in railroad construction in New York state, Wisconsin and Illinois for ten years. He then engaged in the lumber business in Michigan, having his headquarters in St. Joseph County, and continued in that occupation for seven years. His next venture was as a dealer in dairy products in Elgin, Ill., where he established a profitable business that is now conducted by one of his sons. In 1879 he removed from Elgin to Leadville, Colo., and built the Elgin smelter, which he operated until 1895. Some years previous to this he had become connected with the American National Bank, and finally, on being made an officer of the bank, he turned his entire attention to the business, in which he has since engaged. In common with the majority of Chaffee County residents, he owns interests in mines here.

In December, 1849, Mr. Sherwin married Louisa M. Davis, who was born in Rockingham, Vt., and died in 1866. Two sons and one daughter were born of this union. The older son, William W., is conducting the dairy products business established by his father in Elgin, Ill. The younger son, Albert E., carries on a lumber business in Leadville. The daughter, Susan D., who was one of the most popular young ladies of Leadville and an active worker in the Presbyterian Church, died in 1898, mourned by a host of warm personal friends to whom her charming qualities of heart and intellect had endeared her. In 1868 Mr. Sherwin married Miss Frances M. Laug, who was born in Hanover, N. H., and was orphaned by her father's death when she was a small child. The only child born of this union is Fred L. Sherwin, a rising young attorney of Leadville. In politics Mr. Sherwin is a Republican. He has done much for the upbuilding of his town and has been particularly active in establishing its credit upon a sound financial basis that is far more healthful than the "boom" of early days.

PETER PETERSEN is a well-known merchant of Julesburg, Sedgwick County, of which town he was the first mayor. When he came Colorado in 1885, he settled in this place and established the business which he has since conducted upon an increasing scale. Besides the management of his store he has other important interests. He owns cattle and farming interests, which he has acquired during his successful business life here. With E. L. Loveland as his partner, in 1894 he acquired large farming interests under the ditch, which is one of the principal ditches of this section and waters twenty-two thousand acres of land.

The birth of Mr. Petersen occurred in Hanislee by Fleusburg, in Schleswig, Germany, October 4, 1849, his parents being Peter and Anna (Tychsen) Petersen. He was one of seven children, five of whom survive. He and Hans, a farmer in Sedgwick County, are the only ones in America; Anna, Lena and Johanna remain in their native land. His father, a native of Schleswig, was there reared and married, and afterward engaged in farming, which occupation he followed until his death in 1866. The subject of this sketch acquired his education in common schools in Germany. At nineteen years of age he emigrated to America, landing in New York City November 12, 1868. Going to St. Louis, he remained in that city two months and then went to Davenport, Iowa, near which place he was employed on a farm for six months. In the summer of 1869 he drove through to Lincoln, Neb., and afterward inspected different parts of the state with a view to locating. He selected York as his most available point, and there took up a homestead of eighty acres, upon which he began the task of clearing and improving the land. He was one of the first inhabitants of that now thriving village.

After spending eight years on the farm, Mr. Petersen removed into the village where for eight

years he was employed as a salesman in different mercantile establishments. It was in this work that he laid the foundation of his subsequent successful career as a merchant. In 1885 he sold eighty acres of his farm, which he had meantime increased to one hundred and sixty acres, and with the money received from the sale came to Julesburg and opened a store. He has since continued to reside in this town, which, from its position near the border and on the line of the railroad, is one of the most important in northeastern Colorado. For some years he was a member of the school board here and has also held other local offices of trust. Fraternally he is connected with Julesburg Lodge No. 67, I. O. O. F.

The marriage of Mr. Petersen to Miss Harriet B. Woolman, of York, Neb., occurred in 1878. They are the parents of two sons: Charles, who is attending a preparatory school in Lincoln, Neb., and Low, a student in the Julesburg public school.

HERMAN LITMER, postmaster and a general merchant of Jefferson, Park County, and one of the reliable German-American citizens of this section, was born in Hanover, October 6, 1844, a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Beinke) Litmer. He was one of seven children, of whom four are now living, all in the United States. John is employed as foreman of a stone quarry in Newpoint, Ind.; August is a farmer living in Enochburg, Ind.; and Sadie is a dressmaker in Cincinnati, Ohio.

A native of Rieste, Hanover, Germany, born in 1812, Henry Litmer passed the years of youth in his native country, whence in 1847, a few years after his marriage, he emigrated to America, spending sixty days upon the ocean and landing in New Orleans. He came up the river direct to Cincinnati, where he had a brother engaged in the lard and oil business. He settled in that city and became an employe in his brother's store, saving his earnings from year to year until he had enough to enable him to engage in business for himself. In 1856 he opened a grocery, and this he conducted until 1861, when he removed to Franklin County, Ind., and settled upon a farm. In that place he continued to reside until his death, which occurred in 1890.

In common schools, St. Xavier's College and Bartlett's Commercial College, our subject acquired his education. He accompanied the family to Indiana, but after six months returned to Cincinnati, where he attended business college and afterward was employed at clerical work in his uncle's office. He continued in the same position until 1870, when he came to Kit Carson, Colo. From there he went on a surveying expedition into New Mexico as an employe of the Maxwell Land Grant and Railroad Company. After some three years upon the frontier he went back to Cincinnati, but soon started for New Orleans with another surveying party. This time he was gone for some two years. On again going back to Cincinnati he resumed work in his uncle's office, and continued there until 1883, the year of his first permanent settlement in Colorado. Establishing his home in Jefferson, Park County, he spent four years in the improvement of ranch property. In 1887 he returned to Cincinnati, where he was employed by his uncle for more than a year, and later established himself in the general merchandise business at Elmwood Place, a suburb of Cincinnati. He engaged in business there, having charge of a good trade, until January, 1895, when he disposed of the business and made his third trip to Colorado. After some three months spent in Denver looking for a business opening, he came to Jefferson, and purchased the mercantile business, February 14, 1896, which he has since conducted. He received the appointment of postmaster from Postmaster-General William L. Wilson. While in Colorado in 1883, he was married in Denver to Miss Lena Miller. He is one of the representative business men of Park County and during his long and active business career has visited many points and come in contact with many people. His energy of character and honesty of purpose have won for him the esteem of a large circle of acquaintances.

LYMAN C. BAKER, editor and proprietor of the Fort Morgan *Times*, is a member of a pioneer family of Morgan County, whose members have been inseparably associated with the history of this section of the state. He was born in Auburn, Ind., January 5, 1851, a son of George R. Baker, and brother of Abner S. Baker (deceased), Frank E. Baker and Mrs. William H. Clatworthy, of whom mention is made elsewhere in this volume. His boyhood years were passed principally in Baraboo, Wis., where the family resided. March 26, 1867, he entered a printing office in that town and there learned the printer's trade, at which he worked in the composing room of the Baraboo *Republic*.

When the party of eastern colonists settled in Greeley in 1870, our subject was among the number who sought a home in that then unsettled and unimproved section of the state. He arrived there on the 4th of November. Prior to his removal west he had been in the employ of N. C. Meeker, the promoter of the Greeley colony and founder of the Greeley *Tribune*, and it was in this way that he first became interested in the proposed settlement. On his arrival he took charge of the printing department of the paper, and for ten years was connected with the same work, having full charge of all the press work for seven years. In 1880 he returned to Baraboo, but was not satisfied to remain there, and two years later he went to Crookston, Minn., where he had charge of the publication of the Crookston *Chronicle*. For six months he also edited and published the Carmen *Courier*, owned by the same publisher.

Returning to Greeley in January, 1883, Mr. Baker was employed on the *Tribune* for three months, after which he became assistant superintendent of ditch No. 2, which position he filled during the irrigating season. In the fall he returned to Baraboo, where he was united in marriage with Miss Helen U. Bacon. Accompanied by his wife, he again settled in Greeley, where he was employed on the *Tribune* for a few months. About the same time he took up a ranch of three hundred and twenty acres adjoining Fort Morgan. In March, 1884, he came to this tract and erected a frame house, among the first in this locality. Here he commenced ranching. While improving his home place, he also took charge of six hundred and forty acres belonging to his father and brother, Abner S. September 4, 1884, he published the first issue of the Fort Morgan *Times*, which he has since continued to publish, and which is recognized as the leading paper of the county. At this writing he owns one hundred and ten acres of ranch land adjoining town, and is engaged in sheep-feeding in addition to his publishing business. He and his wife have a neat and attractive home, and are so hospitable and genial that their friends delight to visit them. They are the parents of a daughter, Florence, born March 17, 1886, and also have in their home Frances, the younger daughter of Abner S. Baker.

From the organization of the town of Fort Morgan, Mr. Baker has been connected with its growth, and as the editor of a bright and newsy paper, he has wielded an immense influence in advancing the prosperity of the town. He was a member of the first town council, and from that time to this has never failed to discharge every duty of a loyal, progressive citizen. Fraternally he is a member of Fort Morgan Camp No. 193, Woodmen of the World.

JACOB M. MEALES, county clerk of Pueblo County and president of the Pueblo Building and Loan Association, has made his home in this city since 1880 and has been prominently identified with a number of local enterprises. In the fall of 1895 he was elected county clerk, assuming the duties of office in February, 1896, and so satisfactory was his service that he was re-elected in 1897; and, while his majority the first term was three hundred, this was increased to twelve hundred majority at the last election. In the organization of the Pueblo Building and Loan Association he took an active part; and he has since been president of the same. He is also interested in several mining enterprises.

On the farm near Gettysburg, Pa., where he was born May 5, 1858, our subject passed his boyhood days. He was educated in the common schools and the Millersville State Normal School at Millersville, concluding with a term in Eastman's Commercial College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. From the age of fifteen he engaged in teaching school during the vacation months of his own school work, thus securing the money that enabled him to complete his education. He had also worked on a farm by the month, to aid in raising the necessary funds.

After completing his education, Mr. Meales went to Junction City, Kan., where he was employed as clerk and bookkeeper in a hotel for six months. He then went to Enterprise and for six months carried on a grain business, after which he taught near Abilene, filling an unexpired term in the Sand Spring school that two teachers had given up as hopeless. With the determination characteristic of him, he completed the term successfully. In 1880 he came from Kansas to Pueblo, and first secured employment as baggageman at the Union depot for the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad and afterward for the Union Depot Company, remaining there for almost twelve years. He resigned to accept the position as deputy assessor of the county, in which capacity he served for four years, after-

ward becoming county clerk. Politically he is a Republican and on that ticket was elected to his present office.

The marriage of Harry Meales (for by this name Mr. Meales is usually known) united him with Carrie M. Doyle, of Mount Holly Springs, Pa.; one son blesses the union, Jewell Gibson. In religion the family are connected with the Lutheran Church. Fraternally Mr. Meales is identified with Silver State Lodge 95, A. F. & A. M., of Pueblo; Pueblo Chapter No. 12, R. A. M.; Pueblo Council No. 6, and Chapter No. 7 of the Eastern Star; also Pueblo Lodge No. 8, and all of its branches, I. O. O. F.; Pueblo Lodge No. 90, B. P. O. E.; the Improved Order of Red Men, Woodmen of the World and Ancient Order of United Workmen.

ANDREW J. LANG, M. D., who is a well-known physician and surgeon of Sedgwick County, is also the proprietor of a ranch in the old Fort Sedgwick settlement, five miles southwest of Julesburg. On coming to Colorado in 1887 and looking around for a suitable location, he decided to settle on the reservation. Accordingly he purchased a squatter's claim to one hundred and sixty acres. Here he has since proved up on the place and made his home, engaging in farming and the stock business. He has increased the extent of the ranch, which now numbers four hundred acres. Besides superintending its management, he carries on a general practice in medicine and also acts as justice of the peace.

Dr. Lang was born in Palmyra, Somerset County, Me., November 22, 1854, a son of Peter H. and Nancy E. (Farnham) Lang. He was the eldest of five children, all but one of whom are living. His brother, Benjamin F. Lang, M. D., is a practicing physician at York, Neb.; the sisters are: Ella N., wife of Charles W. Homestead, and Mary E., who married W. H. Towle, of Palmyra, Me. The father, a native of the same town in Maine, was born February 25, 1825, being the son of Samuel and Sally (Smith) Lang, who were natives of Portsmouth, N. H. Samuel Lang was the grandson of Samuel Lang, Sr., who came to America in an early day and settled at Portsmouth. Peter H. Lang was one of six sons, all of whom were highly educated. Two entered the ministry, one was for many years president of Waverly College in New York, and all were prominent in public life or the professions. He engaged in farming and the stock business, also for some years engaged in merchandising. The property acquired by his father in 1803 is still his home, having been in the family almost a century. For four years he was a member of the Maine legislature, serving with Hon. Thomas B. Reed. With Neal Dow, of Portland, he was an active worker in the temperance cause. For years he wielded a wide influence in his state.

The literary education of our subject was obtained in Pitt's main central institute at Pittsfield, Me., and the Friends' boarding school in Providence, R. I. Upon the completion of his literary education he began his professional studies, reading medicine under Byron Porter, M. D., of Newport, Me., with whom he remained for two years. He then entered the Cincinnati Homeopathic Institute, where he took the regular course, graduating in 1883. His first location was at Weeping Water, Neb., where he carried on a drug store, while his brother had charge of the practice. From there he came to Sedgwick County, Colo., where he has since made his home. In politics he is liberal and has never identified himself with any party. Fraternally he is connected with the Odd Fellows. His marriage to Miss Martha E. Beyer occurred November 22, 1892, and is blessed by one child, Frances Eleanor, born August 30, 1897. Mrs. Lang was born in Ashland, Pa., and is a daughter of Franklin Beyer, a merchant and farmer of that place.

CHARLES W. GIBBS. During the years of his active connection with civil engineering pursuits, Mr. Gibbs has become well known in the west. In 1893 he received, from the surveyor-general of Colorado, the appointment of United States deputy mineral surveyor for Colorado, and in 1897 was tendered a similar appointment for Utah, both of which positions he now fills. In the spring of 1897 he came to Telluride and associated himself with C. L. Greenwood in general engineering and surveying, which he has since continued. He is interested in everything pertaining to his chosen occupation and takes a warm interest in the work of the American Society of Civil Engineers, to which he belongs.

Near Bangor, Me., in 1859, our subject was born to Wingate E. and Martha (Cutler) Gibbs, and was the oldest of three sons, the second of whom, D. C., is a physician in Telluride, Colo.;

and the youngest, Bernard, still lives in Maine. His father, who has been a prominent farmer of his locality and a lifelong resident of Maine, is still living at his old homestead. He has been a leader in political circles and for two terms served as a nember of the state legislature. Reared on a farm, our subject early learned to be helpful and industrious. He was educated in public schools and the University of Maine at Orono, where he studied civil engineering. After graduating in 1879, he taught school in Orono. In 1881 he came west as far as Burlington, Iowa, where he secured employment as an engineer on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. From there he went to Knoxville, Iowa, and later was connected with the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, at Spirit Lake, Iowa. From the fall of 1881 until the fall of 1883 he was in Mexico as assistant engineer upon the Mexican National Railroad.

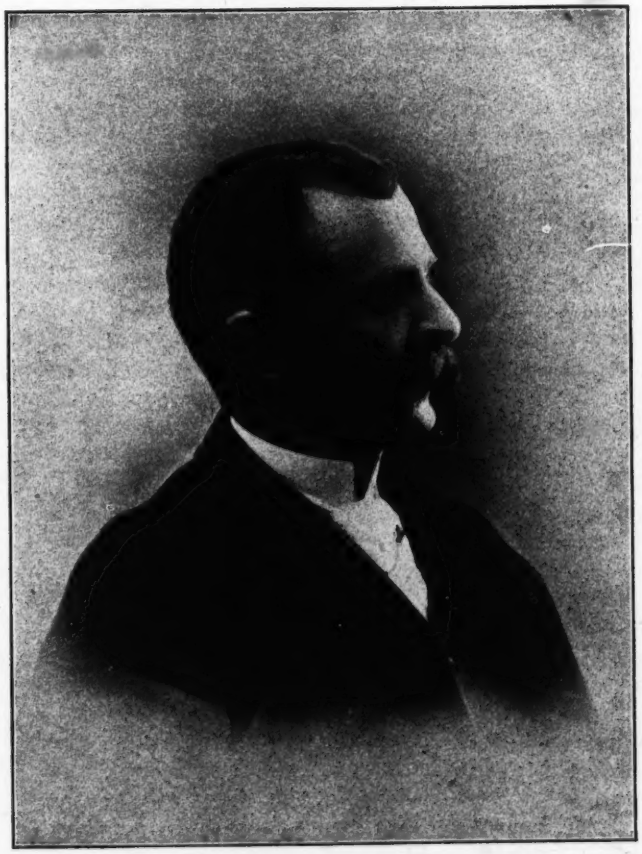
Returning to Maine in the fall of 1883, Mr. Gibbs spent the winter at his old home, and in the spring of 1884 went to Minnesota and engaged in railroad work and in surveying town sites, after which, during the winter of 1884-85, he taught school at Echo, that state. In the spring of 1885 he went to Pocatello, Idaho, and for a year engaged in the survey of the Union Pacific road, after which he was connected with the resident engineer's office at Omaha, Neb. In July, 1886, he came to Colorado, where he was engaged in the construction of the Colorado Midland road, and upon the completion of the work, in July, 1887, went to Utah, where for a short time he surveyed for an extension of the Colorado Midland and later, in the spring of 1888, worked on the construction of the Rock Island at Colorado Springs. In the spring of 1888 he commenced the Silverton Railroad, from Silverton to Ironton, which was completed in the fall of 1889. During the same fall he became chief engineer of the Rio Grande Southern Railroad, from Durango to Ridgway, which work was completed in 1893. Afterward for two years he engaged in general engineering and surveying at Durango, later spent two years in Ophir, where he was general engineer for the Suffolk Globe Mining and Milling Company, miners of gold and silver. From Ophir he came to Telluride in the spring of 1897. He owns considerable real estate, besides his other interests. One of his important works was making surveys for the Meldrum Tunnel and Mining Syndicate (Limited), of which company he is chief engineer. While in Maine in 1883 he was made a Mason; has demitted from his Masonic lodge in Maine and affiliated with the lodge at Telluride. Since coming to Colorado he has been identified with the Woodmen of the World at Rico. In 1889 he married Addie Hammon, of Colorado, by whom he has three daughters, Helen, Martha and Eloise.

JOHN T. ROSS, cashier of the State Bank of Fort Morgan, is recognized as one of the sagacious financiers of northeastern Colorado. In 1890 he assisted in the organization of the bank with which he has since been identified, as a large stockholder, a director and officer. Recently, however he has become so deeply interested in the cattle business that he has transferred much of his bank work to his assistant, while he gives attention to the buying and selling of stock.

In Indiana County, Pa., Mr. Ross was born on Christmas day of 1858, a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Cowan) Ross. He was the youngest of eight children, of whom the others are as follows: Robert, a farmer and stockman of Hanover, Ill.; Richard, who is proprietor of a boot and shoe store at Grinnell, Iowa; Mary A., who married A. S. Work, a farmer and stockman living at Marion Center, Pa.; Samuel, deceased; George, who is engaged in farming and stock-raising in Audubon County, Iowa; Sarah J., wife of Samuel Work, of Indiana County, Pa.; and David, who is engaged in the mercantile business in Chicago.

The father of our subject was born in Ireland about 1814 and when eighteen years of age came to America. For some years he resided in New York City, but after his marriage in that city he settled upon a farm in Indiana County, Pa., and there engaged in farming during his remaining years. His death occurred in 1894. His wife, who was born in Ireland, accompanied her parents to America at sixteen years of age and is still living on the old homestead in Pennsylania. The boyhood years of our subject were spent on the farm and in school. As he approached manhood he devoted his energies to the cultivation of the home farm. At about twenty-one years of age he assumed full charge of the place, which he continued to manage until 1889.

July 3, 1889, Mr. Ross arrived in Fort Morgan, where he worked for a month at the carpenter's trade. He bought an interest, one month after his arrival, in a lumber yard, and later purchased his partner's interest in the business, which he



DANIEL WESLEY FALL.

conducted successfully. With the exception of one year, when he had a partner, he continued alone until March, 1898, when he sold his lumber interests and removed to the ranch of one hundred and sixty acres near town, which he had acquired during a visit to Colorado in 1887. For three years he officiated as mayor of Fort Morgan, in whose growth and development he has maintained a deep interest. He is a member of Fort Morgan Camp No. 193, Woodmen of the World. November 10, 1892, he married Miss Lella M. Hotchkiss, daughter of Capt. A. Hotchkiss, of Fort Morgan. To this marriage four children were born: Ada, Laura, Lucilla and Elizabeth.

DANIEL WESLEY FALL, chairman of the board of county commissioners of Summit County and a prominent assayer and mine operator residing in Breckenridge, was born in Thorntown, Boone County, Ind., September 27, 1847, a son of Asa and Elizabeth (Davis) Fall, and a lineal descendant of the family of Daniel Boone. He was one of a family of seven children, of whom all but two are living. The eldest, John N., residing in Oakland, Cal., is a wealthy capitalist and owns extensive farming interests in the state of Washington; Amos D., a prominent farmer of Tulare County, Cal.; Jackson N., who is a successful farmer residing at Walla Walla, Wash.; Catherine, widow of J. M. McFarlane, also of Walla Walla; and Daniel Wesley, complete the list of surviving members of the family.

Asa Fall was born in Ohio in 1808 and there was reared, married, and engaged in the lumber business. Early in the '30s he removed to Boone County, Ind., where for many years he carried on a lumber business and farming. Meantime he acquired extensive farming interests and his sons, as they grew toward manhood, were given the management of the land, while he gave his attention to his lumber interests. After some years he disposed of the lumber business and retired to his farm. With his family, in 1853 he removed to Fremont County, Iowa, where he established his home one mile north of Sidney and acquired extensive farming interests. He continued to reside there until 1874, when he was persuaded by his eldest son to dispose of his property in Iowa and remove to the state of Washington. He has since lived in retirement, dividing his time between Dayton and Walla Walla, in both of which towns he owns a residence. His first wife died in 1854 and afterward he married Mrs. Mary Williams, by whom he had two children: Findley, of Walla Walla, and Theodosia, wife of J. M. Robinson, of Spokane, Wash.

In many respects Asa Fall is a remarkable man. Though now more than ninety years of age, he is quite robust and has full possession of his faculties. He comes of a long-lived race and it is possible that he may himself become a centenarian. Both his father and mother were in the nineties at the time of their death, and his grandmother was more than one hundred years old at the time of her death. As a business man he was unusually successful and the handsome property that he accumulated represented his unaided efforts.

At thirteen years of age our subject began to work on a farm near his father's home. When past sixteen, in 1864, he started for Washington, then a sparsely settled territory in the remote and seldom-visited west. Indian depredations were unusually numerous at the time. In company with George Liggett, wife and sister, he began the journey across the plains. On reaching Sand Creek, Colorado, about midday, they stopped and prepared their dinner. On that same spot, the following night, a party of freighters were massacred. The same band of Indians, after killing that party, made a circuit and some two hours later killed a ranchman directly in front of the four people comprising our subject's party, and the fact that the latter drove one hundred head of loose cattle renders their escape from discovery by the Indians little less than miraculous. They arrived in Denver June 28, shortly after the great flood. As the Indian depredations were increasing, they decided to stop in Colorado. Going to Golden, our subject engaged in herding cattle. In the winter he was a page in the legislature, while in the summer of 1865 he worked as a farm hand. The next winter he was the unanimous choice for page of the legislature, in which capacity he continued for several months, until the session was adjourned. The spring of 1866 found him again working on a farm. In June he was asked to accept a position as salesman for C. A. Clark, then one of the leading merchants of Golden, but now living in Louisville, Colo. After three years the store changed hands. Our subject continued with the new firm for three months, and then, in partnership with John Collins, purchased the stock of James Collins and, under the firm name of Collins & Fall,

began in the general mercantile business. He continued in the business for three years, when he disposed of his interest in the store. After a visit home in the spring of 1874 he spent three months mining in Boulder County.

Through the advice of his friend, Prof. Gregory Board, then the principal of the State School of Mines, our subject entered that school and began a course of studies in assaying and chemistry, devoting himself closely to his studies and winning rapid advancement. In the fall of 1875 he was made assistant assayer of the old Golden smelting works. In the summer of 1876 he was made assayer and chief of the works, which important position he held until the fall of 1879. For a few months afterward he was in the employ of E. Burlingame, who held out strong inducements in order to retain his services, but he had determined to come to Breckenridge. April 16, 1880, found him located in this city, where he formed a partnership with Arthur Nichols and engaged in assaying. The partnership was dissolved in the fall, he buying his partner's interest in the business, as well as in mines. He has continued extensively interested in assays and mines.

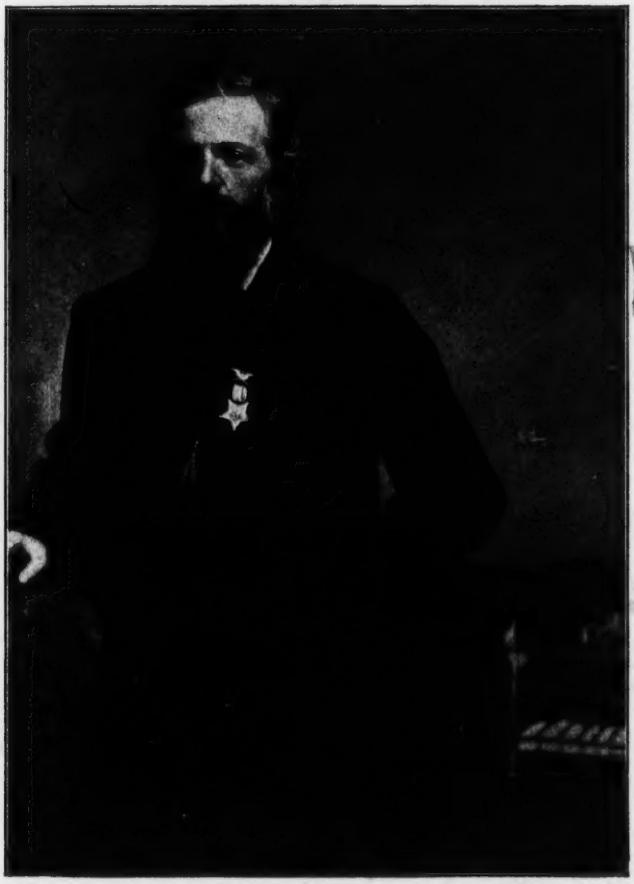
While his attention has been closely given to his private business interests, Mr. Fall is also a loyal citizen and neglects no duty to his town, county, state or country. In 1886 he was elected town clerk of Breckenridge, which position he filled for a term. In 1896 he was chosen commissioner of Summit County, and in January, 1899, became chairman of the board. As a citizen he is popular and respected. That he is making a success of life is generally conceded, and it has been done by the exercise of good judgment, energy and determination. Politically he is a Democrat.

HON. O. K. GAYMON. Not only has Summit County gained prominence through its rich mines of gold and silver, but by reason of its citizens who have attained distinction in public life it has become well known throughout the state. Among its most prominent men is Mr. Gaymon, who, as a member of the state senate, has become intimately identified with the best interests of Colorado and has been especially interested in promoting the welfare of his county. It may with justice be said of him that as a legislator he has been public-spirited and incorruptible; while as the editor of the *Summit County Journal*, he has shown himself to be discriminating and full of resources; and as a writer, terse, clear and entertaining.

Now a resident of Breckenridge, Mr. Gaymon was born in Iowa City, Iowa, June 11, 1858, and was one of the twelve children (eleven still living) who comprised the family of Charles and Rosanna (Kimball) Gaymon. His father, who was born in Dauphin County, Pa., in 1817, in youth learned the trade of a cabinet-maker, and for some years after his marriage he followed his chosen occupation in Pennsylvania, but in 1846 he removed with his family to Iowa City, Iowa, where he engaged in the furniture business and also worked at his trade. Disposing of his business in 1858, he removed to a farm and for twenty years cultivated his land. Finally retiring from active labors, he returned to Iowa City, where, at the age of eighty-two, he is enjoying the fruits of his many years of labor, and is still a hearty, robust man.

The education of Mr. Gaymon was obtained in the common schools, the commercial college and Hyatt's Academy, of Iowa City. At twenty years of age he entered the *Journal* office in Iowa City and began to learn the printer's trade. After some two years he went to Marengo, Iowa, and secured employment in the office of the Marengo *Democrat*, later being made manager of the publication. Two years were spent in that office. In 1882, having decided to come west, he started for Colorado and arrived in Denver in March. Immediately he made arrangements for the establishment of a paper in Dillon, Summit County. May 1 of the same year the first issue of the Dillon *Enterprise* appeared. In the publication of the paper his strong, vigorous personality was brought to bear, and he prospered from the first.

Having purchased the *Summit County Journal*, of Breckenridge, May 1, 1898, Mr. Gaymon consolidated the two publications, continuing them under the title of his more recent purchase. In his advocacy of measures for the public good he has been energetic and indefatigable. He has been a stanch supporter of the silver cause and has accomplished much in its behalf. His editorials have attracted widespread attention, and his views upon political questions, while decidedly pronounced in favor of the silver Republican movement, have not only won the enthusiastic endorsement of his party, but the admiration of political opponents. While in



JOHN FROST.

Dillon he was for fourteen years a member of the school board, and also served as town clerk and justice of the peace. In 1896 he was elected state senator on the fusion ticket and has since filled the office with ability and great credit to himself.

The marriage of Mr. Gaymon united him with Miss Gussie N. Childress, and was solemnized in Denver in 1884. Mrs. Gaymon was born in Marengo, Iowa, and has become the mother of two sons, Alva E., born in 1886; and Melvin K., in 1892. Fraternally Mr. Gaymon is connected with Breckenridge Lodge No. 47, A. F. & A. M., and Golden Nugget Lodge No. 89, K. P.

JOHN FROST came to Colorado in the spring of 1886 and took up a pre-emption and a tree claim, also, six months later, a homestead, each comprising one hundred and sixty acres, situated eight and one-half miles west of Atwood, Logan County. For ten years he engaged in the cattle business on that property. In the fall of 1896 he settled upon a ranch two and one-half miles north of Atwood and here he now resides. Besides this place, he still owns his old home farm in Ohio, as well as his three claims in Colorado. He has made the cattle business his special work, and has engaged in it successfully.

In Kent, England, near London, Mr. Frost was born May 20, 1837, a son of John D. and Miriam (Latter) Frost, whose other child is Edward, a farmer living twelve miles from Buffalo, N. Y. His parents were natives of Kent, the father born on Christmas day of 1808, and the mother January 17, 1816. The former, who was a gardener and farmer for years in his native shire, emigrated to America in 1850 and settled in Oneida County, N. Y. From there, in 1857, he removed to Geauga County, Ohio, and purchasing a farm, continued to make it his home until he died, December 1, 1876. His wife, who was a daughter of Lord Edward Latter, died when our subject was three years of age, and the latter was thus deprived of a mother's affectionate oversight when too young to realize his loss. He was thirteen years of age when he accompanied his father to the United States, and afterward he made his own way in the world. During the summer months he worked in the harvest fields, while in the winters he did chores and general work to pay for his board, while he attended school. At eighteen years of age he secured work in a grist mill, where he remained for two years.

After his father had been in Ohio for a year, our subject joined him there, and with him engaged in the sawmill business in Chester, Geauga County. February 24, 1859, he married Miss Pamelia Corner, daughter of William Corner, who was born in Pennsylvania. The children born of their union are as follows: Frank A., who is engaged in farming and the cattle business in Morgan County, Colo.; Willard M. and John B., who are stockmen in Morgan County; Lillian D., wife of W. M. Tedwell, a stockman of Logan County; and Mary A., who married Thomas D. Pomeroy, a farmer and stock-dealer of Logan County.

Shortly after his marriage Mr. Frost purchased his father's interest in the sawmill and formed a partnership with Edward Morey. They added to their sawmill business a box factory, continuing the partnership up to 1870. August 11, 1863, Mr. Frost enlisted in Company M, Second Ohio Heavy Artillery, and served until the close of hostilities, being mustered out of the service August 23, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn. In 1870 he retired from the firm of Morey & Frost and for sixteen years afterward he engaged in farming in Geauga County. From there, in 1886, he came to Colorado, where he has since made his home in Logan County. He is connected with the Grand Army of the Republic, and in politics has always adhered to the principles for which the Republican party stands.

ROBERT J. ROBERTSON, who has ably served the people of Washington County as county judge and in other positions of trust, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., August 23, 1842, a son of James and Rachel (Cunningham) Robertson. He is one of a family of six, the others being Joseph, a merchant living at Farmington, Ill.; Rachel, wife of James L. Irwin, a farmer of Lucas County, Iowa; James, who is connected with his older brother in the mercantile business at Farmington; William T., who has charge of a general store at Farmington, Ill., being a member of the mercantile firm of Robertson Brothers; and Mary E., who married Frank F. Crane, a hardware merchant of Farmington.

A native of County Antrim, Ireland, born in 1818, James Robertson grew to manhood in his native country, and there married Miss Cunningham, who was born in County Derry in 1818. In his youth he learned the weaver's trade. Shortly after his marriage he came to the United

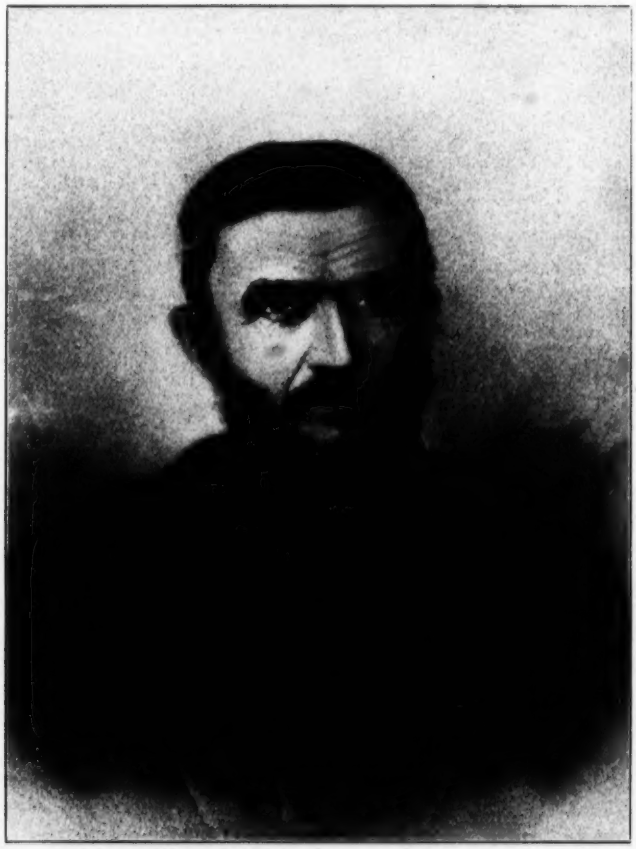
States and settled in Philadelphia, where he worked at his trade for six years. Later he spent a number of years at Wheeling, W. Va., where he was connected with the Sweeney Glass Manufacturing Company. About 1856 he removed to Farmington, Ill., and opened a general store in that then small frontier town. By industry and good judgment he was enabled to build up an extensive business, and this he continued during the remaining active years of his life. His last years were spent in retirement, and he died in March, 1896. A quiet, unassuming man, he avoided public life, and, although repeatedly asked to accept the best offices in the county, he always refused. His wife is still living and is now in her eighty-second year.

After the completion of his education, our subject worked in his father's store and also, at other times, was employed by other merchants in Farmington. In 1866 he went to Memphis, Tenn., where he became an employe of Clark & Drury, a large wholesale commission firm. After a time the firm became D. A. Clark & Co. With the original firm and its successors in business he remained for five years. He then went to Texas to accept the position of surveyor with the Texas Pacific Railroad. He assisted in running the first line from Sulphur River to Sherman, via Texarkana. The town of Texarkana had not yet been platted and the entire town site could have been bought for $100. After the survey was completed he was given charge of the bridge construction from Jefferson to Sulphur River. When the road was completed in 1873, on account of illness he returned home. In Farmington he accepted a position with P. P. Chapman, a prominent merchant, with whom he remained until 1884, when failing health caused him to resign. Two years later he came to Colorado, seeking a change of climate that might prove beneficial. Settling at Akron, he engaged as a clerk for George E. Black, a general merchant, with whom he remained for eighteen months. Afterward he was employed by John F. Dole, a merchant and the present county treasurer. After more than two years in his store he resigned the position in order to accept the position as cashier of the Washington County Bank, where he remained for two years. His next employment was as deputy in the county clerk's office, where he remained for two years. He was then again obliged, through failing health, to seek a change and outdoor employment. He took a trip to the south, and traveled through North Carolina and Virginia, being greatly benefited by the three months of rest and travel. In the fall of 1895 he was elected judge of Washington County, being the Democratic and Populist candidate. For one term he served his constituents faithfully and with zeal and discretion. An old-line Democrat in his views, he was practically the "father" of the People's party in Washington County, which he organized with the object of defeating a ring of politicians. Fraternally he is connected with the Odd Fellows.

In 1875 Mr. Robertson married Ida C., daughter of George Hunter, a farmer of Farmington, Ill., where she was born. They have an only child, Lillian B.

THOMAS K. PROPST was an early settler of Logan County and is now one of its substantial ranchmen and stock-raisers. He is a native of the south, born in Pickens County, Ala., October 10, 1858, being a son of Michael V. Propst, to whose life reference is made in the sketch of S. R. Propst. Such advantages as the common schools afforded fell to our subject when he was a boy. Early in life he decided to seek his fortune in the great west and selected Colorado as the preferred location. April 7, 1876, was his first day in Logan County. Settling at Merino (then known as Buffalo) he began riding on the range and for seven years worked among the cattle and on ranches, receiving fair wages. Not long after he came here he was engaged with Mr. Nichols in capturing and breaking wild horses on the plains. During the winter of 1878-79 he had charge of a freighting outfit belonging to his brother, S. R. Propst, freighting from Sidney to Deadwood. During the severe winter of 1879-80 he and his brothers, who were interested together in the cattle business, lost their stock, and were left with nothing to show for their years of hard labor.

In 1882 Mr. Propst took up a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres and a tree claim of eighty acres. The following year he settled on his place and began its improvement. About the same time he began to invest money in cattle and horses, as his limited means would allow. Gradually he worked up a large business. As the years passed he prospered, and his farm is to-day one of four hundred acres, while he owns fifty head of horses and more than four hundred head of cattle. He is not active in politics, but allies himself with the



ANSON ALONZO ALLEN.

Democratic party and always votes that ticket. Since 1895 he has held office as a member of the school board, in which capacity his work has been helpful to educational interests. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The marriage of Mr. Propst to Miss Emma Landrum occurred in 1882 and has been blessed by five children, Ora, Thomas, Lewis, Leon and Allen. Mrs. Propst was a daughter of Jerome Landrum, a native of Kentucky, who settled in Colorado in 1875 and is now living at Evans.

ANSON ALONZO ALLEN, who resides six miles from Puma, on Tarryall Creek, in Park County, was born in Port Ontario, Oswego County, N. Y., April 23, 1836, a son of Capt. Hosea L. and Minerva (Jones) Allen. He was one of nine children, and the second among five now living, the others being: Lydia A., widow of John B. Conant, and a resident of Minnesota; Charlotte A., the wife of Edward Boutan, of Bayfield, Wis.; Henry L., who lives in Missouri; and Mary E., Mrs. Patrick Rooney, of Kewaunee, Wis. The parents were natives of the Lake Champlain region, the father born in 1807, the mother in 1808. He attended West Point Military Academy for two years, after which he engaged in business as an architect, contractor and carpenter at Port Ontario, remaining there until 1842. During the next ten years he made his home at Racine, Wis. Afterward he resided at Two Rivers, Wis., until his death, which occurred in 1883. While in Port Ontario he was for many years captain of a company of state militia.

At fourteen years of age our subject went to Racine, and for two years worked on a farm near that city. Returning to Two Rivers he began to follow the carpenter's trade, which he had learned under his father's instruction. In addition to carpentering he engaged in fishing with gill nets in the lakes. In 1860 he went to Watervliet, Mich., and worked for two years on the construction of a grist mill at this point. On going back to Two Rivers he enlisted in the Union service, and August 21, 1862, his name was enrolled as a member of Company D, Twenty-seventh Wisconsin Infantry. He was ordered with his regiment to the front and took part in a number of important engagements. June 6, 1863, he was present at a skirmish in Satartia, Miss. As a member of the Seventh Corps, under General Steele, he took part in the battle which resulted in the capture of Little Rock, Ark., September 10, 1863, and participated in the battle of Jenkins Ferry; while as a member of the Thirteenth Corps, under General Canby, he took part in the siege of Mobile from March 27 to April 9, 1865. He was sunstruck June 6, 1863, while marching from Satartia to Vicksburg, and at the same time four other soldiers died from the effects of strokes. He was mustered out of service at Brownsville, Tex., August 29, 1865.

Returning to Two Rivers Mr. Allen worked at his trade there for some years. In 1869 he went to McGregor, Iowa, where he worked for a year. In the fall of 1870 he came to Colorado, arriving in South Park September 14 of that year, and working at carpentering for seven years. In 1871 he located his present ranch, built his house and has since made his home in Park County, engaging in the ranching business. For fourteen years he served as justice of the peace, but then refused to accept the office further. Since 1886 he has served as secretary of the school board. He is a member of Colorado Springs Post No. 22, G. A. R.

December 27, 1857, Mr. Allen was united in marriage with Miss Charlotte S. Farnum, who has been postmaster at Mountaindale since 1887. They are the parents of seven living children and have lost one by death. The oldest daughter, Addie, is the wife of Finley Heap, car inspector of the Midland Railroad, and a resident of Aspen. The second daughter, Eleanor, is the wife of Sidney M. Derby, a merchant and ranchman at Puma. Alonzo, the oldest son, is a ranchman on Tarryall Creek in South Park. The other children are: Erminie; William, who is ranching on Tarryall Creek; Walter and Charlotte.

ANTON SORENSON, who is among the prosperous Danish settlers of Sedgwick County, was born in Denmark April 4, 1867, a son of Soren Sorenson. He was fourth among five children, the others being as follows: James, a stone mason in Howard County, Neb.; Elsie; Soren, a carpenter in Sherman County, Neb.; and Christ, who occupies the old homestead in Denmark. His father, a native of Denmark, born in 1819, engaged in agricultural pursuits during all of his active years, and since retiring from business cares has made his home with his daughter.

At eighteen years of age the subject of this sketch came to America, landing in New York

early in the spring of 1885. Proceeding west, he secured work as a farm hand in Howard County, Neb., where he remained for three years. In 1888 he came to Colorado and the following year worked on a ranch for S. H. Carlson, near Julesburg. Afterward he worked on the Union Pacific section. December 29, 1889, he married Miss Lucy L. Green, a native of Harrison County, Mo., and a daughter of Nicholas and Lucy A. (Hickson) Green. Her father, who at one time was a prominent farmer of Harrison County, settled in Colorado in 1885, establishing his home in Sedgwick County, where he is engaged in the cattle business.

In the fall of 1889 Mr. Sorenson again worked for S. H. Carlson. After his marriage he took a squatter's claim where he now lives. At that time the property was a part of the old Fort Sedgwick reservation and was not open for settlement until some months later. When the reservation was opened, he proved up on his place, and here he has since resided. He owns one hundred and seventy-four acres of ranch land, and one hundred head of fine cattle. In politics he votes the Republican ticket. Of the two children born of his marriage, one is living, Ethel May, who was born June 24, 1892.

HORACE H. BAKER, one of the representative ranchmen of Morgan County, was born in Cayuga County, N. Y., May 1, 1838, a son of Warren and Thirza (Billings) Baker, of whose six children all but one are now living. They are as follows: George, a farmer of Cayuga County, N. Y.; Rebecca, wife of Eugene Storm, also a resident of Cayuga County; Horace H.; Louisa, widow of George Signor, of Cayuga County; and Hannah, Mrs. Edwin Raymond, of that county. The third child, John, was a member of the One Hundred and Eleventh New York Infantry, and was killed in the battle of the Wilderness.

Warren Baker was a native of Dutchess County, N. Y., where he was reared and married. Later he removed to Cayuga County and there continued to reside until his death, at sixty-eight years. During early years he taught school, but his life occupation was that of farming. He was a great admirer of Horace Greeley. Our subject received his education in the common schools and the academy at Moravia. When twenty-three years of age he secured employment as a farm hand, which work he continued for seven years. Afterward he was employed in a tannery in Moravia for two years, then teamed for one year. His father having grown old, he was given the management of the home farm and continued to reside there until 1882. He then came to Colorado and settled five miles east of Fort Morgan, but for two winters following he resided in Greeley, in order to give his son the advantages of the schools of that place. Since the spring of 1884 he has resided continuously on his ranch, where he has given his attention to general ranching pursuits.

In 1860 Mr. Baker married Mary M. Mead, who was born in Cayuga County, N. Y., a daughter of Alexander and Harriet (Avery) Mead. Her father was a carpenter in early life, but later gave his attention to farming. In his family there were eight children, Of these, Gurden L., a pioneer of California in 1849, is now a mine operator at Deadwood. Elias is a physician and surgeon at Moravia, N. Y., where he was formerly postmaster; during the Civil war he was lieutenant of a company. Angeline is the wife of Alpheus Prince, formerly mayor of Buffalo, N. Y., ex-member of the assembly and ex-United States marshal. Maria married E. N. Smith, of Greeley, Colo. Sidney was promoted from the captain's rank to that of colonel for bravery and gallantry in the Civil war, and afterward settled near San Antonio, Tex., where he founded the town of Floresville; he was the superintendent of construction of the water works at San Antonio. For years he was principal of the Moravia high school, and also held the position of sheriff of Cayuga County, as well as other county offices. His death occurred some years ago. Jennie is the wife of Tyler Burnham, in the commission business in Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. Baker was next in order of birth; and Alexander is a farmer living near Greeley. The only child of Mr. and Mrs. Baker is Fred M., whose sketch follows this.

FRED M. BAKER was born in Moravia, N. Y., September 15, 1868, a son of Horace H. and Mary M. (Mead) Baker. He acquired his education in the Moravia and Greeley high schools. After his graduation he became clerk in the store of W. J. Kram, at Brush. Three years later he settled upon the home farm, of which he practically has charge. January 1, 1890, he married Miss Imogene Daily, who was born in Longmont, Colo., daughter of Dennis Daily, a pioneer of '59. They are the par-

ents of three children: Carlton H., Fred Harrison and Edna A. Fraternally he is a member of Fort Morgan Camp No. 193, Woodmen of the World, in which he has served as clerk since the organization of the lodge. Politically, like his father, he is a believer in bimetallism and favors the platform of the silver branch of the Republican party. He is one of the rising young men of Morgan County, and is respected as an efficient and enterprising ranchman.

BARNETTE T. NAPIER. The business interests of western Colorado have an able and prominent representative in the subject of this sketch, who is well known as the proprietor of mercantile establishments in Glenwood Springs and Grand Junction. The success which he has attained proves that he possesses ability of no common order, for he has had to work his way, unaided, from an early age, and orphaned when a child, he lacked the advantages and opportunities which he might have enjoyed had his father's life been spared. Notwithstanding obstacles and hardships, he has become well-to-do. He came to Glenwood Springs in 1886, about the time the Ute Indians left the place. Here he established the store he has since conducted. At first he conducted business upon a small scale, but as the town grew and his trade increased his stock of goods was enlarged, and he now carries a full assortment of dry goods, cloaks, hats and caps, shoes, etc, etc. He has also established a store at Grand Junction, and divides his time between the two establishments.

In Independence, Jackson County, Mo., the subject of this article was born March 17, 1858, a son of John E. and Tabitha (Turner) Napier, natives of Kentucky. His father, who settled in Jackson County, Mo., in 1850, owned and cultivated a large farm fifteen miles from Independence, and was a well-known citizen of that community. He died in 1865, when his son was seven years of age. The latter, who was an only child, was six months old when his mother passed away; she was a daughter of Hon. Barnette Turner, who served as circuit judge and was a prominent citizen of Richmond, Ky.

After the death of his father, our subject was taken into the home of Sidney McWilliams, now a prominent banker of Kansas City, Mo. He was for a time a student in the State University of Missouri at Columbia, but left there on the completion of the junior year, in 1874, and shortly afterward came to Colorado. His main object in coming west was the recuperation of his health, which had been seriously impaired by over study while in the university. He settled at Rocky Ford, where he taught school and also herded cattle with Wiley Potter. After a short time he went to Nederland, and taught school there for two years. His next employment was as clerk for A. L. Welch & Co., dry-goods merchants of Boulder, with whom he remained for seven years. After mining at Leadville for a short time he went to Aspen and engaged in the hay and grain business there for two years, thence removing to his present home in Glenwood Springs. In 1896 he married Miss Carrie St. Clair, of Effingham, Ill., who presides with hospitable dignity over his comfortable and attractive home. Born to this union is one son, Barnette T. Napier, Jr. In matters political Mr. Napier adheres to the policy of the Democratic party. He is a member of the Masonic Order, in which he has taken the various degrees, being a Knight Templar and also a Shriner.

SAMUEL RAUGH. In the list of the men who have done much to promote the cattle industry in Colorado, especial mention belongs to Mr. Raugh, who during the long period of his residence in the state, has not only advanced his personal interests, but by his excellent judgment and great enterprise has also been helpful in promoting the welfare of the people and the prosperity of the agricultural and stock-raising sections of the state. While his first occupation in the west was mining, his experience in that occupation was not sufficiently gratifying to cause him to continue. From 1871 to 1873 he was employed on a cattle ranch near Snyder, Morgan (then Weld) County, where he gained a thorough knowledge of the stock business. Afterward he bought a bunch of cattle, and for ten years gave his entire attention to the breeding, purchase and sale of stock, with which he rode on the range. In 1883 he bought a ranch six miles south of Brush, Morgan County, and added to his cattle business that of breeding and raising horses. In 1893 he removed to the ranch where he now resides, situated three miles south of Brush.

In Sullivan County, Pa., Mr. Raugh was born August 28, 1842, a son of Henry and Margaret (Henry) Raugh. He was one of thirteen children, seven of whom are living, viz.: Egan, wife of Thomas Shields, of Reynoldsville, Pa.; Re-

becca, Mrs. Samuel Kelley, of Wyoming; George W., whose sketch appears in this volume; Elizabeth, wife of Richard Williams, of Alexander, Neb.; Samuel; Margaret, Mrs. Thomas DeKalb, of Thayer County, Neb.; and Celinda, widow of W. F. Crawford, and a resident of Des Moines, Iowa.

The father of our subject was born and reared in Pennsylvania. After his marriage he purchased and settled upon a farm in Sullivan County, in the midst of the Allegheny Mountains, and there he continued to reside, engaged in farming, until his death. On that place the boyhood days of our subject were passed and in neighboring schools he obtained a good education. At twenty years of age he began life for himself, and for two years was employed on farms near his old home. In 1864 he came to Colorado, arriving in Denver on the 11th of July. From that city he went direct to Black Hawk, where he engaged in mining. For seven years he followed this occupation in different mining regions, and afterward turned his attention to stock-raising, in which he has since been interested. His attention has been so closely given to his cattle business that he has had no leisure for participating in public affairs, nor have his tastes ever inclined him toward office-holding. In politics he is independent, voting for the man rather than the party. In 1894 he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Johnston, a native of Wisconsin, where her father, Samuel Johnston, was a successful farmer. One child, Mildred D., blesses this union.

SAMUEL H. CARLSON. The county of Sedgwick has, among its ranchmen, the subject of this sketch, who owns a portion of the land on which the old town of Julesburg was located. He was born in Denmark June 30, 1857, a son of Carl and Mary (Hansen) Carlson, and the only survivor of their two children. His father was a native of Denmark and there learned the potter's trade, which he afterward followed until his death in 1860. He had been twice married and by his first wife, Elsie Carlson, had a son, James A. After his death his widow was married to R. Petersen, but no children were born of that union.

In boyhood our subject worked in the shop of his step-father, who was a contractor and builder. In this way he learned the practical part of the carpenter's trade. In 1877 he crossed the ocean to America, landing in New York City, whence he went to join a brother in Howard County, Neb. There, for three months, he engaged in farm work. Next he went to North Platte, Neb., and engaged in railroad work, being employed on a section and in railroad construction work for two and one-half years. In the spring of 1880 he went to Leadville, where he worked at charcoal burning, and for two months worked in the smelter at Malta. In the fall of 1880 he returned to North Platte and again took up railroad work. During the spring of the next year he went to Salida, Colo., where he was employed in grade work on the Gunnison extension of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. After a month spent in blasting rocks, etc., he began to work at track laying, his duty being the driving of spikes. He spent the summer in that almost inaccessible region, east and west of Marshall Pass, which the completion of the narrow gauge opened to the people and which contains some of the grandest scenery in the entire world.

In January, 1882, Mr. Carlson went to Nebraska, and spent a month visiting friends, returning to Colorado in February. On the completion of the section house at Sedgwick he took charge of the west section at this point. Three months later he was transferred to what is now Fort Morgan, where he took charge of the west section. In April, 1883, he removed to Julesburg, and there had charge of the section for eighteen months. He then gave up railroading and turned his attention to carpentering and building in Julesburg. At the same time he had the oversight of his ranch, two miles south of town, which he had pre-empted the year previous.

The marriage of Mr. Carlson, February 9, 1885, united him with Miss Hannah Anderson, a native of Norway, who came to America with her parents at nine years of age, they settling in Nebraska, where she was reared. In the fall of 1885 he homesteaded his present place, which adjoined the ranch he formerly owned. In the spring of 1886, with his wife he removed to his new home, and there he has since engaged in farming and the stock business. During the intervening years he has prospered, and is to-day one of the substantial men of Sedgwick County. His ranch of two hundred acres contains many improvements.

In 1889, when this county was set off from Logan County, he was appointed a member of the first board of county commissioners by Governor Cooper. In the fall of 1889 he was the choice of the Republican county convention for

the office of county clerk, but in the election was defeated by two votes. In politics he is a stanch Republican. Fraternally he is a member of Julesburg Lodge No. 67, I. O. O. F., and Julesburg Camp No. 26, Woodmen of the World. He and his wife are the parents of seven children, viz.: Anna, Emma, Elsie, Jessie, Walter, Victor and William.

JOHN M. BAUMEISTER, who owns and conducts a dry-goods store in Minturn, Eagle County, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., on the 4th of July, 1853, a son of Jacob and Josephine (Buchinger) Baumeister, natives of New York state. His father, who was in early life connected with the Western Union piano works in Buffalo, removed to Canada in 1857 and remained there for three years. At the opening of the Civil war he entered the Twelfth New York Cavalry as a private and while serving at the front, died in South Carolina in 1863. His wife survived him for many years, dying in 1893. Of their children, Jacob L. is treasurer and a stockholder in the Queen City stone works of Buffalo, N. Y.; Albert J. has been connected with the police force of Buffalo since 1883 and is now police sergeant; Frank is a manufacturer of and dealer in cigars, at Rolla, Mo.; Edward is manager of a large winter hotel in Florida.

The education of our subject was acquired in public school No. 15, in Buffalo, and the German schools of the same city. At the age of nineteen he left home and began to make his own way in the world. For three years he was employed on the Union Pacific Railroad in Nebraska. In 1876 he located at Lake City, Colo., where he was an employe of the Western Union Telegraph Company. He also engaged in prospecting in Park, Lake and Summit Counties, and located a number of mines. He was in the camp at Leadville before the town was started. In 1879 he went to Alma, Park County, where he remained for seven years. In 1886 he came to Eagle County, where he engaged in mining at Gilman and worked the Ground Hog mine, taking out twenty-eight pounds of solid gold in one day. Continuing there until 1890, in that year he purchased land in Minturn and embarked in the mercantile business, having since built up a good trade in dry goods and boots and shoes. Meantime he has continued his mining interests. Recently he opened mines in Eagle, Lake and Summit Counties, in the development of which he is connected with some of the most prominent men in the state. In addition to his large general store in Minturn, he owns a public hall in this place, which is used by societies and fraternal organizations. He is a member of the Brotherhood of Elks and the Knights of Pythias. Politically he is in accord with the principles of the Democratic party, and on that ticket he has received the nomination for county treasurer and county commissioner. He has always been faithful to the interests of his home town and has helped materially in the development of its business and educational resources.

DAVID TOWNSEND resides on a ranch five miles west of Akron, and is one of the prominent cattlemen of Washington County. A native of New York, he was born in Wayne County, April 1, 1847, a son of David and Sabrina (Pulver) Townsend. He was one of seven children, and the fourth among five survivors, the others being Philip, a farmer in Wayne County, N. Y., Maryette, wife of George Burnett, a farmer of Berrien County, Mich.; Samantha, widow of John Fowler, and a resident of Wayne County, N. Y.; and Priscilla, wife of Chelsea Demmond, a farmer of Wayne County. The father was born in New York state in 1807, and there grew to manhood and engaged in farming, making his home in Wayne County until his death, which occurred in 1882. His wife was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., December 7, 1808, and makes her home with her youngest daughter in Wayne County.

At the age of sixteen our subject became self-supporting. At first he was employed by neighboring farmers. During the Civil war he enlisted as a member of Company A, Ninth New York Heavy Artillery, but upon being sent to the front served as an infantryman. Among the battles in which he participated were those at Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Winchester, Cedar Creek and Monoxie. He was mustered out of the service at Washington, D. C., in October, 1865. Afterward he returned to Wayne County and engaged in farming. In 1878 he came as far west as Kearney County, Neb., where he took up a homestead. In time he became one of the most prominent farmers of his locality. In the fall of 1883 he was elected sheriff of Kearney County, on the Democratic ticket, and this office he filled to the satisfaction of his constituents during 1884 and 1885.

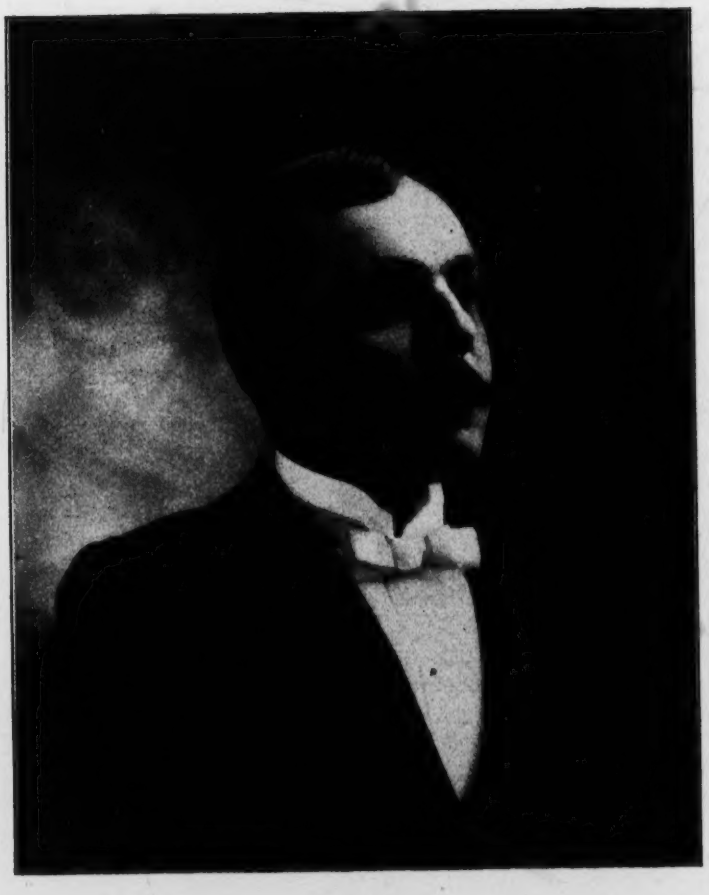
In 1886 Mr. Townsend came to Colorado and settled in Akron, where he conducted a livery business for two years. Following this he was for some time deputy sheriff and under-sheriff, after which, in 1893, he was elected sheriff of Washington County. He held the office during 1894 and 1895, filling it in a manner that was highly satisfactory to the people. Upon the expiration of his term of office he returned east on a visit, and upon again coming to Colorado, turned his attention to the cattle business. He has taken up a pre-emption and timber claim since the coming to Colorado, and since 1897 has devoted himself wholly to cattle raising, in which he has been successful. The place upon which he makes his home he purchased in 1896, and has since improved, making it a desirable ranch in every respect. Politically he is a Democrat, but has never been partisan in his preferences nor narrow in his views, so that he retains the respect of men of all political beliefs; this, too, in spite of active and exciting campaigns in which he has borne an interested part. In 1868 he married Miss Emogene Stanley, daughter of Isaac Stanley, a farmer of Wayne County, N. Y., where she was born. Five children were born of their union, and four of these are now living: Flora; George; Charles, who is engaged in the cattle business in this county; and Lura.

WILLIAM LENNOX, a resident of Colorado Springs since April, 1872, and representative of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company in this city, is the manager and largest stockholder in the Gold King Mining Company, president and general manager of the Strong Gold Mining Company, president and general manager of the Sangre de Cristo Tunnel Mining Company, president and general manager of the Cement Creek Gold Mining Company, also a director of the Exchange National Bank of Colorado Springs.

Mr. Lennox is a member of a Scotch family. His father, John, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, and there learned the trade of a print-cutter. After his marriage he came to America in 1847 and settled in Iowa City, Iowa, when it was a village with few houses. He entered a tract of land from the government and improved a valuable farm. Upon selling the place, in April, 1872, he brought his family to Colorado Springs, making the journey by the Kansas Pacific Railroad to Denver, and from there by stage to this city. He bought a ranch at Monument Park and continued there until his death, in May, 1880. Actively interested in educational work, he was for years a director of schools. In religion he was a Presbyterian. He was a man of quiet, reserved disposition, whose worth of character was appreciated only by those most intimately associated with him, although his uprightness won for him the esteem of all. His wife, Agnes (Houston) Lennox, who was born in Paisley, Scotland, and is now living in Colorado, was a daughter of Robert Houston, who emigrated to America and engaged in farming in Iowa, but at the time of the Pike's Peak gold excitement came to Colorado. In a short time, however, he returned to Iowa, where he died.

The eldest of a family of two sons and two daughters (all living) William Lennox was born near Iowa City, Iowa, on Christmas day of 1850. He attended the public schools and the Iowa State University, but left the latter institution before the completion of his course. On deciding to come to Colorado, he took the regular business course in the Iowa City Commercial College. Previous to this he had taught three terms of school. In the spring of 1872 he went into the mountains near Fairplay, where he spent three months in prospecting and mining. The following year he opened a feed and livery business in Colorado Springs, but in March, 1874, sold out and opened a coal yard. The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company had established a coal yard here in 1873, and in March, 1874, they appointed Mr. Lennox their agent. When they were succeeded by the Colorado Coal and Iron Company, and later by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, he was still retained as agent, and for years has been the largest coal dealer in El Paso County, but since 1893 has given very little attention to this business, having turned its management over to others.

From the first Mr. Lennox has been interested in mining. He was president of the Colorado Springs Prospecting Company, which carried on mining operations near Robinson, Summit County, and he still owns a mine there, and is also interested in Gunnison County. In 1891 he bought the El Paso claim, the first claim discovered in Cripple Creek by Robert Womack. Shortly afterward he organized the Gold King Mining Company, Incorporated, which owns about sixty acres and in which he is the heaviest



CARL JOHNSON.

stockholder. This company shipped the first ore from Cripple Creek, and has been very successful.

Mr. Lennox is one of four parties interested in the Strong mine on Battle Mountain, Cripple Creek, and has other mining interests in the same district. He with others bought the Sangre de Cristo tunnel and formed a company that dug a tunnel fifteen hundred feet through Tenderfoot Hill. He is interested in mining at Silverton, where the Cement Creek Gold Mining Company, of which he is president, owns twenty acres. He is a member of the Colorado Springs Chamber of Commerce. In everything tending to advance the interests of this city he has been deeply interested. When he came here, the streets were unmarked save by furrows, and he and his brother assisted in planting the first trees that were set out in the business center of the city. In the First Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is a member, he serves as president of the board of trustees. Fraternally he is connected with the Woodmen of the World.

In Iowa City, Iowa, Mr. Lennox married Miss Belle Cowgill, who was born at Martin's Ferry, Ohio, and accompanied her parents to Iowa in girlhood. They have four children: Jessie B., who is a student in Mount Vernon Seminary at Washington, D. C.; Loring C., member of the high school class of 1900 in this city; William G., who is also a student in the high school; and Willabel.

CARL JOHNSON, a leading mine operator of Cripple Creek, is the lessee of the Half Moon and Vindicator Mines, both well-known mines in this district. He is also the owner of the Nada mine on Gold Hill, which is undeveloped and is located near the Half Moon. To the development of this claim it is his intention to devote himself, upon the expiration of his lease of the other property. The Half Moon is an excellent producer, and, while he worked it for six months before he struck paying ore, he has since made large profits from its operation and may be termed one of the most fortunate mine operators in the district.

The birth of Mr. Johnson occurred in Sweden April 17, 1866. He is the son of Jonas Anderson and Fredreha Johnson. The years of his youth were passed in Sweden. At twenty-one years of age he crossed the ocean on the steamship "Spain," and arriving in the United States proceeded immediately to Denver, Colo. A few days later he went to Colorado Springs, where he secured employment on the Colorado Midland Railroad. He continued with the same company for two and one-half years, meantime making Colorado City his home. Later he was employed in the glass works for four years. In the spring of 1893 he came to Cripple Creek, and for two years prospected, after which he leased the Kittie mine, in partnership with John Anderson. The partnership was discontinued in April, 1897. He then leased the Half Moon and soon secured the controlling lease of the same. In October, 1897, he again leased the Kittie mine, which he managed until December, 1898, when the lease expired. The mine did not prove a profitable one. In spite of some reverses, his mining ventures have in the main been exceedingly fortunate, and he is one of the successful men of Cripple Creek.

Reared in the Lutheran faith, Mr. Johnson has always adhered to that denomination. January 29, 1898, he married Miss Emma Nelson, who was then living in Fort Collins, Colo.

JAMES R. PATTERSON. Almost the entire life of Mr. Patterson has been spent in Colorado. Although a native of Virginia (born in Franklin County, October 20, 1866), his parents removed west in his infancy and for nearly seven years resided in Iowa. He remembers the journey from there to Colorado and the arrival in Longmont on the 4th of July, 1873. From that day to this he has been identified with life in northeastern Colorado, and, reared to a thorough and intimate knowledge of ranching, it is not strange that he selected this occupation for his life work. He is a young man of energetic disposition, and has already secured a commendable degree of success.

The eldest son of Robert J. and Frances (Wray) Patterson, the subject of this sketch is of southern birth and southern ancestry, but he has been so constantly associated with people of the north and west, that his tastes and characteristics are thoroughly in harmony with theirs. He was given fair educational advantages and graduated from the Sterling high school May 11, 1894. For six years previous to this he had taught in district schools in his neighborhood, and for a year after graduating he was similarly occupied in the intermediate department of the Sterling Grammar school. During 1896 he was in the employ of the Greeley Colony Company, having charge of their Sterling office.

October 6, 1897, Mr. Patterson married Miss

Irene N. Howe, who was born in Illinois and came to Sterling in company with her father, Aaron Howe. One child blesses this union, Ruby Viola, born in 1898. After his marriage Mr. Patterson settled on his present home farm, which he had purchased in July, 1894, and which is situated five miles northeast of Sterling. Upon the two hundred and forty acres comprising the ranch he carries on a growing business in stock and general farm produce. He is a thoroughly up-to-date farmer, and is meeting with success in his undertakings. In religion he is of the Dunkard faith. Politically he is a silver Republican.

EMMETT N. MC PHERRIN, county treasurer of Phillips County, was born in Wapello County, Iowa, November 12, 1857, a son of William M. and Emma (McWilliams) McPherrin. He is an only son and has two sisters, Suella, wife of C. W. Durfee, of What Cheer, Iowa; and Jeannette, wife of James C. McCall, of Sioux Falls, S. Dak. His father, a native of New Philadelphia, Ohio, born in 1825, studied law in early manhood, but after his removal to Eddyville, Wapello County, Iowa, in 1853, he for a time engaged in the mercantile business and served as postmaster. Later he was admitted to the bar, after which he disposed of his business and gave his attention to the practice of law. Ten years were spent in practice, and he then resumed the mercantile business, in which he remained until his death, July 29, 1878.

The education of our subject was obtained in Penn College at Oskaloosa, Iowa, from which he graduated in commercial law, banking and bookkeeping in 1877. When his father died, he had reached his twentieth year. Being the eldest of the family and the only son, he acted as the head of the house. In 1885 he settled in southwestern Kansas, where he engaged in the real-estate business, organizing the town of West Plain. Some five months later he went to Oskaloosa, Iowa, and established himself in the mercantile business. After two years of successful business he came to Colorado, arriving in Holyoke September 16, 1887. Shortly after his arrival he secured a government contract to carry the mail from Holyoke to Julesburg, over what was known as the Star route. After one year as mail contractor he sold the contract and entered the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank as bookkeeper, remaining there for a year. Later he was cashier for a year. In March, 1890, he was made deputy county treasurer, and continued in that capacity until a vacancy occurred in the office in January, 1897, when he was appointed to fill the unexpired term of one year as county treasurer. At the expiration of this appointment he was candidate on the Republican ticket for the office and received the election by a handsome majority. During his residence in Phillips County he has acquired some five thousand acres of land, and since 1895 he has gradually worked into the cattle business. He is recognized as one of the substantial citizens of the county, as well as one of its able and trustworthy officials.

On the 6th of October, 1896, occurred the marriage of Mr. McPherrin to Miss Georgie M. Mason. Mrs. McPherrin was born in Dixon, Ill., a daughter of H. H. Mason, who was for many years a farmer of that locality, but removed to Colorado in 1886 and at the time of his death was serving as clerk of the district court in Holyoke, Colo. Mr. McPherrin has an only child, Helen, born October 12, 1897. Fraternally he is a member of Holyoke Lodge No. 81, A. F. & A. M.; Hiram Chapter No. 6, R. A. M., of Oskaloosa, Iowa; Akron Commandery No. 21, K. T., of Akron, Colo., and Holyoke Lodge No. 38, K. P.

JOHN FREDERICK PATTERSON. Among the young ranchmen of northeastern Colorado, mention belongs to the subject of this sketch, who is a member of the well-known Patterson family, long inseparably associated with the history of Logan County and honored wherever known. He is a worthy representative of this influential family, and, if the excellent start he has made in life is any indication of his prospects for the future, he will certainly be rewarded with prosperity and a position of prominence. In addition to his ranch interests he has a threshing machine, which he purchased in December, 1897, and this he now operates in the season.

During the residence of his parents, Robert J. and Frances (Wray) Patterson, in Marion County, Iowa, the subject of this sketch was born December 22, 1870. The family record appears in the sketch of his father. He acquired his education in Colorado schools. In 1892 he went to the Pecos Valley of New Mexico, where he spent six months in looking over the country. On his return home he continued with his parents until his marriage, which event took place October 8, 1898,

and united him with Miss Mattie E. Shannon, a native of Guernsey County, Ohio, being a daughter of Robert T. Shannon, who is now a resident of Topeka, Kan.

After his marriage Mr. Patterson took his wife to their present property, where he had built a house, and made a number of improvements. He is a man who enjoys the respect of others and assists in measures for the benefit of his community. In religion he is connected with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. His political opinions bring him into affiliation with the silver wing of the Republican party.

DANIEL O'NEIL, who has made his home in the west since early manhood, came to Park County in 1876 and, with a partner, took up a ranch two miles southeast of Como. After a time he purchased his partner's interest and became sole proprietor of the place of three hundred and twenty acres, to which he added from time to time until the ranch now comprises ten hundred and forty acres, devoted to haying and extensive cattle interests. Besides his ranch property he has four connecting mining claims, comprising forty acres, in Pennsylvania Gulch, which are favorable prospects.

The third son of James and Ann (Fullerton) O'Neil, the subject of this sketch was born in Hollidaysburg, Blair County, Pa., June 9, 1845. He was one of six children, four of whom are now living, those besides himself being John, a business man of Altoona, Pa.; Cecelia, wife of Andrew Buchberger, a contractor of Altoona; and Arthur H. The father, a native of County Derry, Ireland, emigrated to America in young manhood and settled in Philadelphia, where he married. For many years he was a conductor on the Old Portage Railroad, running between Johnstown and Hollidaysburg, and while employed in this capacity he met his death in a wreck. At that time our subject was a small child, and as soon as he was able to work he applied himself to whatever work was offered, that he might in a measure contribute to the support of the family. At eighteen years of age he apprenticed himself to the trade of an iron moulder. In 1866 he came west and for a short time worked in a foundry in Leavenworth, Kan. With a desire to see life on the plains, he went with a government train across the plains to Julesburg, where Fort Sedgwick was then building.

On his return to Leavenworth, Mr. O'Neil resumed work in the foundry. However, he soon left that city and started on another trip across the plains, this time going with an ox-train over the Smoky Hill route, in the employ of Ben Holliday. On again going back to the foundry in Leavenworth, he continued there until the spring of 1868, when he went to Elizabethtown, N. M. Until the fall of 1870 he engaged in mining and prospecting in that section. He then went to Denver, Colo., where he secured employment in a foundry. In the spring of 1871 he began mining at Breckenridge, but soon went from there to St. John's, where he continued mining until late in the fall. From that time until the spring of 1872 he prospected at Galena Gulch. On his return to St. John's he was employed as engineer for a mining company. In the fall of 1872 he and a partner went up on the Arkansas River in Pleasant Valley, and, taking up a ranch, they built a cabin, but after two months abandoned the place, Mr. O'Neil returning to Denver. Shortly afterward he began to work in the mines at Georgetown and also prospected until the spring of 1874, when he came to Hall's Gulch, and spent the summer prospecting at Montezuma and St. John's. In the fall he returned to Georgetown, where he spent the winter, and in the spring came back to Hall's Gulch. He then took a contract on the Whale mine, where he worked until the spring of 1876. After a short stay in Denver he came to Park County, where he has since been closely identified with ranching and mining interests. He has been a hard-working man. His life upon the frontier had its reverses and hardships, but he is now well-to-do, and can enjoy the fruits of his years of toil and effort. Among the people of Park County he deservedly ranks high.

HON. D. C. BAILEY. As the incumbent of various positions of honor and responsibility, Mr. Bailey has discharged faithfully every trust reposed in him and has won a high position among the public men of Colorado. While a resident of Elbert County, in 1886, he was elected representative on the Republican ticket and during the session that followed he served as chairman of the committee on federal relations and state affairs. On the expiration of his term as representative he became the Republican nominee to represent Elbert, Arapahoe and Bent Counties in the state senate and was elected by a large majority. During his term, from 1888 to 1892, he rendered much able service in behalf of

his constituents and his influence was always given to measures for the benefit of the people. During the first session he was chairman of the printing committee and the committee on state affairs; while during the second session he was a member of the committee on incorporations and others of equal importance.

Mr. Bailey was born near Coldwater, Mich., September 1, 1858. At the age of about thirteen he began to study telegraphy on the Lake Shore road and afterward was employed as an operator and agent at stations on the road between Toledo and Chicago. Later he engaged in the cattle business with an uncle in Vernon County, Mo. In June, 1879, he came to Colorado, and established a ranch in Elbert County, where he engaged in the cattle business for nine years. In the fall of 1888 he removed to Denver, but still continued the management of the ranch until he sold it some years later. Since 1888 he has been dealing in cattle at the Union stockyards, having handled over ten thousand head per annum.

Frequently Mr. Bailey has represented the Republican party as delegate to state conventions. While senator he introduced and was largely instrumental in the passage of the bills establishing Kit Carson, Cheyenne, Lincoln, Prowers and Otero Counties, the names of which were decided upon by a committee of whole in the senate. In 1888 he gave his influence for Hon. Edward O. Wolcott as United States senator and two years later voted for Hon. Henry M. Teller. Under the administration of President McKinley he received the appointment of United States marshal for the Colorado district. While residing in Elbert County he was secretary of the county central committee and for years he was a member of the state central committee.

GEORGE E. GRAY, M. D., has engaged in continuous practice in Pueblo ever since he arrived in this city, September 15, 1881. As a physician he has met with success in his practice, all of which may be attributed to his thorough professional knowledge, and his energy and industry, backed by a good share of sound common sense. While he has made no specialty among the departments of professional practice, yet probably he has been most successful in the treatment of diseases of women and children, in which he has a reputation for skill and thorough knowledge.

Born April 15, 1852, in Pembroke, Genesee County, N.Y., Dr. Gray was quite young when his parents removed to Batavia, in the same county. There he was educated in common schools. As soon as old enough to be granted a teacher's certificate, he began to teach school, and this occupation he followed, in different parts of Genesee County, for about nine years. Meantime he read medicine during the vacation months and evenings, studying under Dr. John F. Baker for four years. In 1877 he entered the homeopathic department of the University of Michigan, from which he graduated July 1, 1880. For a few months he engaged in practice at Tecumseh, Mich., and from there removed to Colorado, settling in Pueblo.

Politically Dr. Gray has always voted the Republican ticket. He served as county physician in 1884, 1891 and 1892, and for two years was city physician of Pueblo. Fraternally he is connected with the Woodmen of the World, Knights of Pythias and Ancient Order of United Workmen. While he is not identified with any church, he attends the Roman Catholic Church, of which his wife is a member. He married, November 27, 1890, Miss Mary McCarty, of Conception, Mo. They have one son, Donald.

JOSEPH B. FARNSWORTH, county clerk of Morgan County, was born in Lower Canada May 1, 1867, and was third among six children comprising the family of John H. and Jane (Anderson) Farnsworth. Of the family five are living. Lizzie is the wife of James K. Brown, who is engaged in the stock business in Morgan County; Louise married G. W. Warner, who lives in Fort Morgan, and is United States land receiver at Akron; John A. is a practicing physician in Fort Morgan; and Sarah is the wife of J. H. Burke, a brick contractor residing in Fort Morgan.

The father of this family was born in Ohio in 1839. When fourteen years of age he accompanied his parents to Canada, where he grew to manhood, married and engaged in farming. In 1875 he removed to Iowa and for two years carried on a farm there. His next place of residence was in Kansas. In 1879 he came to Colorado, and two years later settled in what is now Fort Morgan, in Morgan County, where he built the second house in this now thriving village. Here he has since made his home.

In the common schools and Fort Morgan high school the subject of this sketch received his

education. In 1884 he commenced to engage in the stock business, in which he continued until 1892. Afterward he was connected with the mercantile house of B. M. Warren, of Fort Morgan. In the fall of 1897 he was elected county clerk by a handsome majority, and has since filled this office to the satisfaction of all concerned. He is a member of Oasis Lodge No. 67, A. F. & A. M., and Fort Morgan Camp No. 193, Woodmen of the World. April 28, 1891, he married Miss Hattie G. Dershan, a native of Iowa, and daughter of Henry Dershan, who came to Colorado in 1889 and is now living retired in Fort Morgan. Mr. and Mrs. Farnsworth have three sons, Everett C., Raymond D. and Chauncey D.

GUY T. NASH is secretary and manager of the Pueblo Hardware Company, owners of the largest hardware establishment in southern Colorado. He came to Colorado in 1886 and the next year bought an interest in the J. A. Thatcher Hardware Company, from which was formed the present company. The location of the store is at No. 402 Santa Fe street, where three floors and basement, 25x180 feet, are occupied by general hardware, miners' supplies, machinery for smelters, etc. A large wholesale and retail business is carried on, and in addition to the main store, two large warehouses are filled with the various articles for sale.

Mr. Nash is of historic New England descent. He traces his ancestry to Peregrine White, and also to John Alden and Priscilla Mullins. The first of the White family in America was William White, a native of Plymouth, England, who accompanied the Pilgrims to Holland, and there followed the trade of a wool carder. He married Anna (or Susanna) Fuller, a relative of Dr. Samuel Fuller. After landing in Massachusetts a son was born whom they named Peregrine, in remembrance of their peregrinations, and he was the first white child born in New England. William White died the year following his arrival in Massachusetts, and his widow afterward became the wife of the first governor of Massachusetts, Governor Winslow, and their son Josiah was the first American-born governor of Massachusetts.

In 1632 Peregrine White removed to Marshfield with his stepfather. In 1636, when sixteen years of age, he enlisted in a regiment organized by Miles Standish to fight the Pequods. In 1642 he was ensign-bearer, later was commissioned lieutenant, and in 1673 was commissioned captain. In 1648 he married Sarah, daughter of William Basset, and of their six children one was Peregrine White, Jr. In 1665, at the request of the king's counsel, the crown granted Peregrine White, Sr., two hundred acres, in recognition of the fact that he was the first America-born Englishman. He was beloved and esteemed, and filled many positions of honor and responsibility. His middle life was very busily passed, but when he became old and his thoughts turned toward eternity, he recognized the value of the church and the truth of its teachings, and in his seventy-eighth year became a member thereof. He was the last survivor of the famous Pilgrim band.

Capt. Robert White, a descendant of Peregrine White, was a sailor on Lake Champlain, and owned his own boats. His daughter, Laura, was born at Shelburne Point, Chittenden County, Vt., and died at the same town when about fifty years of age. By her marriage to Reuben Nash she had five children, all of whom are living, our subject being the third in order of birth. Reuben Nash was born in Shelburne, a member of an old Massachusetts family that were early settlers of Shelburne. He was a farmer and county officer and died at the old homestead when sixty-five years of age. He was a son of Truman Nash, a native of York state, and a soldier in the war of 1812, who settled on a farm on the shore of Lake Champlain in Chittenden County, and engaged in its cultivation, also held a number of township offices.

The subject of this sketch was born October 2, 1842, on a farm that stood on the present site of Dr. Webb's summer residence and grounds on Lake Champlain. He was reared in Shelburne and Burlington, and graduated from Williston Academy in the latter city. In 1862 he enlisted in Company C, Twelfth Vermont Infantry, and was mustered into the Second Vermont Brigade at Brattleboro. He served under General Casey in the defense of Washington for one year, after which he was assigned to duty on the Potomac from Centreville to the mouth of the river. He took part in the three days' battle at Gettysburg, and soon afterward was mustered out, with the regiment, in the fall of 1863. He arrived in New York City twelve hours before the riot broke out, and his regiment there volunteered to return to service, but the riot was quelled and so they were not needed. Returning home he clerked in the general mercantile store of C. L. Hart in Bur-

lington. In 1868 he went to Kalamazoo, Mich., where he clerked for four years, going from there in 1872 to Fort Dodge, Iowa, where he began in the hardware and agricultural implement business for himself. He continued in the same place until 1886, when he came to Pueblo. Here he has taken a prominent part in public affairs. He was president of the old Board of Trade and one of its directors at the time of the erection of its building. When the Commercial Club succeeded the Board of Trade, he was made its first president. Later he took an active part in establishing the Business Men's Club, the present organization. In national issues he advocates Democratic principles, but in local matters he has made it his aim to vote for those who will strive to advance the welfare of the city, irrespective of political affiliations. He has been connected with several fraternal organizations, and is a member of Upton Post of the Grand Army.

In Kalamazoo, Mich., Mr. Nash married Miss Blanche Fletcher, who was born at St. Catharines, Canada, and is an estimable and refined lady, and a member of the Episcopal Church. The two children comprising their family are: Harry Fletcher, who is connected with his father in business; and Bessie Anna, a student of the high school of this city.

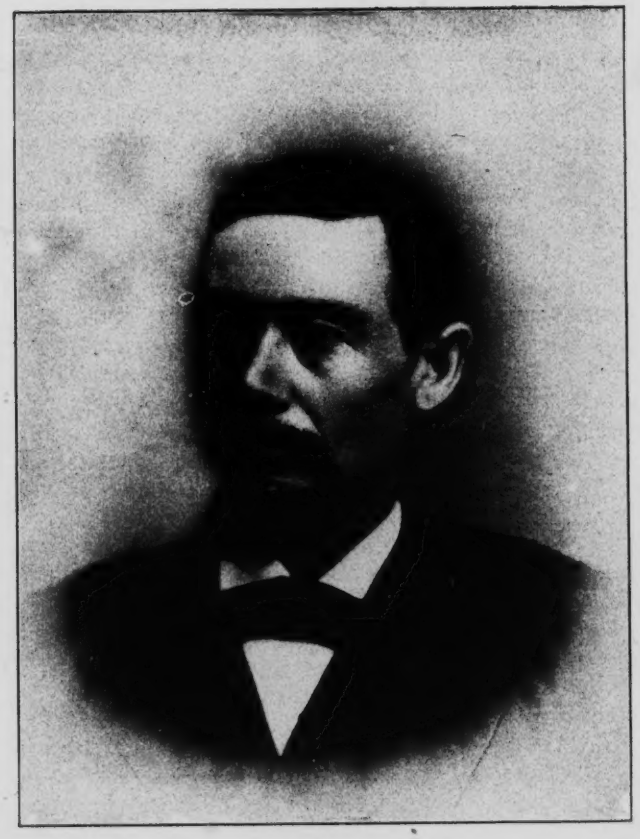
GEORGE W. GARLAND came to Phillips County in 1888 in company with his brother and took a claim near Holyoke, but remained in town, while his brother engaged in farming and the stock business. Shortly afterward he opened a wagon shop, with material for building wagons, and while the town was booming he made money rapidly, but, with the decadence of the boom, he and the other active spirits who had spent money in the upbuilding and improvement of the town were heavy losers. After a few years his brother returned to Iowa and opened a wagon and carriage shop at Sheridan, where he is now doing a prosperous business. He, however, has continued to make this county his home. In the fall of 1895 he disposed of his business and was elected, on the Republican ticket, by a handsome majority, to the office of county assessor. In the fall of 1898 he was returned to the office, which he has filled with efficiency and ability.

Mr. Garland was born in Iroquois County, Ill., November 6, 1862, a son of John and Sarah (Jones) Garland. He was one of nine children, seven of whom are living, viz.: William S., a stationary engineer at Omaha, Neb.; Lewis H., who is engaged in horse-shoeing and the wagon-repair business in central Missouri; James F., proprietor of a repair and blacksmith's shop at Canton, Ill.; Tarplay J., who was our subject's companion in the first years of his residence in Colorado; George W.; Lydia M., wife of Thomas Good, a harness dealer in Kansas; and Hannah.

A native of Indiana, born in 1820, our subject's father grew to manhood there and engaged in farming. Accompanied by his family, he removed to Iroquois County, Ill., and settled upon a farm, where he remained for twelve years. Afterward he resided in Sheridan, Iowa, for five years. Since then he has been retired, and is spending his declining years among his children. Our subject acquired a common-school education, and also attended the Sheridan high school. On approaching manhood he apprenticed himself to the trade of carriage-building, applying himself to the iron part of the business. After five years he and his brother, Tarplay J., engaged in business for themselves, opening a shop in Sheridan, but in the spring of 1888 they disposed of their business and came to Colorado.

The marriage of Mr. Garland, May 8, 1884, united him with Miss Arpey M. Gillaspey, who was born in Mount Pleasant, Henry County, Iowa, a daughter of William Gillaspey, a native of Pennsylvania and for years a farmer of Iowa. Mr. Garland has two living children, Blanche and George F., and has lost three by death. He is a member of Holyoke Lodge No. 76, I. O. O. F.; Encampment No. 46, of Holyoke; and Holyoke Lodge, A. O. U. W. Twice he was elected to the office of mayor and for four years served as a member of the town council. He was the first chief of the fire department of Holyoke, and filled the position for six years. Since the organization of the band he has been its leader. In many other ways he has aided plans for the benefit of his town and county, which have in him a public-spirited and enterprising citizen.

RICHARD D. MILLER, the owner of a large cattle ranch in Arapahoe County, was born in Cumberland County, Ky., July 28, 1826. At the age of seventeen he started out in life for himself. After a short time spent in Arkansas, in 1845 he went to Texas, where his time was principally spent until 1866. He then came to Colorado and settled upon his present farm, where he



PHILO B. UPSON.

has since engaged in raising stock. He has witnessed the improvements of the county and has assisted in the development of its agricultural resources. In politics he is a Democrat. He served in the Mexican and Civil wars, in the latter being on the frontier under Gen. Kirby Smith.

In 1855 Mr. Miller married Miss Mary J. Cureton, who was born in Franklin County, Ark. They became the parents of two sons and two daughters, the latter, Ollie and Maud, being with their parents. The older son, Warner D., is a stockman and owns land adjoining his father's property. The younger son, William B., who married Ruth M. Van Wormer, daughter of I. P. Van Wormer, had one child, a son, named Braxton Miller. He was engaged in the cattle business until his death, September 26, 1898.

PHILO B. UPSON, who is one of Sedgwick County's most influential residents, was born in Medina County, Ohio, June 14, 1844, a son of Reuben A. and Jane (Furber) Upson. Of nine children comprising the family, three survive, those besides himself being Benjamin L., a farmer of Henry County, Ill., and Mary L., wife of Joseph U. Barnes, of Minneapolis, Minn. His father, who was born near Watertown, Conn., in 1808, in childhood accompanied his parents to Ohio, settling in Summit County, where he grew to manhood. Afterward he returned to Connecticut and worked for Seth Thomas one year, later going back to Ohio, where he married and settled upon a farm. About 1836 he removed to Iowa, going down the Ohio and up the Mississippi, and in that state he homesteaded a tract of land. However, not finding the prospects satisfactory, he returned to Ohio in 1837, walking from Rock Island to Chicago, where he took a steamer to Cleveland. He settled in Medina County, but later returned to Summit County. In 1869 he traded for a hotel in the town of Cuyahoga Falls. For two years he was proprietor of the hotel. In 1871 he removed to Henry County, Ill., and there resided until his death, which occurred in February, 1884. His wife was born in 1810 and is still living, her home being with her son Benjamin L.

At the outbreak of the Civil war our subject took up arms for the Union. He enlisted in July, 1862, as a member of Company G, One Hundred and Fifteenth Ohio Infantry, and went to the front. The regiment's first service was provost duty in Cincinnati and Covington, which lasted for a year. Thence they went to Murfreesboro, and during the winter of 1863-64 did picket duty. In the summer of 1864 Mr. Upson was one of thirty men detached to man a block house on the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad near Lavergne. On the 5th of December the men were surrounded by General Forest and were captured. Twenty days later he escaped at Pulaski, Tenn., while his company were confined in Andersonville prison. Later, when these prisoners were paroled and were returning home, their steamer "Sultana" was blown up near Memphis and the captain and many of the company lost their lives.

After his escape, Mr. Upson returned to Murfreesboro, where he rejoined his regiment. A few days later he was again detailed to duty at the point where he was captured, the block house having been destroyed by the Confederates at the time of their capture. There he remained on duty until he was recalled for his discharge. He received an honorable discharge at Murfreesboro, Tenn., in July, 1865, and from that city returned to Cleveland, where he was paid off. Returning home, he remained there until 1867, when he went to Illinois. For two years he worked as a farm hand in Henry County. During that time, March 12, 1868, he married Sarah A., daughter of Stephen Richardson, a farmer of Rock Island County, Ill. She was born in Pleasant Valley, Ill., and received fair educational advantages. Of her marriage to Mr. Upson eleven children were born, and of these all but one are living. William G. is engaged in farming and the stock business in Logan County; Clara L. is the wife of E. C. Smith, a stockman of Sedgwick County; Charles B. is cashier and paying teller of the Minneapolis Title, Insurance and Trust Company, of Minneapolis; Joseph Clinton is a business man of Minneapolis; John E. is a member of Company B, Thirteenth Minnesota Infantry, now in Manila, he having left the State University of Minnesota to enlist in the army; Chloe Etta is a teacher in the public school at Sedgwick; Jennie E., Ray R., Daniel D. and Bessie R. are students in the local schools.

In 1869 Mr. Upson rented a farm, which he carried on for three years, and then bought land five miles from Geneseo, which place he owned and cultivated for thirteen years. In 1885 he came to Colorado, arriving at his present home, two miles west of Sedgwick, in the spring of the

year. He homesteaded his place and was the first man to settle in the township. For some years he was engaged in the cattle business, but in 1892 turned his interests over to the management of his son and went to Wadena, Minn., to take charge of a farm loan agency. He was made vice-president of the Wadena State Bank. One year later he went to Minneapolis, where he was engaged with the Minneapolis Title and Trust Company as collector, continuing in that place until August, 1895, when he severed his connection with the company and returned to Colorado, once more taking charge of his cattle business.

When Sedgwick County was cut off from Logan, in 1889, Mr. Upson was selected by Governor Cooper to act as one of the first county commissioners. In the fall he was formally elected to fill a term of three years, being the only member of the first board who was returned to the office. In the fall of 1892 he was chosen as an alternate delegate to the national Republican convention, which convened at Minneapolis and nominated Benjamin Harrison for president. In religion he is identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is active in Grand Army matters, and is past commander of Julesburg Post No. 21, G. A. R., department of Colorado and Wyoming.

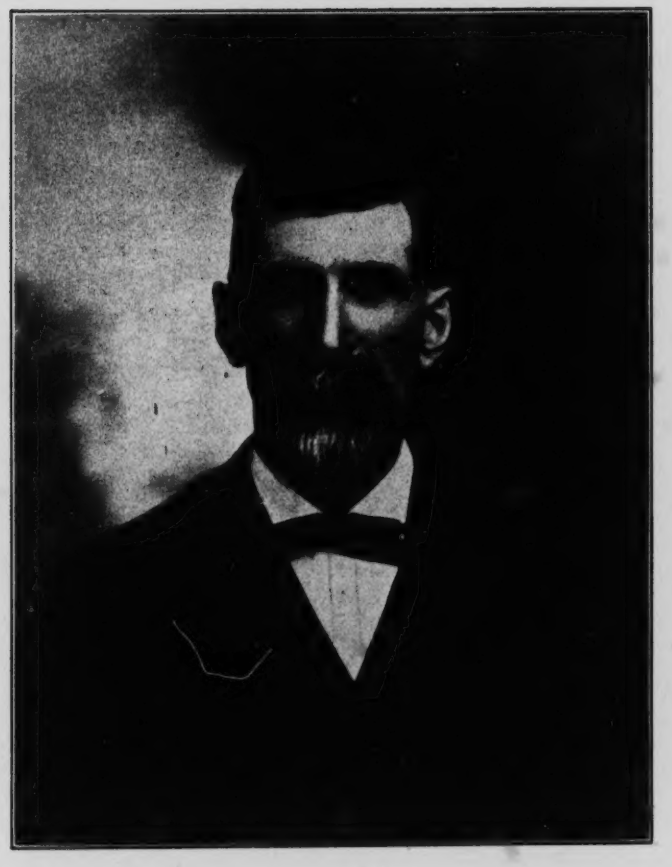
THOMAS WILSON MC CURDY, assessor of Morgan County, came to Colorado for the first time in 1880, settling in Greeley, where he took up three hundred and twenty acres of fertile land as a homestead and timber claim, and upon that tract he began farm pursuits. In 1886 he disposed of his landed interests and returned to the east, settling in Iowa, where he engaged in the stock business. However, one year later he returned to Colorado and again settled in Greeley, but in 1888 came to Morgan County, where he has acquired one hundred and sixty acres of land and has successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits. In November, 1897, he was elected county assessor, and this office he has since ably filled.

In Coshocton County, Ohio, our subject was born July 10, 1851, a son of Robert and Elizabeth (Welling) McCurdy. He was fourth among six children, the others of whom are: Daniel, who is a grocer in Muscatine, Iowa; Rebecca J., widow of Thomas Jones, of Madison, S. Dak.; Louis C., of Portland, Ore.; Minerva, who married John Moffit, a traveling salesman of Cedar Rapids, Iowa; and Allen, a prominent farmer of Muscatine County, Iowa. The father was born in Coshocton County March 19, 1821, and there grew to manhood, married and settled upon a farm. In 1868 he removed with his family to Muscatine County, Iowa, and there he is now living at seventy-eight years of age. His father, Daniel McCurdy, was a native of Ireland, and in early life settled in America, where he devoted his time to general farming. He died when eighty-three years of age. The maternal grandfather of our subject was Thomas Welling, a native of Harrison County, Ohio, and by occupation a farmer. During early life he assisted in the building of the canals in his section of the country. His death occurred when he was eighty-seven years of age.

The education of our subject was acquired principally in common schools and the West Bedford (Ohio) Academy. After reaching his majority he took charge of the home place, which he farmed during the summer season, while the winter months were devoted to teaching in local schools. In 1878 he married Miss Mary L. Kennedy, of West Bedford, Ohio, daughter of Philip Kennedy, a well-known farmer of that section. Two years after his marriage he brought his wife to Colorado and has since made his home in this state, with the exception of a year spent in Iowa. He is an enterprising and popular citizen, and is highly esteemed in his circle of acquaintances. He and his wife are the parents of four children: Oscar, who was educated in the Fort Morgan high school; Fred and Bernice, who are pupils in local schools, and Ralph.

RASMUS NELSON, county treasurer of Morgan County, was born in Denmark, November 12, 1847, being third among the four children of Nels and Christina (Herickson) Rasmusson. His father was born in Denmark in 1814 and was early initiated into farm work, which occupation he continued to follow until his death in 1867; his wife was born in Denmark in 1824 and died in America in 1882.

At the age of twelve years our subject began to be self-supporting. At first he worked as a farm hand on farms adjoining his father's homestead. Later, realizing that his education was insufficient, he worked during the summer and applied his savings during the winter toward finishing his education. Upon attaining his ma-



JOSEPH PETERSON.

jority, he determined to seek new fields for his labor. In 1868 he embarked for America and arrived in Boston on the 27th of March, from which city he went direct to Neenah, Wis. From that time until 1872 he worked as a farm laborer in different parts of the northwest. In 1872 he came to Colorado, locating in what was then Buffalo, Weld County, where he took up land and began in the cattle business.

In 1882 Mr. Nelson came to what is now Morgan County, settling at Brush, which was then a mere station. He built the first house in the town and purchased a ranch, where he engaged in the stock business. Through his efforts the postoffice was established. He was appointed postmaster, but shortly afterward, his other business requiring his attention, he turned the office over to Mrs. Leavitt. On the Populist ticket, in 1895, he was elected county treasurer, and so satisfactory was his service that at the expiration of his term he was again elected, in 1897. As an officer, he is trustworthy, efficient and painstaking, and his attention is closely given to the proper discharge of his official duties. Through honorable character and business ability, he has become one of the substantial and esteemed citizens of the county. He is a member of Poudre Lodge No. 12, I. O. O. F.

The marriage of Mr. Nelson, in 1872, united him with Miss K. B. Hendricks. Four children were born of their union, viz.: Gilbert, a student in Lincoln (Neb.) University; Frederick, who is attending the institute at Colorado Springs; Mabel and Thomas, who are with their parents.

JOSEPH PETERSON. It is said that biography yields to no other subject in point of interest and profit, and it is especially interesting to note the progress that has been made along various lines of business by those of foreign birth who have sought homes in America—the readiness with which they adapt themselves to the different methods and customs of America, recognize the advantages offered and utilize the opportunities which the new world affords. Mr. Peterson is a native of Sweden, who has met with well-deserved success on this side of the Atlantic, and is to-day one of the most successful stockmen of Pueblo County, his ranch being near Rye. During a portion of the time he has resided in Pueblo. In 1892 he built a house in the city and lived there for a time to educate his children.

He was born in Halmstead, Sweden, September 29, 1845, and was reared on a farm, his father being an extensive agriculturist of that country. He early became familiar with every department of farm work, and obtained his literary education in the home school. He was twenty-three years of age when he came to the United States, and first located in Elk County, Pa., east of the Allegheny Mountains, where he worked in the lumber woods and in a saw mill until 1873. Having a brother in Holt County, Mo., he decided to come west, and in that year took up his residence upon his present ranch in Pueblo County, Colo. For a short time he conducted a store near his ranch, and was also engaged in the freighting business all over the west for several years, but in 1882 he located permanently upon his ranch and has since given his attention wholly to general farming and stock-raising. He has often had as high as one hundred head of stock upon his place at one time, and that branch of his business has proved quite profitable. He also cuts considerable hay. He has a well-improved place, all under fence; a good orchard has been set out, and substantial buildings erected. He also owns some valuable property in Pueblo, which brings him a good rent.

August 25, 1875, Mr. Peterson was united in marriage with Miss Carrie Peterson, a sister of John Peterson, who is represented elsewhere in this volume. They have two sons, very bright young men: Wilkins O., who is now attending the state university in Boulder; and Scott Roscoe, who is bookkeeper in the Western National Bank of Pueblo. In his political affiliation Mr. Peterson is a Republican, and he has most efficiently filled the offices of road overseer and school director for some years.

THOMAS SPROULL, who has made Colorado his home since the fall of 1865, resides at Badito, on the old government trail at the base of the mountains. For thirty-seven years he has lived in Huerfano County. While Colorado was still a territory he served as sheriff, assessor and county commissioner, but of late years he has preferred not to mingle in public affairs, but gives his entire attention to farming and cattle-raising. He was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, in 1834, and left home at twenty-one years of age, going first to Iowa. In the fall of 1856 he went to "bleeding" Kansas, in order to assist in protecting the free state settlers; he found that region destitute of law and order, and its residents in a

state of terror on account of the many perils that surrounded them. In 1868 he started across the plains for Salt Lake City, where it was thought there would be war with the Mormons. Thence, when it was found there would be no war, he proceeded to California in the spring of 1869, and from there to Old Mexico. From there, in the spring of 1862 he journeyed up the Gulf of California to Fort Yuma on the Colorado River, where he engaged as a teamster in General Carlton's expedition into Arizona and Texas, under the employ of the government. He continued a government employe until the war closed, and then came to Colorado. He was first a teamster, then a wagon-master, and later one of the Carlton express carriers, being always in the front of the command.

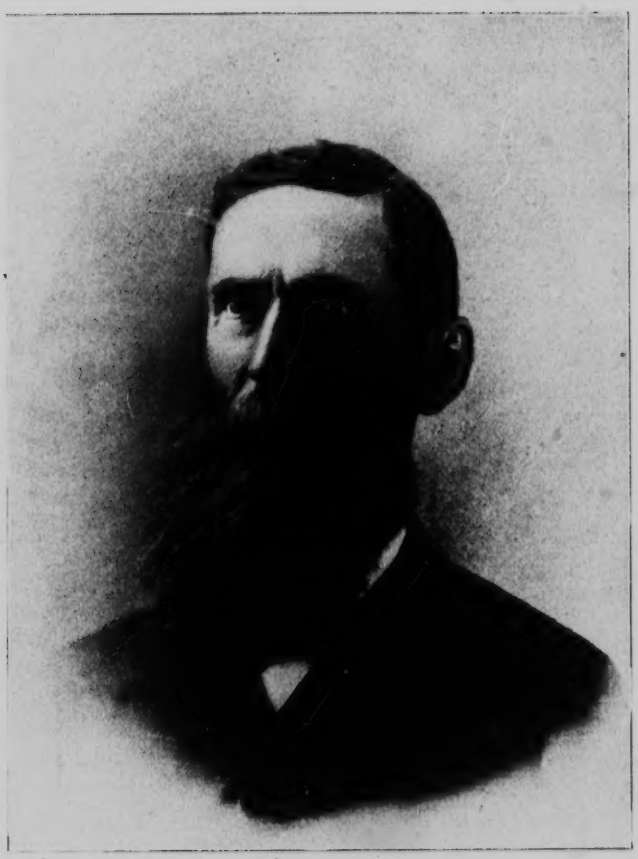
Mr. Sproull has the greatest faith in the future of the Centennial state of Colorado. In time, it is his belief, it will be one of the richest states in the Union, possessing minerals of all kinds and fine agricultural lands for one hundred miles along the base of the Rocky Mountains. As a fruit region, it is unexcelled. Alfalfa, which is a fine feed for cattle, is raised, the average being from three to six tons an acre. In the early part of the settlement of Colorado, the country south of Denver was the last to be settled, although possessing superior advantages; the reason for this was because eastern immigrants were told, on arriving in Denver, that there were only Mexicans to the south and the country was not safe; but this was a misrepresentation, as there are as good citizens among the Mexicans as among any other nationality. There is more undiscovered mineral in Huerfano County than in any other part of the state, coal, tin, gold, silver and copper being found there. In Huerfano Canon Sierra Blanca they are finding some of the richest mines in America. While every region has its special advantages, and also its disadvantages, yet Mr. Sproull is firmly convinced that Huerfano has as few disadvantages as any locality, and that Colorado is one of the best states in the Union. Wild animals, such as coyotes, wolves, bears, etc., that formerly endangered the cattle, are now being exterminated and will soon entirely disappear. Indians have disappeared entirely from this region. Churches and schools have been established that compare favorably with those in eastern states. There is a large amount of good farming land that has as yet remained uncultivated, for the reason that it is not irrigated; but ditches are being built, also reservoirs for the storing of water, and, with irrigation, the settler is always sure of a crop. The free grazing lands for cattle and sheep have proved a great help to the stockman. Formerly cattle were wintered on the range, but it is being found that the best way is to feed them, as alfalfa is cheap. Stockmen are buying better grades of sheep, cattle and horses, than they did in early days, and there are now in Colorado as fine thoroughbreds as money will buy.

Now is a good time for a young man to come to Colorado, and for several years to come the man who comes here will have everything in his favor. Employment can always be secured in mines, if such is the preference of the settler; but this is far from being the only avenue of work. Resources are innumerable and prospects excellent. Colorado is a silver state and Mr. Sproull is a silver Republican. He is a warm admirer of Henry M. Teller, who was the "backbone" of the Republican party in Colorado during territorial days, and whose influence has done so much for the upbuilding of the state.

CARL J. SIGFRID, junior member of the law firm of Henry & Sigfrid, has been engaged in the practice of law at Ouray since 1893, and in connection with his partner, Lyman I. Henry, has built up an extensive patronage and an enviable reputation as an attorney and counselor. Since 1894 the firm has been retained as county attorneys, while for three years Mr. Sigfrid held office as city attorney and for a similar period he was retained as assistant district attorney. At this writing he is vice-president of the Seventh Judicial Bar Association, in the work of which he has been active.

Born in Chicago in 1869, the subject of this article is a son of John Sigfrid, who, prior to the great fire of 1871, operated one of the largest tailoring establishments in Chicago, but in 1872 came west to Colorado, settling at Del Norte, where he became interested in the Little Emma mine. He was a man well known in the mining circles of the San Juan country, and continued to reside in this section of the state, engaged in mining, until his death, which occurred in 1888, at forty-two years of age. By his marriage to Ulrica Ericson, he had three children, but Carl alone survives. His wife died in 1873.

The early years of our subject's life were spent in Kansas, where his education was commenced



ABIA G. HOOPES.

in public schools. The study of law he carried on in the law department of the University of Michigan, from which he graduated in 1890, with the degree of LL. B. He was admitted to practice at the bars of Michigan, Illinois and Kansas, and opened an office in Topeka, where for some time he was with Johnson, Martin & Keeler, the largest law firm in Kansas. From Topeka in 1893 he came to Ouray and formed a partnership with Mr. Henry, which connection has continued, to their mutual benefit, up to the present time. In political views he is in thorough accord with the Populist party, but he is not a politician in the ordinary usage of that word, preferring to give his time and thought to professional work. As a citizen he has proved himself public-spirited and progressive, ardent in his support of our free institutions, and generous in the aid he has given to enterprises having for their object the moral and material welfare of the community, state and nation. He has been identified with the Knights of Pythias and the Masonic fraternity, in the former belonging to Lucerne Lodge No. 119, in Kansas, while in the latter order he is a member of Ouray Lodge No. 38, A. F. & A. M., and Kilwinning Chapter No. 21, R. A. M. In 1893 he was united in marriage with Elice, daughter of John Svenson, a pioneer of Ouray, and to this union have been born two daughters, Alpha Omega and Hester Cecilia.

ABIA G. HOOPES. Due credit should be given the pioneers of Colorado. A nobler band of men there never has been. They were steadfast in action, bold in danger, tireless in industry and undaunted by hardships. To this class belongs Mr. Hoopes, long a resident of Summit County and one of Colorado's pioneers of 1860. He has been intimately connected with the development of the mining resources of the state, and particularly with those of Breckenridge, which is known the world over for the great richness of its ores, those on exhibition at the World's Fair in Chicago having been unequalled by specimens from the greatest mines in the world. Among his valuable mining properties is a half-interest in the Orthodox group of mines.

A native of Chester County, Pa., born July 26, 1833, to Joshua and Ann (Malin) Hoopes, the subject of this sketch is one of three sons, the survivors of the original family of five children. His older brother, E. Malin, is a merchant of Westchester, Pa., and the younger brother, Ralston R., is engaged in the coal business in the same town. The father was born in Chester County and there engaged in the cultivation of farm land for many years. A Quaker in religious belief, he was a man of sterling character and was honored and revered in his section. At the time of his death he was eighty-seven years old.

When a youth, our subject learned the carpenter's trade. In the year 1854 he began life for himself. Going to Iowa, he settled in Muscatine and engaged in work at his trade. In 1858 he went to Kansas, and in the spring of the following year made arrangements with a party to accompany it to Denver, but the expedition being abandoned, he secured employment as driver of a team in a wagon train that crossed the plains to Salt Lake City. In the fall he returned to Leavenworth, Kan., where he spent the winter. In the spring of 1860 he joined a party of young men and crossed the plains with them, reaching Denver in May. He worked at his trade in that city for a year, and meantime assisted in the building of the first Catholic Church in Denver. From there he went to Lincoln City and engaged in mining. After three years he settled in Breckenridge, where, in the intervening years, he has done much toward the development of the mineral interests of this section. He has also devoted some attention to prospecting at Georgetown. Politically he is a silver Republican, and in religion is a member of the Orthodox Friends Society.

The marriage of Mr. Hoopes to Mrs. Lydia A. (Worth) Marshall occurred in 1878. No children were born of their union, but by her former marriage Mrs. Hoopes was the mother of a son and daughter. The son, Edgar R. Marshall, is a ranchman of South Park. The daughter, Jennie S., was a student for a time in the New England Conservatory of Music in Boston, Mass., but is now pursuing her studies in Philadelphia. Mrs. Hoopes died in Westchester, Pa., August 24, 1893, while on a visit there for her health.

FAY E. WILLIAMS, superintendent of public instruction of Morgan County, has been a resident of Colorado for a few years only, but has already identified himself with the best interests of the state, and especially with those tending toward the development and advancement of the public-school system. He taught one term of school in Alamosa, after coming to

this state in 1895, and at the close of the term took up the study of law under General Bloomfield, of Monte Vista. However, the altitude proved too great for him, and in the spring of 1896 he came to Fort Morgan, where he has since made his home. During the summer he was employed on a ranch, after which he taught school in this district. During the summer of 1897 he read law with W. A. Hill, of this town. In the fall of that year, while engaged in teaching, he was elected county superintendent of schools. While serving in this capacity he has done much toward the betterment of the school system of Morgan County; at the same time he is continuing his law studies, with the intention of becoming a member of the bar in the near future.

In Bates County, Mo., April 10, 1870, our subject was born, the second among four children now living, whose parents were Richard F. and Frances A. (Bowman) Williams. His sister, May E., is the wife of E. J. Gorham and lives in southern Michigan; Jay E. holds a civil service position in Omaha; and Iva E. is a college student in Hastings, Neb. His father was born in Niles, Mich., in 1843, and grew to manhood on a farm. During the war he was a soldier in the Union army, his first term being for a short time only. Afterward he enlisted as a private in Company L, Second Michigan Cavalry, and after four years was mustered out as captain of his company. While on a furlough he was married, and after the close of hostilities removed with his wife to Bates County, Mo. At first he engaged in farming there, but later took up the study of law, was admitted to the bar and began the practice of his profession. About 1877 he removed to Cass County, Mich., and three years later, leaving his family in that county, he came to Colorado. For four years he engaged in mining at Breckenridge and other camps, after which he practiced law for two years. In 1886 he returned to Michigan, intending to bring his family to Colorado, but changed his destination and settled at St. Edward, Neb., where he has since carried on professional practice. He has served as postmaster of his town under Presidents Harrison and McKinley, and for three years was county commissioner. He has been very active in the advancement of Republican interests and is one of the strongest champions of his party there.

In common schools in Michigan and the Albion (Neb.) high school, our subject received his education. At fifteen years of age he began to work as a farm hand, in the employ of neighboring farmers. While his summers were spent in this way, during the winter he attended school. At eighteen years of age he began to teach in the public schools of Nebraska. In 1890 he took a trip to California, wishing to investigate for a suitable location and at the same time hoping to regain his health, which had failed. After a year he went back to Nebraska and resumed teaching. One year later he became interested in newspaper work and bought the printing plant of the St. Edward *Sun*, which he afterward edited and published. Selling the publication in 1895, he came to Colorado, where he has since been identified with educational interests. Fraternally he is connected with St. Edward Lodge No. 158, K. P., and Fort Morgan Camp No. 193, Woodmen of the World.

WILLIS P. STANLEY, proprietor of the Alma lumber yard, and a member of the board of aldermen of this town, was born in Galesburg, Ill., February 15, 1858, a son of Benjamin S. and Avis P. (Prentice) Stanley, and was one of six children, three now living: Julian G., of Axtell, Kan.; Willis P.; and Frank B., also of Axtell. The father, who was a native of Oneida County, N. Y., born in 1825, was a lad of twelve years when his father, Levi Stanley, removed to Illinois, becoming a pioneer settler of Galesburg, and later acting as overseer of the poor for several years.

After his marriage Benjamin S. Stanley engaged in house-moving, taking contracts for the removal of buildings, etc. In 1868 he embarked in the lumber business with a partner, under the firm name of Hitchcock & Stanley. From the first the business prospered. In a short time a consolidation was effected with a rival yard, the new title being Stanley, Mars & Co. In 1875 Mr. Stanley sold his interest in the business and disposed of his property in Galesburg. Removing to Dixon, he opened a lumber yard and continued there successfully for some years. On account of the poor health of his son, our subject, in 1879 he removed to Kansas, hoping that the change might prove beneficial. He settled at Axtell and with our subject as a partner established the lumber firm of B. S. Stanley & Son. They continued to do a prosperous business until our subject's health, which had improved, again began to fail, and another removal was decided to be necessary. In December, 1885, the busi-

ness at Axtell was sold, and they came to Colorado, settling in Alma, where they opened a yard. In 1886 the son took entire charge of the business, the father returning to his home in Axtell, and settling down to enjoy, in retirement, the fruits of his labors in the past. He continued to reside in Axtell until his death, which occurred the following year (1887) on the 29th of March.

As above intimated, our subject was in early life in such unfortunate physical condition as to render protracted effort impossible. For this reason his education was not completed, his studies being abandoned in the hope that active work and exercise might be of benefit. However, since coming to Colorado he has gained renewed strength and is able to meet every demand of his business. He is one of the many thousands who have been benefited by seeking the genial climate of this state. As a business man he is keen, shrewd and active, and the business which he conducts has been built up by his energy and sagacious oversight. While in Axtell he became connected with Axtell Lodge No. 221, I. O. O. F. For a number of years he has been connected with the board of aldermen of Alma, and in politics he votes the Republican ticket. He was married March 25, 1886, his wife being Miss Mary E. Trout, of Axtell.

STEWART W. BEGGS, county clerk of Phillips County, was born in Mercer County, Pa., May 3, 1861, a son of William and Sarah (Hunter) Beggs. He was third among six children, the others of whom are: Anna, wife of S. N. Reagle, an oil producer living near Milton, Pa.; Jennie M., who married Hugh White, a farmer of Mercer County, Pa.; Elmer J., a farmer and stockman, also owner of a factory at Franklin, Pa., for the manufacture of sucker rods used in the oil districts; Walter, formerly an instructor in McIlwain Institute, now taking a post-graduate course in Harvard College; and Emma, wife of Frederick Buckley, of Sandy Lake, Pa.

William Beggs was born in Ireland in 1825, of Scotch-Irish parentage. At eighteen years of age he emigrated to America with his parents, but on the voyage across the ocean his mother died. His father settled in Mercer County, Pa., where he bought land and engaged in farming. There William married Sarah Hunter, a member of an old Pennsylvania family. After some years he prospered and became one of the extensive farmers of his section, owning large tracts of farm land. He died in 1896. His wife, who was born in Mercer County in 1831 and was married to Mr. Beggs in 1850, is still living on the Mercer County homestead.

The education of our subject was begun in common schools and completed in the State Normal School at Edinboro, Pa. He became a partner in his father's farming and stock interests, and continued with him until twenty-five years of age, when he came west. A visit to Colorado in 1882 had left a most favorable impression upon his mind and had made him familiar with El Paso, Park and Elbert Counties. In the spring of 1886 he left home to establish himself in Colorado. He arrived in Holyoke on the 13th of June. A few days later he entered a pre-emption three and one-half miles west of town and soon afterward took up a homestead and tree claim in the same section, were he began farming. He also opened a real-estate office. Being the first settler in that section of the country, he was largely instrumental in the settlement of this farming district of Colorado. In 1888 he became the agent for Pierce, Wright & Co., of Yankton, S. Dak., and London, England, for the loaning of money on farm lands, he having sub-agents in six counties in northeastern Colorado. From that time until 1895, while he was with the company, he placed over $200,000 for them, meantime, in 1888, establishing his office in Holyoke and in 1889 opening the first set of abstract books in Phillips County.

In the fall of 1892, on the Republican ticket, Mr. Beggs was elected county clerk. He has been twice returned to the office and is now serving his third consecutive term. He has also continued his real-estate, abstract and insurance business, and places a large part of the insurance policies in the town. Recently he formed a partnership with E. J. Wright in the land and live stock business. Since 1891 he has been immigration agent for the Burlington road. He is serving his third term as mayor of Holyoke, and is one of the town's most active citizens and successful business men. He has done much toward building up this part of the state, and his work in that line of labor deserves especial mention.

In January, 1889, Mr. Beggs married Maggie G. Clingan, at Sandy Lake, Pa. She died in July, 1890, leaving one child, Thomas G. February 28, 1893, he married Maggie G. Griffith, a native of England and a daughter of R. B. Griffith, formerly of York County, Neb., but

now manager of a mine at Idaho Springs, Colo. Two sons bless this union: William, born July 24, 1894; and Walter, July 19, 1896. Fraternally Mr. Beggs belongs to Holyoke Lodge No. 76, I. O. O. F., and Crescent Lodge No. 38, K. P., at Holyoke.

PETER SCHATTINGER owns a ranch of two hundred and forty acres situated four and one-half miles west of Jefferson, where he is now successfully engaged in the cattle business and in raising produce for his stock. He was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, September 5, 1853, a son of John and Louisa (Birry) Schattinger. He and his brother Henry, a ranchman of Park County, are the only survivors of seven children born to the union of his parents; although his father by a previous marriage had three children, two now living: Mary, widow of Jacob Ziegle, of Peoria; and Louis, living in Dayton, Ohio.

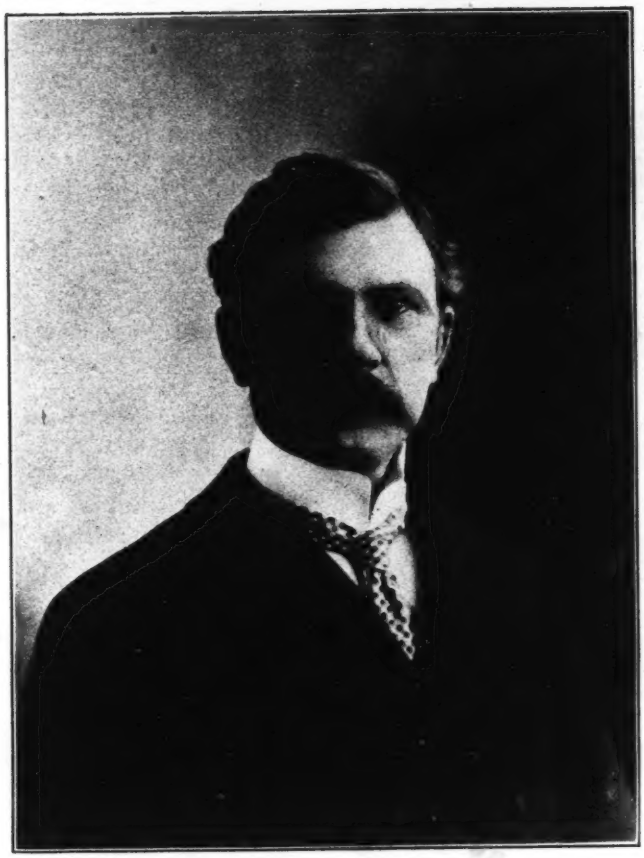
In Germany, where he was born in 1818, John Schattinger learned the trade of a bricklayer and spent the first eighteen years of his life. In 1836 he came to the United States, landing in New Orleans after a voyage of fifty-six days on the ocean. Going up the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, he settled in Cincinnati, where he engaged in bricklaying and contracting, and was employed in the construction of many of the most substantial and imposing buildings in the city. In 1880 he removed to Peoria, Ill., and there resided until his death, which occurred six years later.

The education of our subject was begun in common schools and completed in Bartlett's Commercial College in Cincinnati. At fourteen years of age he became an employe in a wholesale liquor house. Three years later he entered the compounding department of the establishment, where he continued until his removal to Colorado in 1878. In this state for one year he worked on the divide in a sawmill. In 1879 he returned to Cincinnati and resumed his former position. April 3, 1880, he came back to Colorado, and, with a brother and cousin, started from Denver for the Republican River country. On reaching River Bend they found they would be obliged to carry water for themselves and their stock for a three or four days' trip, so they decided not to continue on the journey. Returning to Denver, after a day in that city they started for South Park. On their arrival in South Park our subject and his brother bought a ranch five miles west of Jefferson, and there they engaged in haying and cattle-raising. In 1889 our subject sold his interest in the ranch to his brother Henry, and went on a tour of inspection through Utah. Returning to South Park the same year, in the spring of 1890 he purchased the ranch that he has since owned and managed. He is popular among the people of Park County, and in 1898 was chosen by the Republicans to serve as their nominee for county commissioner, but refused to accept the nomination, preferring to give his attention to his ranch interests. Fraternally he is a member of Como Lodge No. 17, A. O. U. W., and Legion No. 22, Select Knights, A. O. U. W.

In 1885 Mr. Schattinger married Miss Lizzie Leseberg, a native of Cincinnati, Ohio. Three children were born of the union, of whom two are living, Emma and Walter. Mrs. Lizzie Schattinger died in 1890. Five years later our subject was united in marriage with Mrs. Anna (Wagner) Schneider, who was born in Cincinnati, November 26, 1859, and was the mother, by her first marriage, of one child, Harry Schneider, now known as Harry Schattinger.

ROBERT M. GLASSEY is a prosperous and progressive ranchman of Morgan County, where he has resided for a number of years and has formed many friendships among the people of this section. Reference to the family history and a sketch of the life of his father, George Glassey, will be found in the sketch of the life of his brother, John H. Glassey, presented elsewhere. The family is a large one and its members are universally respected for their energy, perseverance and upright character.

Born in County Armagh, Ireland, October 28, 1859, the subject of this sketch was a child of ten years when the family sought a home in the United States. Much of his life has been passed in Colorado and, early made familiar with ranching in this state, when the time came for him to select an occupation, he chose the one with which he was best acquainted and in which he could hope to be most successful. In 1883, before his parents had come to Morgan County, he homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres, adjoining the homesteads of his father and brother, John H. The improvement of the property was at once commenced. Being a single man, he continued to make his home beneath the parental roof. A few years before the death of his father, he assumed the management of the home place, which he superintended in addition to cultivating his



CHARLES B. TIMBERLAKE.

own place. Since 1890 he has also had the management of the quarter-sections owned by his sisters. He devotes his land to the pasturage of stock and to the raising of hay for winter feed. His stock interests are extensive and constantly increase in value. He adheres to the religious faith of the family and holds membership in the Presbyterian Church. In politics he gives his allegiance to the People's party.

CHARLES B. TIMBERLAKE, receiver of the United States land office at Sterling and a representative resident of Logan County, was born in Wilmington, Ohio, September 25, 1854, being a son of Alfred and Phoebe (Doan) Timberlake. He was one of ten children, viz.: Mary B., Eliza D., Caroline M., Edward, Susie E., Anna, Charles B., Eva H., Emma and Marietta. Of these all are living but Mary B. and Caroline. His father was born in Highland County, Ohio, in 1816, and in early life settled in Clinton County, that state, where he married Miss Phoebe Doan, a native of that county. The parents are of the Quaker faith, in which the father is a minister. For a few years after his marriage Mr. Timberlake farmed during the summer months, while in the winter he taught school. His wife was also a teacher in early life, and it is a curious coincidence that each of their children has taught school at some time in life. After some years he gave up teaching and turned his attention exclusively to agriculture. He is still living on the old homestead, but is no longer able to actively superintend its management, although he is strong for one of his years.

The education of our subject was begun in public schools. When only sixteen he began to teach school and with the money thus earned paid his tuition in Earlham College, at Richmond, Ind., from which he graduated in 1874. He then accepted a position in the public school at Thorntown, Ind. After he had been there for two years he married Miss Marguerite Fall, of that town. He taught for six years in the same school, during the latter two of which he was its principal. At the end of six years he was elected township trustee, the duties of which position were similar to those of county superintendent of schools in Colorado. When his term of two years had expired he removed to Nebraska, and for two years engaged in farming in Clay County.

In 1886 Mr. Timberlake came to Colorado, where he was made the first principal of the Holyoke schools, and at the same time his wife taught in the school. After one year he was elected county superintendent of public instruction in Phillips County, and served for six years (three terms) in that capacity. At the expiration of his third term he was elected clerk of Phillips County. During his service in that capacity he was appointed receiver of the United States land office at Sterling, which office he has since ably filled. In 1892 he was the Republican candidate for state superintendent of public instruction, but during that year Populism invaded and captured the state, and the whole ticket was defeated. In 1896 he was an alternate delegate to the national Republican convention in St. Louis, which nominated William McKinley for president. He has frequently served as a delegate to state and county conventions. His influence in his party is great, and is noticeable through the entire northeastern part of the state. Fraternally he is identified with Holyoke Lodge No. 76, I. O. O. F., in which he has filled the various chairs, and is also connected with Sterling Encampment No. 37. He is a member of Holyoke Lodge No. 81, A. F. & A. M., at Holyoke, and Holyoke Lodge No. 46, A. O. U. W.

Mr. and Mrs. Timberlake have had two children, but the son, Edward O., is deceased; the daughter, Lucile E., is now a student in Denver University. Mrs. Timberlake is a lady of more than ordinary ability and is especially successful in educational work. At this writing she is a teacher in the Denver schools. In 1892 she was engaged as an instructor in the Denver Institute, and she has also been similarly employed in numerous district institutes. In the fall of 1895 she had the honor of being elected state president of the Order of Rebekahs, in which organization she has for years been a prominent worker.

JOHN H. GLASSEY, who resides two and one-half miles east of Fort Morgan and is one of the prosperous stockmen of Morgan County, was born in County Armagh, Ireland, Decemer 8, 1856, a son of George and Mary S. (Hill) Glassey. His paternal grandfather, James Glassey, in early life enlisted in the regular army in Great Britain and served the full time, retiring on a sergeant's pay, which he drew for fifty years. After he left the army he engaged in the mercantile business for some years, and then retired to a small farm, where his closing years were spent. He was an earnest member of the

Presbyterian Church and did much to advance the welfare of the congregation with which he was identified. His death occurred when he was seventy-four years of age.

Our subject's mother was born in County Armagh January 16, 1825, and was a daughter of William and Eliza (Allen) Hill. Her father, a native of County Armagh, born about 1792, engaged in farming and became the owner of large landed possessions. For many years he served as bailiff of his county, and was one of its respected citizens. In religion he was a Presbyterian. He died when ninety-three years of age. Our subject's father was born in County Armagh in 1822 and there married and engaged in the mercantile business. In 1869 he emigrated to America and, after spending two years in St. Louis, he came to Colorado. One winter was spent in Denver, and in the spring he settled in Jefferson County, eighteen miles southwest of Denver, where he engaged in farming and the stock business. In 1877 he removed to Fort Collins, where he spent seven years, engaged in farming on the Cache la Poudre River, five miles southeast of Fort Collins. In 1884 he removed to Morgan County and settled four miles east of Fort Morgan, where he resided until his death, in 1895. In politics he was a populist. For a number of years he was a tax collector in Ireland, and during his residence in Jefferson County he served as a member of the school board. He was a faithful member of the Presbyterian Church. In his family there were seven children, and six are now living, namely: William J., a business man of St. Louis, Mo.; Eliza H., who lives in Morgan County; John H.; Robert M., a ranchman of Morgan County; Joseph C., who is engaged in the cattle business here; and Anna M., also living in this county.

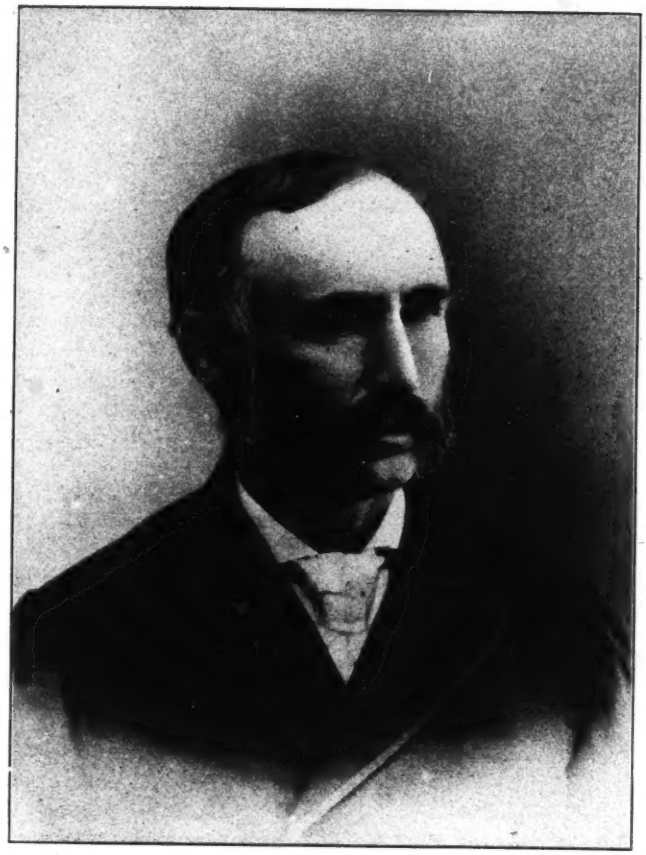
Upon reaching manhood our subject settled on one hundred and sixty acres which he homesteaded and upon which he began the task of improvement. From time to time he added to the place, which now numbers four hundred acres. Here he has engaged successfully in raising stock and in general ranch pursuits. He is one of the well-known residents of Morgan County, and from 1892 to 1894 filled the office of county commissioner, in which capacity he gave efficient service. In 1890 he was united in marriage with Miss Anna J. Camp, a native of New York City, and daughter of J. H. Camp, who for many years was a business man of that city. Shortly after their marriage, Mrs. Glassey died. The second marriage of our subject took place December 28, 1892, and united him with Nellie F., daughter of Rev. Allen F. Randolph, a Presbyterian minister, now making his home in Boulder County, Colo. Three children bless this union, namely: Mary Josephine, born October 21, 1893; John Randolph, October 19, 1894; and Gertrude Miller, February 28, 1897.

WILSON A. SKIFF. During the year that he arrived in Colorado, 1886, Mr. Skiff settled in Eagle County, and took up a pre-emption claim on Gypsum Creek. In July, 1887, he took up a homestead, upon which was later built a portion of the village of Gypsum. In 1890 he erected the first hotel in the town. Many of the enterprises of the infant town received his assistance and to more than one of them he contributed his time and means. The village is now growing and bids fair to become an important town at no distant day.

The Skiff family was founded in America by William Skiff, a native of Scotland and a farmer. He was connected with people of the same name who settled in Massachusetts from Scotland in 1637, but he was the first of his branch of the family that crossed the ocean. His son, William, Jr., was born in New Hampshire, and in youth settled in Pennsylvania, where he engaged in farming. While he never held public office, he took an active part in local politics and always voted the Democratic ticket. He died in 1872, when fifty-nine years of age.

The marriage of William Skiff, Jr., united him with Miss Lucinda May, a native of New Hampshire, born in 1810. She was a daughter of Gilbert May, who was killed by the falling of a tree when she was small. Her death occurred in 1888. Of her family, Franklin, now a lumber merchant in Pennsylvania, served for four years as a member of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry; Hiram, a farmer, died in 1878; Silas G., a farmer in Pennsylvania, died in 1883; Mathewson is engaged in farming in Crawford County, Pa.; Francis M. came to Colorado in 1878 and is engaged in mining; William A., of Denver, has been connected with the Consolidated Ice Company of that city since 1883; Charles E. carries on a lumber business in Warren County, Pa.; and Fidelia M. is the wife of Russell Harvey, of Crawford County, Pa.

When twenty-one years of age our subject



Benj Mathis

started out in life for himself, and engaged in farming and later in the oil business. In 1876 he settled in Kent County, Mich., where he spent ten years in farming. He then came to Colorado and settled in Eagle County, where he still resides. He gives his attention closely to his business affairs, and has little inclination to mingle in politics, although he never fails to vote at elections and uniformly supports Democratic candidates for the presidency.

In 1873 Mr. Skiff married Miss Dell Alexander, who was born in Pennsylvania, but was reared and educated in Lowell, Mich. Her parents, Willard and Eunice (Braisted) Alexander, continued to reside upon a farm in Michigan until they died. They had a family of three sons and four daughters, of whom one daughter died in Colorado in 1893. Samuel and Willard are farmers in Michigan and Charles H. is a merchant in Lowell, that state; Miranda is the wife of Samuel Smith, a farmer of Pennsylvania; and Mary married Joseph Morgan, of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Skiff have two sons, Guy and Harvey, both of whom are in school.

BENJAMIN MATTICE, one of the leading real-estate owners of Pueblo, was born in Schoharie County, N. Y., April 8, 1830, a son of Peter and Catherine (Zeh) Mattice. His paternal grandfather, who was a native of New York and a private in the Revolutionary war, descended from German ancestors that emigrated from Saxony to New York in a very early day. The maternal grandfather, Joseph Zeh, was of German extraction, but himself a native of New York. During the raid made by the Indians on the white settlers near the Schoharie, he drove the horses back of the mountains and thus saved them.

A lifelong resident of Schoharie County, Peter Mattice was fairly prosperous as a farmer. In politics he was a Democrat, but not a politician nor a partisan. Following the faith of his ancestors, he held membership in the Dutch Reformed Church. His death occurred in 1860, when he was seventy-six, and his wife passed away in 1856, at sixty-three years of age. The boyhood days of our subject were spent on the home farm. After attending common schools for some years he entered Schoharie Academy, where he remained for eighteen months as a student, and afterward was employed as a teacher there for two terms. He later took the complete course of study in Amherst College, graduating in 1856, after which he taught for six terms in the academy at Galliopolis, Ohio.

Desiring to read law Mr. Mattice entered the office of Hon. A. G. Chatfield, of Belle Plaine, Minn., who was then chief justice of the territory. Mr. Mattice afterward returned to his native town in New York, where he continued his readings. He also taught for two terms in the Wainwright Institute at Middleburg, Schoharie County. When the Civil war commenced he assisted in raising two companies, and was offered a captaincy, but could not accept on account of poor health. In recognition of his active part in the raising of troops he was given an appointment in the United States treasury department, where he remained for two years and four months, meantime receiving promotion. During the campaign of 1860 he "stumped" his native county in behalf of Abraham Lincoln, and in 1864 came home from Washington and voted for him.

At the close of the war Mr. Mattice resigned his position in the treasury. Two years before he had been admitted to the bar, and in 1866 he located in Mascoutah, St. Clair County, Ill., where he engaged in practice for six years. In 1867 he was appointed register in bankruptcy under Secretary Chase for six counties, and that position he held until he removed to Pueblo, Colo., in 1871. In conjunction with his nephew, John C. Vroman, in 1872 he established a stock ranch in Otero County, which Mr. Mattice left to the management of his nephew, while he turned his attention to his law practice. He was one of the original constructors of the Catlin ditch in Otero County. In 1894 he sold his stock ranch interests to his nephew. In 1884 he retired from practice in order to give his whole time to his large private interests. Since then he has platted Mattice's addition to Pueblo, consisting of about eighty acres; also the Mattice and Gibson addition on the east side of the city. Many of these lots he has sold, while others he has improved and built upon and now has for sale.

As a member of a company of five Mr. Mattice owns an interest in thirteen hundred acres of valuable land, with mineral and marble mines, in Saguache County, Colo. He also owns large marble quarries at Beulah, Pueblo County, Colo., where the marble has been obtained for use in the construction of the capitol building in Denver. Politically, from the time John C. Fremont was a presidential candidate until the campaign of

1892, Mr. Mattice was a Republican, but since then he has affiliated with the People's party and Democrats on account of the money question. He is now serving his third term as alderman of Pueblo, which position he accepted largely on account of his valuable real-estate interests that might be injured by adverse action of the city council. At an early age he united with the Presbyterian denomination, and for several years officiated as elder, and was a commissioner to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church at Saratoga, N. Y., in 1883. In 1888 he became a member of the Congregational Church, in which he has officiated as a deacon.

May 27, 1869, Mr. Mattice married Miss Sarah Leonora Rayhill, of St. Clair County, Ill. They have six children living, viz.: May, wife of John A. Doolittle, of New Haven, Conn.; Charles Rayhill, who married Lydia Marshall, of Bethlehem, Pa., and resides in Pueblo; Ida, who was a teacher in the public schools of Pueblo and is now the wife of Herbert Thorp, of Marion, Kan.; Benjamin, Jr., who is an assayer in this city; Ruby, who is a student in the high school; and Eugene, a student in the public school.

J. S. HARVEY, county commissioner of Washington County, is one of the prosperous and prominent cattlemen of northeastern Colorado, in which section of the state he has made his home for a number of years. He came to Colorado in 1888 and on the 19th of May of that year he filed a homestead in Washington County, twenty miles northeast of Akron, near the postoffice of Burdett, and here he began general farm pursuits. After a time, however, he turned his attention to the cattle business, to which he now devotes himself exclusively. He is an industrious and energetic man, and deserves success in his undertakings. The main industry of his county is the cattle business, and he is one of its leading representatives. Any plan for the benefit of his county, whether along the line of the development of its principal industry or in other enterprises, receives his stanch support. In November, 1897, he was elected on the Republican ticket to the office of county commissioner and is now ably serving his constituents in this capacity. For three years previous he had served his district as justice of the peace.

A son of John S. and Martha (Geist) Harvey, the subject of this sketch was born in Lancaster County, Pa., January 2, 1848. He and his brother, Henry T., of Columbus, Ohio, are the survivors of the original family of four children. His father, who was a member of an old family of Lancaster County, spent his entire life there, engaged in farm pursuits, and passed from earth in 1853, while in the prime of his manhood. His wife, who was born in 1817, and died in January, 1899, was also a member of a pioneer family of Pennsylvania and was a relative of J. M. W. Geist, long known as the "Nestor of journalism" in Lancaster.

When his father died our subject was but five years of age. Three years later he was given a home with a neighboring farmer, Miller Thompson, with whom he remained for two years. On the removal of his mother to Ohio, he was taken with her and settled in Franklin County. Afterward, until his sixteenth year, he spent his time on a farm, doing chores and attending school during the winter, while in the summer he assisted in the tilling of the soil. When sixteen years of age he went to Columbus and apprenticed himself to the harness-maker's trade, serving a three years' apprenticeship, and afterward working for six months as a journeyman. He then returned to the country and spent one season in farm work, after which he removed to Illinois, where he was engaged in farming in Edgar County for four years. Going from there to Chicago, he was employed on a propeller that carried on a freight and passenger business between Chicago and Port Sarnia, Canada. For nine months he was engaged in the lake and river service.

Meantime our subject's mother had married a second time and was again widowed. He returned to Ohio and settled up her business affairs, after which they moved to Indiana, locating in Newcastle. During the six years spent there he was interested in farming. Believing, however, that he could do better in the west, he removed to Nebraska and settled in Seward County, where he bought land and for nine years carried on a farm. From Nebraska he came to Colorado in 1888 and settled upon the homestead where he has since resided. During his residence in Newcastle, Ind., he was married, May 21, 1872, to Miss Dorcas A. Harvey, daughter of Henry B. Harvey, who was a farmer and blacksmith in Henry County, Ind. To this marriage eight children were born, but only three are living, viz.: John H., a cattleman of Washington County; Frank H. and Flora A., at home. In the spring

J. L. Beaman

of 1897 Mrs. Harvey received appointment as postmistress at Burdett, and this office she has since filled, the same being located on the ranch. The family are highly esteemed throughout the county, where they have many friends to whom their geniality, high honor and courtesy have endeared them.

JAMES L. BEAMAN, sheriff of Pueblo County, and a resident of the city of Pueblo since 1890, is a member of an old New England family of American and Scotch ancestry. His father, who is an influential attorney of Denver and general counsel for the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, was born in Burlington, Lawrence County, Ohio, being a son of G. C. Beaman. In early life he was given good educational advantages. He was a student at Oberlin and afterward studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1869, and practiced in Keosauqua and Ottumwa, Iowa, for some years. In 1887 he came to Colorado, where he practiced one year at Glenwood Springs. He then opened an office in Denver, where he has since resided. By his marriage to Luella A. Smith he became the father of three sons and one daughter, all of whom are living. The grandfather of these children was born in Massachusetts and settled in Ohio at an early day. Afterward, however, he became a pioneer of Lee County, Iowa, where he was a prominent citizen and an influential minister in the Presbyterian Church. He continued to reside in Iowa until his death.

The oldest child of D. C. and Luella A. Beaman, the subject of this sketch, was born in Selma, Van Buren County, Iowa, March 23, 1862. He attended the public schools of Keosauqua, Van Buren County. At the age of eighteen he began to learn the printer's trade in the composing room of the Daily *Courier* of Ottumwa, and afterward was made foreman in the job room of that paper, which position he held for six years. Meantime, for two years, he served as deputy county auditor of Wapello County.

In November, 1890, Mr. Beaman came to Pueblo to take charge of the real-estate department of the Colorado Coal & Iron Company, and afterward had charge of their real-estate throughout the entire state until the consolidation of the company with another, thereby forming the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company. He was then placed in charge of the Colorado Coal & Iron Development Company's real-estate department, at the head of which he continued until his election as sheriff. He has for years been actively identified with public affairs, and from the time of coming to Colorado has been an active worker in the Republican party of Pueblo County. In the fall of 1897 he was elected sheriff by a majority of three hundred and sixty-nine, and in January of the next year took the oath of office for a term of two years. For this position his coolness, determination and will power admirably qualify him, and he is filling it in a manner highly creditable to himself and satisfactory to the people. While his attention is largely given to his official duties, he maintains his connection with the Colorado Coal & Iron Development Company.

In Ottumwa, Iowa, Mr. Beaman married Miss Nettie R. Bowman, who was born in Illinois. Their three children are Crichton, Helen and Frank. Mrs. Beaman is a member of the Episcopal Church, to the support of which our subject is a contributor. Politically, as before intimated, he is a stanch adherent of Republican principles and an advocate of the platform for which it stands. In fraternal relations he is connected with the Woodmen of the World, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Improved Order of Red Men, Junior Order United American Mechanics, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and Lodge No. 28, I. O. O. F., of Pueblo. The Pueblo Club numbers him among its members. In 1884 he became a member of the International Typographical Union, in which he still retains his membership. In 1888 he was a delegate to the I. T. U. convention in Kansas City, and the following year attended the national convention held in Denver. During his residence in Ottumwa, in 1888-89, he held the position of state organizer for Iowa, and is still an honorary member of that union.

JOHN D. MILLER, president and manager of the J. D. Miller Mercantile Company at Nos. 120-124 First street, Pueblo, was born in Danby, Tompkins County, N. Y., March 22, 1836, a member of an old eastern family. In 1854 he entered the Syracuse Institute, and two years later, while still a student there, the agitation regarding Kansas caused him to determine to go there, and assist in obtaining its supremacy as a free state. With a double-barreled gun, bowie knife and other adjuncts which he sup-

posed would be necessary, he started west in 1857. Reaching Kansas he pre-empted a claim near Lawrence, where he remained for a year.

In the spring of 1858 he joined the first Lawrence expedition of gold hunters, bound for the Rockies. They traveled up the Arkansas River and camped on the Fountaine qui Bouille, ten miles from the present site of Pueblo, on the 4th of July. They then went up to and camped on a stream near the Garden of the Gods. Mr. Miller, George Peck and another gentleman went up to the top of Pike's Peak on the 8th of July, and he cut his name on a piece of wood, round which he piled a lot of rocks, and then stuck the piece of wood in the midst. On the 12th one of the party, Mrs. Annie Holmes, ascended the peak with her husband, James H. Holmes, and other members of the party, including Mr. Miller. She was the first woman who ever reached the summit of the peak.

John Easter, who lived near Lawrence, started to organize the party for gold hunting. Fall Leaf, an Indian chief who had been in Colorado with government parties, showed him a handful of gold nuggets, which he said he had seen when lying down to drink beside a brook. He agreed for $5 a day to pilot the party, consisting of forty-seven men and two women, to the place where he had found the gold. Trusting him implicitly, the men furnished his family provisions for six months. Then the party, with ten ox-teams and two mule-teams, started west, leaving a mule team with Easter and Capt. J. H. Tourney, who were to bring Fall Leaf and overtake the main party at Council Grove. However, when the two men arrived, the Indian was not to be seen, he having refused to go on the plea that the Indians at the mountains would kill him. A vote of the party was taken to decide whether or not to proceed to the mountains, and all agreed to go on without a guide. J. H. Tourney was elected captain of the company, the other members of which were as follows: John Easter (now of Goldfield, Colo.), Roswell Hutchins (probably dead), William Mills, "Pap" Maywood, John Turner (now of Durango), William Prentiss, Peter Halsey, William McAllister, Giles Blood, William Regan, Joseph Brown, James White, Jason T. Younker (now of Arkansas Pass, Tex.), Howard Hunt, William Boyer, Josiah Hinman, William Hartley, Adnah French, George W. Smith, A. J. Bowen, William Parsons, Robert Peebles, J. D. Miller, George Peck (now of Las Animas), Augustus Voorhees, William Copley, A. C. Wright (of Denver), Albert F. Bercaw, William (nick) Smith, Frank M. Cobb, Charles Nichols, James H. Holmes, Mrs. Annie A. Holmes, Robert Middleton and wife, Charles Runyan, John A. Churchill, Albert W. Archibald (an attorney at Trinidad), William Chadsey, Messrs. Cross, McKay and Blackman. Of these William Hartley, who was a surveyor, went north toward Denver, and surveyed Montana, a town on the Platte, five miles above Denver, in the vicinity of Petersburg. With him were Roswell Hutchins and John Easter, the former of whom built the first house in Auraria (now West Denver.)

Others of the company hearing of the discovery of gold in the Sangre de Cristo, went south and some remained on the Platte River. Mr. Miller was a member of the party that journeyed south to Fort Garland. However, he found no gold. While prospecting he learned from soldiers that Green Russell and party had found gold on Cherry Creek. Some of the company (among them Mr. and Mrs. Holmes) remained in what is now New Mexico; Mr. Miller and the others returned to Cherry Creek in August. After prospecting there about a month the party divided, and fourteen started back for the Missouri River, among them being Mr. Miller, taking with them four teams, via the Platte route. At Fort Kearney they crossed to the Republican River, which they followed down to Fort Riley, thence to Lawrence.

It is impossible to secure accurate information regarding the present whereabouts of the members of this pioneer party. James H. Holmes, who lives at No. 412 West Fiftieth street, New York, endeavored to compile a history of the party, but was unable to secure the needed information. Captain Tourney, who with Easter, led the expedition, is believed to be dead. Doubtless many of the others have also taken their last long journey.

In 1859 Mr. Miller returned to Colorado on a prospecting tour. He was in the Deadwood diggings, then at Central City, and in 1860 went to California Gulch, thence to Sulphur Springs and Georgetown. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, First Colorado Cavalry, under Capt. Sam Cook. In the battle of Apache Canon, his horse was shot from under him. He assisted in driving the Texas rangers out of New Mexico, and, as quartermaster sergeant, rendered effective

service. The battle of Apache Canon was in many respects the most remarkable of those in which he engaged, as it was both rapid and severe. The first day his company lost eleven men killed and three wounded. On the following day a more severe battle was fought, where there were three Texas rangers to one Colorado soldier, but the latter finally threw them into disastrous retreat and followed them to Texas. After three years and two months, the company was mustered out in 1864.

After having been mustered out of service, Mr. Miller returned to New York state, intending to remain, but he found himself dissatified, and in the spring of 1865 returned to Colorado, and commenced freighting across the plains, first using an ox-train and later a mule-train, and going from Leavenworth to Denver. Indians were troublesome and he had frequent skirmishes along the Platte, but always won the victory. The train of which he was captain consisted of thirty wagons. In 1866 he settled in the Arkansas Valley, where he engaged in ranching, but in the fall of the same year came to Pueblo, where for two years he hired out at $25 a month. In 1868 he was elected county clerk and recorder, and, by re-election, held office for four years. In 1872 he opened a grocery with T. W. Sayles, and from a small retail business gradually developed into a large wholesale trade, and since 1888 has been exclusively wholesale. After he had been in business for four years he bought the interest of Mr. Sayles, and continued alone. As the city grew his trade expanded. In 1880 he built what was then the largest and finest store building in Pueblo, and added a wholesale department, meantime pushing his trade through Colorado and New Mexico.

When the old Pueblo Board of Trade was organized in 1888 he was one of the incorporators and later was elected president. This organization was active in promoting local interests, succeeding, among other things, in securing the terminus of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, the location of the Philadelphia smelter, and in obtaining ground in the heart of the city where they have since erected, at a cost of $85,000, the Board of Trade building. He also officiated as president of the Pueblo Light, Heat and Power Company, which was organized in 1888; as vice-president and a director of the Stockgrower's National Bank; stockholder and director in the Pueblo Grand Opera House Association, that erected the finest building in the city and one of the finest in the state; and was active in the organization of The Standard Fire Brick Company. He is now a member of the Business Men's Association, the outgrowth of the old Board of Trade. In the organization of the First Presbyterian Church he took an active part, and afterward was a liberal contributor toward the completion of their house of worship. For years he acted as a trustee of the society as well as treasurer.

Interested in mining, Mr. Miller is president of the Associate Gold Mining Company of Cripple Creek, which owns twelve claims on Mineral and adjoining hills, also a copper claim near Cotopaxi. He is interested in other claims in Cripple Creek, as well as some in Aspen, Eldora and in Gilpin County. He is a stanch advocate of the silver standard, and has identified himself with the silver wing of the Republican party. While in New York state he was made a Mason, and later became a charter member of Pueblo Lodge No. 17, A. F. & A. M., and a charter member of Chapter No. 3, R. A. M. Upton Post No. 8, G. A. R., numbers him among its charter members, and in the Colorado Pioneers' Association he is a well-known member.

In Pueblo County, December 2, 1869, Mr. Miller married Miss Lizzie Dotson. She was born in Nova Scotia, and when six years of age went with her parents to Salt Lake, Utah, and soon after was adopted by Peter K. Dotson and wife, and took their name. At that time Mr. Dotson was United States marshal there. In 1860 Mr. Dotson came to Colorado, being one of the pioneers of this state. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are the parents of three daughters: Mary E.; Bessie B., wife of F. D. Aller, a metallurgist of Perth-Amboy, N. J.; and Effie F., a bright child of ten years.

WILLIAM M. CLARK, county attorney of Summit County and an influential lawyer of Breckenridge, was admitted to the bar in September, 1883, and has since built up a valuable practice. For a time he had his office in Robinson, Summit County, where, besides his private practice, he filled the office of justice of the peace, also served as town clerk and town attorney. In 1886 he was appointed to fill a vacancy in the county judge's office, and at that time moved his headquarters to Breckenridge, where he has since resided. At the expiration of the term as county judge he was elected to that

office for the following term. Since 1895 he has filled the office of county attorney. The Republican party, whose principles he has always upheld, placed him in nomination for county treasurer in 1889, and in 1894 he was his party's candidate for the state legislature. Four times, for one year each, he has been appointed town attorney of Breckenridge. Besides his official duties and his general practice, he has, since coming to Colorado, been largely interested in mining.

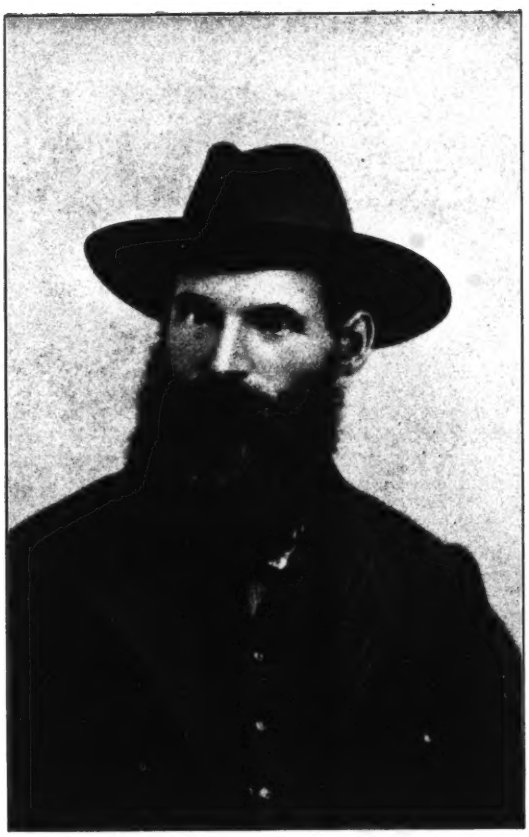
Near Sharon Springs, Schoharie County, N. Y., the subject of this sketch was born December 20, 1851, a son of William M. and Martha (Harrison) Clark. He was the second among four children, the eldest of whom, Rev. Harrison Clark, is pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Coal City, Ill.; Martha, the only daughter, resides with her father and mother at Sharon, Wis.; and James H. Clark, M. D., is a physician and surgeon at Unity, Wis. The parents were natives of County Cavin, Ireland. The father, who was born in 1820, grew to manhood in his native county and at twenty-one years of age emigrated to America. Shortly afterward he settled in Schoharie County, where he followed the blacksmith's trade. In 1864 he migrated to Illinois and settled near Harvard, McHenry County, where he engaged in farming. After four years he gave up farming and resumed work at his trade in a small village, three miles from Harvard. Soon, however, he removed to the town of Harvard and there followed blacksmithing. In 1883 he returned to his farm, and ten years later moved to Sharon, Wis., where he has since lived in retirement from active business cares.

The education of our subject was acquired in Beloit College at Beloit, Wis. During the vacation months prior to his graduation and for two years afterward, he was a teacher in the public schools of McHenry County. In 1880 he determined to come west and on the 24th of July he landed in Denver. From that city he came direct to Summit County, and settled in Robinson, where he connected himself with two gentlemen from his native town. With them he began in the meat business. Later he was interested in mining and hotel-keeping. In the winter of 1881–82 he disposed of his interests here and went to Denver, where he studied law under France & Rogers. In the spring of 1882 he returned to Robinson, where he spent the summer and winter, engaging at various occupations. In February, 1883, he resumed his law studies, reading with W. M. Bickford, who was afterward a commissioner from Montana to the World's Fair. In September of the same year he was admitted to the bar and has since engaged actively in general practice. In the various offices which he has filled he has proved himself trustworthy, and has ever been found competent in the fulfillment of the duties which devolved upon him. He is interested in the county, not alone as a lawyer, but as a citizen as well. For his public spirit, as well as his personal intelligence, he is held in esteem by his fellow-citizens.

HON. JAMES W. SWISHER, attorney-at-law, of Breckenridge, and clerk of the district court, was born in Osceola, Crawford County, Ohio, March 6, 1844, being a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Minnerly) Swisher. He is one of four survivors of a family originally comprising seven children. Of these, his sister Lavina is the wife of H. H. Eby, of Mendota, Ill.; John A. is a prominent farmer near Mendota; and Irene, a talented musician, is the wife of S. Higgins, of Clay Center, Kan.

Samuel Swisher was born in Pennsylvania in 1821, and when a boy accompanied his parents to Ohio, where he grew to manhood, married, and engaged at the blacksmith's trade. In 1857 he removed to Illinois and settled in Bureau County, where he followed his trade and also cultivated farm land. From there, in 1864, he went to La Salle County, Ill., two miles east of Mendota, where he has since resided.

Upon completing his literary studies Mr. Swisher took up the study of law, matriculating in the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. Admitted to the bar, he commenced to practice at Mendota. In the spring of 1879 he came west and settled at Montezuma, Colo., where he became interested in newspaper work, publishing the Montezuma *Millrun* in 1882, a weekly paper, with Col. J. R. Oliver (a pioneer newspaper man of Colorado, who worked on the Rocky Mountain *News* in 1859-60, when that paper was published on a hand press), which they edited and managed for six years. In 1889 he came to Breckenridge to look after some mining property. Here he opened a law office and engaged in professional practice. In 1892 he purchased the *Summit County Journal*, which he published until May, 1898, and then sold the paper to the



JOSEPH CROCKETT.

present editor and proprietor. He was city attorney of Breckenridge in 1893, 1894 and 1895. His appointment as clerk of the district court dates from 1894, and since his retirement from newspaper work he has given his attention to the duties of his office and to the practice of his profession. He has always been interested in political affairs and has taken a prominent place among the Democrats of his locality. In 1880, upon the regular party ticket, he was elected to the legislature and served in the third general assembly.

Identified with several fraternal organizations, Mr. Swisher is numbered among the members of Brooklyn Lodge No. 282, A. F. & A. M., of Compton, Ill.; Industrial Lodge No. 5, A. O. U. W., of Rock Falls, Ill.; and Gold Nugget Lodge No. 89, K. P., at Breckenridge. At Mendota, Ill., in 1870, occurred his marriage to Miss Mary E. Howell. To this marriage three sons were born, but Sammy D. is the only survivor, James Charles and Harry having died in childhood. Mrs. Swisher is a member of the Methodist Church.

JOSEPH CROCKETT, one of the well-known men of Park County, came to Colorado in 1869 and after one year in Denver, went to Summit County, where for a similar period he was engaged in building flumes for mining companies. In 1871 he settled in South Park, and, taking up a tract of land north of Como, he embarked in ranching, continuing in that place for a number of years. During 1875 he was one of the contractors who built the flume over the Rocky Mountains, for the conveying of water from this side to the western slope of the mountains, in itself a vast undertaking and one which many would fear to enter upon. Coming to Jefferson in 1878, he bought three hundred and sixty acres of land, and as he prospered he added to the original purchase until the ranch is now one of ten hundred and sixty acres.

A native of Nova Scotia, born January 25, 1840, the subject of this sketch was one of nine children, seven of whom are still living, namely: James; William; Jennet, wife of James Eddy; Joseph, Amelia, Agnes and Robert. All of the family except our subject and Robert, of San Diego, Cal., reside in their native country. Their father, William Crockett, was born in Scotland and when a young man came to America, later settling in Nova Scotia, where he married Elizabeth McDonald. In his early life he followed milling, but afterward turned his attention to farming, which occupation he followed until his death. His wife was born September 16, 1802, and is still living, a very remarkable woman, hale and strong, and in the possession of all her faculties, in spite of her ninety-seven years.

In the schools of Nova Scotia our subject acquired a fair education. At sixteen years of age he apprenticed himself to the carpenter's trade, and after finishing his term, in 1860 he came to America and settled in Boston, where he remained nearly ten years, working at his trade. From there, in 1869, he came to Colorado, and has since made his home in this state. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. For several years he served as a member of the school board in this district. In 1883 he married Susan M. Ohler, a daughter of Benjamin Ohler, a prominent farmer of Hancock County, Ill. Two children blessed the union: Joseph B., who is attending school in Denver; and Susan E., deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Crockett are highly esteemed by their acquaintances in Park County and have won a host of personal friends by their uprightness of character and kindness of heart.

ALFRED S. TURNER, postmaster and proprietor of a general store at Garo, Park County, was born at Fort Plain, Montgomery County, N. Y., February 8, 1849, a son of Hiram B. and Hannah (Smith) Turner. His grandfather, Solomon Turner, who served in the war of 1812, was a son of one of three brothers who came to America prior to the Revolution and settled in different localities, one in Maine, another on the Hudson River and the third in Virginia. Afterward all took part in the war with England, each holding an officer's commission.

Hiram B. Turner was born in Maine March 15, 1815, and was a child of four years when his parents removed to Canada. There he learned the tanner's trade. When twenty-one years of age he went to Lowell, Mass., in search of work, but finding nothing there, he went to Boston. Being unable to secure work at his trade, he accompanied some stone cutters to the stone yards at Milton, and there he made an agreement to work for a year at $11 per month, in order to learn the trade. At the expiration of the year he had become an expert stone cutter. After a short time in Boston he returned to the yards and worked as

a journeyman for more than four years. His next location was in Mongomery County, N. Y., where he took a contract to cut the stone for the locks on the canal at Tribes Hill. Two years later he went to Utica, where for two years he worked on the construction of the lunatic asylum. Going to Fort Plain, he shortly afterward took a contract from the state to build all the bridges across the Erie canal between Mohawk and Schenectady. Some six months later the state stopped the work. He then engaged in building, and for eighteen years was a large contractor, employing as many as three hundred men. In 1837 he was one of the contractors in the erection of the Bunker Hill monument and built many feet of this famous structure.

In 1854 Mr. Turner went to Iowa with the intention of taking up land and settling, but the land offices being closed, he took a contract to erect a number of buildings on the Vermilion River in South Dakota for a trading post (now the site of the town of Vermilion). The following year he went to Nebraska and staked a claim. Buying the necessary seed in Missouri and also two yoke of oxen, he settled down to farming. His first crop he lost through the grasshoppers, but afterward he prospered. In 1859 he started for Pike's Peak. After forming a company of forty-four men, the journey was made via Forts Randall and Laramie, and Boulder was reached on the 17th of June. Going to Gold Hill, he secured a claim on Little Gold Run, and began mining. After a short time he went to Tarryall, thence over the range to Blue River, locating where Breckenridge now stands. At that time there were but four men in the camp. During the same year (1859) he and his partner, a Frenchman, discovered French Gulch and built a fort there. In the fall of that year he returned east for his family and spent the winter in Omaha, in the spring of 1860 returning to Colorado, where he settled his family in his cabin at Breckenridge. His wife was the second white woman in the county.

After having mined for a short time on Blue River, Mr. Turner went to Georgia Gulch and bought a half interest in a claim, which he worked during the summer. In the fall he returned with his family to Omaha, where he wintered. In the spring of 1861 he again came to the mountains. He took a contract to dig a ditch into Georgia Gulch, and later bought a claim in Galena Gulch, where he worked, spending the winter there. In the spring he bought one thousand feet more of the gulch, and, as he prospered, he added to his property, for twelve years continuing to take out gold. In 1882 he sold his mining properties and his ranch in Park County and retired from active life. His prospecting during his mining experience extended over much of the mining region of Colorado and he did much to develop the mining industry in the state. Since his retirement he has made his home during the summer months with his children in Park County, while his winters are spent in Denver.

The education of our subject was limited. When a boy he worked in the mines, and recalls the fact that he often made as much as $5 and even $10 a day doing odd jobs for the miners. As he approached manhood he learned the trade of a stone-mason and this he followed for about six years in Golden. About 1870 he began freighting to Leadville, Breckenridge and other prominent mining towns. In 1879 and 1880 he was located in Leadville, where he often made $25 a day with his teams. In 1882 he removed to his ranch on Tarryall Creek east of Como, which he had acquired while freighting in 1874. Here he began ranching. After a short time he sold the land and cattle and turned his attention to mining at Tarryall and San Miguel, where he had mining interests. In 1886 he came to Garo and bought a ranch four miles southeast of the village. Upon the nine hundred acres comprising the estate he engaged in raising cattle and also raised grain for feed. In 1898 he established himself in the village, where, July 1, he was appointed postmaster, and in addition to this office he carries on a general store.

April 23, 1885, Mr. Turner married Miss Lina Bunce, a native of Crawford County, Pa., and the daughter of Valentine M. and Cynthia A. (Peabody) Bunce. They have had five children, of whom three are living, Alfred P., Frank C. and Clara E.

HAROLD CHALMERS. As a member of the firm of Chalmers & Galloway, the subject of this sketch is engaged in the stock business in Park County. Upon coming to America in 1879 he proceeded direct to Colorado and settled upon a tract of land four miles north of Garo. In this property his father had purchased an interest during a visit in the United States in 1877. Settling upon the land, he embarked in the haying business, and, as hay at

the time brought a good price, he was prospered. In 1885 Mr. Chalmers became sole proprietor of the ranch, but five years later he took into partnership Mr. Galloway, with whom he has since engaged in the cattle and sheep business. They are among the most extensive stockmen in the county and have ranching interests aggregating ten hundred and eighty acres, all under ditch.

HENRY T. SUTHERLAND, who is the owner of a ranch of two hundred and forty acres two miles northwest of Sterling and also has important cattle interests in Logan County, was born in Green County, Wis., November 19, 1849, a son of Martin and Ellen (Thompson) Sutherland. He was an only son and has but one sister, Emma, wife of H. H. Heath, of Minneapolis, Minn. His father, a native of Genesee County, N. Y., born about 1819, in early manhood migrated to Wisconsin and settled in Green County. There he married and continued to reside until his death, in 1854. In early life he took up the study of civil engineering and afterward followed that occupation, in connection with farming. After his death his wife was married to his brother, Solomon Sutherland, by whom our subject was reared.

The grandfather of our subject, James Sutherland, was a native of Scotland and came to America in early life, settling in Genesee County, N. Y. He became very prominent in public affairs in his section and was also active in military matters. Some time during the '30s he settled in Wisconsin, where he bought a tract of forest land and engaged in farming on the frontier. His abilities soon brought him into prominence in Wisconsin, as they had in New York. He was made a member of the territorial legislature, where he was a power in the framing of laws for the state. Both as a private citizen and legislator he did much to advance the welfare of Wisconsin, and his death, in 1848, was mourned as a public loss.

The education of our subject was obtained in public schools and the State University of Wisconsin. At eighteen years of age he began to cultivate land which he rented from the estate for two years. Afterward he worked for an uncle in the lumber regions of Wisconsin. In that way he saved enough money to pay his expenses in the university one year. It was his ambition to study medicine, but in this purpose he was dissuaded by his relatives. He went to Chicago and spent one year with an uncle who was engaged in the wool commission business. At the end of the year, not liking city life, he returned to Wisconsin, where he taught one term in a district school. Early in the spring of 1875 he came to Colorado. Arriving in Denver, he began to look around for a sheep ranch, but instead of buying such property, he and an uncle purchased the Leyden coal mine near Golden; however, they soon sold this without developing. Afterward they purchased the ranch now known as the Springdale ranch, four miles west of Sterling. In the summer our subject returned to Iowa for the purpose of buying sheep to stock the place. On the 11th of September, 1875, he arrived at the ranch on his return from Iowa, bringing with him twelve hundred head which he had purchased in Cedar Rapids and which he had trailed through from Omaha. The venture was a disastrous one, for at the close of the season the entire bunch was lost. This compelled him to begin again, without means. For one year he rode on round-ups for Mr. Iliff, after which he interested some Wisconsin parties in cattle, and he began the cattle industry. For a time all went well, but the severe winter of 1880–81 caused the loss of almost his entire herd, and at the expiration of three years his herd only numbered about the same as when he started. Selling the cattle, he had only enough money to pay back the original investments to the parties who had advanced it; and to show for this three years' work he had only two cows. His next venture was the homesteading of a place two miles northwest of Sterling, where he began to recuperate his losses and gradually gathered together another bunch of cattle.

In 1884 Mr. Sutherland was made deputy assessor of Weld County and one year later was elected by an overwhelming majority to fill the office of county assessor. A year after his election Logan County was incorporated and he was appointed by the governor to the office of assessor of Logan County. At the election he was reelected to the office, and on the expiration of his term he became a deputy in other county offices, being with the county treasurer, clerk, superintendent of schools and assessor until 1896. At the same time he was very active in educational matters, and for twelve successive years served on the Sterling school board. In 1895 he established himself in the wholesale commission busi-

ness at Victor and built up a prosperous business in a short time, but mining ventures caused the loss of all of his property. He then returned to ranching and cattle-raising. Since 1897 he has had charge of a ranch of seven thousand acres for W. C. Harris, and at the same time has continued in the cattle business for himself. Fraternally he is connected with Logan Lodge No. 69, I. O. O. F. In politics he is a stalwart Republican. He is a man of great determination and indomitable perseverance, and no amount of bad luck has been able to discourage him; adversity only seems to make him more determined than before. As a result of this quality of "stick-to-it-iveness" he is now regaining his former prosperous condition, and in time will undoubtedly be one of the most successful cattlemen of his county.

The marriage of Mr. Sutherland to Ettie, daughter of W. H. Harris, of Sterling, occurred April 10, 1879. The four children born of this union are Earl M., Ellen J., Clara B. and Ray S.

WILLIAM L. GIRDNER, manager of the ranch and stock department of the Dinkel Mercantile and Stock Company, settled in Carbondale, Garfield County, in 1885, before the Denver & Rio Grande Company had built its railroad through this county. For a time he engaged in railroad contracting. Afterward he formed a partnership with W. M. Dinkel and opened a store at Spring Gulch, but soon disposed of that business. When the Dinkel Mercantile and Stock Company was incorporated in 1891 he became a member of the firm, and is now general manager of its ranch of twelve hundred acres lying near Carbondale.

The father of our subject, King D. Girdner, was born in Kentucky, but settled in Mercer County, Mo., in 1839 and there engaged in farming; he still resides on the old homestead, but is now retired from active labors. During the Civil war he enlisted in the Union army. In politics he has always adhered to the Democratic party. His father, Joseph Girdner, a native of Pennsylvania, removed in early life to Kentucky and afterward settled in Missouri; he was a soldier in the war of 1812. The mother of our subject was Mary Ann, daughter of Preston Underwood, a farmer in Tennessee, where she was born. During the Civil war two of her brothers served in the Union army. Of her children, Albert S. and Edward M. are farmers; Harry is with his parents; Nettie is the wife of Henry Sisco; Emma married Harvey Boyd; Alice is the wife of Edward Wilson, now a resident of Florence, Colo.; and Maggie married T. J. Laws. All but William and Alice reside in Mercer County, Mo.

In Mercer County, Mo., where he was born December 25, 1855, our subject spent his early years upon a farm. At seventeen years of age he started out for himself, and afterward engaged in farming and the stock business in Missouri until 1880. He then came to Colorado and settled in Gunnison County, where he engaged in mining for four years. Afterward he spent a year in mining in Utah. Coming to Garfield County, he settled in Carbondale in 1885. With the interests of this village he has since been intimately connected. As manager of the company's ranch he does a general farming and stock business, and displays sound judgment in his oversight of the ranch. They raise about fifteen hundred tons of alfalfa per annum,—six thousand bushels of grain—and four thousand bushels of potatoes, besides an abundance of berries, small fruits and vegetables for table use. The principal business of the ranch, however, is the cattle industry. Usually they have about five hundred head, with an unlimited summer range, and they also breed a large number of horses for use on the ranch.

Mr. Girdner votes the Democratic ticket, but does not take an active part in politics, and has never desired office. The Masonic and Odd Fellows' lodges of Carbondale number him among their members. He stands high in the community and is respected as a man of ability and energy.

JOEL W. SMITH is the owner of the dry-goods establishment in Leadville formerly owned by the firm of Daniels, Fisher & Smith. The store is conveniently situated on Harrison avenue and is a three-story and basement structure, with a depth of two hundred feet and a frontage of seventy-five feet. As a merchant he is reliable, enterprising and capable, and not only has the confidence of the people, but also the respect of his employes, some of whom have been with him and his predecessors in business for twenty years or more.

Born in Tennessee in 1854, our subject is a son of Benjamin F. and Jane (Wheeler) Smith, the latter a sister of Gen. Joseph Wheeler, and member of a family that removed from Georgia to Tennessee in the early '40s. His father was

MR. AND MRS. JOHN D. ROBY.

a member of the staff of Governor Thomas during the Civil war. In early life he was a tanner, but after he settled in Golden, Colo., in 1872, he engaged in mining and the real-estate business. He is now living in Denver, retired from business cares. Politically he was a Whig during his residence in the south, and was a prominent Mason and Odd Fellow. In his family there are three sons and one daughter; one son, B. F., is engaged in the real-estate and mining business in Boulder, while another son, William P., carries on a real-estate business in Denver.

When our subject was a boy the Civil war was raging and often he would go to the battlefield, watching with keenest interest the struggle between the blue and the gray. He was educated in public and high schools and completed a commercial course in a business college in St. Louis. At seventeen years of age he entered the employ of Daniels & Fisher, in Denver, with whom he remained for three years, until 1875. He then opened a dry-goods establishment in Golden and built a large store, where he remained for some years. During the great excitement in Leadville, Daniels & Fisher sent for him to take charge of their dry-goods business in this place, the firm being styled Daniels, Fisher & Smith, with Mr. Smith as a partner and the active manager. After some years he purchased the entire business, which he has since conducted. He also gives considerable attention to his mining interests and to the superintendence of his large cattle and horse ranch, ten miles from Denver.

A charter member of the Elks in Leadville, also a member of the Masonic Order, Mr. Smith is active in the various fraternities with which he is connected. Politically he votes the Democratic ticket. In 1875 he married Fannie Hoslet, of St. Louis, member of an old southern family. They became the parents of three children, but one died at five and another at thirteen years, the only living child being Fisher E., who is a student in a New York medical college.

JOHN D. ROBY. To the early settlers of Colorado who bore the hardships and overcame the obstacles of frontier life, we should pay all honor. Such a pioneer is the subject of this sketch, a man who is familiar with the growth and upbuilding of Summit County and who has done not a little to aid in its upbuilding and advancement. He is one of the oldest surviving settlers of Breckenridge, where he has made his home since the 3d of July, 1864. For the first two years his principal business was teaming, but in 1866 he established himself in the mercantile business, in which he continued successfully engaged until 1890, and then disposed of the business in order to give his entire time to the development of his mining properties, which he had acquired in the intervening years. Among the most valuable of his mining interests is that in Ryan Gulch, a placer property. The Breckenridge mines are in the center of the great gold and silver belt in the United States, which extends through the Rocky Mountains from British Columbia to Mexico. The Breckenridge placer mines have produced $32,000,000 in gold; the lode mines many millions more, and the output increases annually. While the mines have attracted hundreds of seekers of gold and silver, the remarkable scenery of this region has attracted a countless number of admirers of scenic beauty, who gaze in wonder upon waterfalls, mountain streams, quiet lakes, canons, precipitous peaks and lofty cliffs, the whole forming a picture seen no where else in the entire world.

Mr. Roby was born in Holstein, Germany, April 3, 1836, a son of Henry and Magdaline (Wiese) Roby. He was one of four children, of whom the survivors are: Frederick B., of Grand Island, Neb.; John D.; and Joanna, wife of Frederick Strohbehn, of Davenport, Iowa. The father was born and reared in Holstein, where he learned the weaver's trade, but he died in middle age, when our subject was only a boy. Afterward the mother became the wife of Henry Wolfe, by whom she had one child, Louisa, now deceased.

When a lad our subject learned the trade of a weaver, which he followed for some years. In 1858 he came to America, landing in New York in June of that year, and going direct to Davenport, Iowa, where he worked as a farm hand for two years. Later he engaged in farming for himself. The year 1864 found him crossing the plains to Colorado, where he made settlement in Breckenridge. Since then he has been identified with the business interests of this city. A few years after he came here he was appointed postmaster of Breckenridge, which position he held for two years. He was also county treasurer of Summit County for two years early in the '70s. Politically he is a Republican. A Mason in fraternal relations, he belongs to Breckenridge Lodge No. 47, A. F. & A. M.

The marriage of Mr. Roby to Miss Minnie A.

Remine, daughter of John W. and Maggie (Burns) Remine, took place in 1875. Mrs. Roby was born in Minnesota and at an early age came to Colorado. Her father settled in Central City in 1859 and the family came in the spring of 1864. He was a prominent lawyer of Central City, where he died August 23, 1869. Her mother, with the children, moved to Breckenridge in the spring of 1875 and there grew to womanhood. Mr. and Mrs. Roby became the parents of ten children, of whom the following are living: Frank, Clara, Detlev, Carl, Albert and Agnes, all at home. Mrs. Roby is a member of the Episcopal Church.

JOHN L. ELHART. Not a few of the residents of northeastern Colorado are those who, dissatisfied with prospects in Nebraska, have crossed the line into this state, and have here met with encouraging success. One of this class is Mr. Elhart, who in 1886 settled at Denver Junction (now Julesburg), but six months later removed to a claim in the old Fort Sedgwick reservation, six miles west of town. After two years he changed his location to his present home, five miles southwest of Julesburg, and here he has since carried on general ranch pursuits.

A native of Ohio, Mr. Elhart was born in Hancock County, January 18, 1852, a son of Daniel and Magdalene (Ritter) Elhart. Of six children comprising the family, three are living, viz.: Christina, wife of Jacob Myers, of Loveland, Colo.; John L., and Levy, a farmer of Oregon. The father, a native of Germany, born in 1813, emigrated to America in early manhood, accompanied by two sisters, and settled at Erie, Pa., where he worked at the shoemaker's trade. A year or more later he removed to Sandusky, Ohio, and thence, after a year, to Fremont, Ohio, where he built up an extensive business. Four years later he removed to Findlay, Hancock County, where he remained for four years. He then attached himself to a colony formed for the purpose of establishing a settlement in Mercer County, Ill. Removing to the new location, he turned his attention to farming, securing in 1851 one hundred and sixty acres of land, to the improvement of which he gave his attention. While en route from Ohio to Illinois, the company stopped in Chicago and there he was offered eighty acres of land two miles from town, at his own price and on his own terms; but the company wished to proceed, so he did not buy. He continued to reside in Mercer County until his death, which occurred in 1884.

At seventeen years of age our subject went to New York and apprenticed himself to the trade of cheese-making, working one year in Wyoming County. On his return to Illinois he worked in Warren County for a year, after which he engaged in farming. Later, with a brother, he opened a shoe store in the village of Joy, in Mercer County, where he remained for four years. During his residence there he was married, October 23, 1878, to Miss Hannah Beyer. The next year he disposed of his business and migrated to Nebraska, settling in Saunders County, where he farmed for one year as a renter. His next location was in Buffalo County, the same state, where he bought eighty acres of railroad land and engaged in farming. In the spring of 1885 he sold that place and went to Kearney, Neb., where he followed the carpenter's trade for a year. From that city he came to Colorado and has since made his home in Sedgwick County. He is a public-spirited citizen, a Republican in politics, and a man whose influence may be relied upon in behalf of beneficial measures. Both he and his wife are identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church. She is deeply interested in educational work and has for three terms ably served as a member of the school board. Eight children were born to their marriage, viz.: Harvey, deceased; Burton, Glen, Homer, Florence, May, Earl and Carlton D.

CHARLES WENIG, who has made his home in Washington County since 1888 and is interested in general ranch pursuits, is a native of Prussia, Germany, born January 16, 1854, his parents being Adam and Marguerita Wenig. He was one of six children, of whom Ferdinand, Wilhelmina and Charles are in America, while Wilhelm, Frederick and Fredericka remain in the old country. The father spent his entire life in Prussia and was a man in moderate circumstances.

When fourteen years of age our subject crossed the ocean to the United States, landing at old Castle Garden in New York. He at once became an apprentice to the trade of brick and stone mason in Brooklyn, where he remained for four years. His next location was at Lyon Mountain, N. Y., where he spent one year. Thence going to Michigan, he worked for eighteen months in Manistee. In the spring of 1876 he came to

Colorado, and at first worked on the St. Louis Valley ditch in Rio Grande County, but after three months went to Denver. Soon afterward he secured employment in the plant of the Boston and Colorado Smelting Company at Argo, where he was employed continuously until 1888.

The year last-named found him in Washington County, where he homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres of land fourteen miles southwest of Akron. He made his home there for six years, meantime erecting necessary buildings and making many improvements. In 1894 he came to his present ranch, seven miles northwest of his former home. He owns both of these ranches and is carrying on a growing business as a ranchman and cattle-raiser. He always votes the Republican ticket and takes an interest in matters pertaining to the welfare of his adopted country. His marriage, February 16, 1887, united him with Christina I., daughter of Alexander McKay, who was in early life a sailor, but later a well-known farmer of Prince Edward's Island, where she was born. The four children of Mr. and Mrs. Wenig are: Charles B., George Alexander Carl (deceased), Christina Marguerita and Estmere Carl.

JOSEPH J. CHEAIRS. There are few of the ranchmen of Logan County who have met with greater success than has rewarded the judicious efforts of Mr. Cheairs. That this is so may be attributed to his energy, perseverance and sagacious judgment. He is essentially a shrewd manager and a tireless worker. The outcome of his work is shown in the extent of his possessions and the magnitude of his interests. His landed estate aggregates more than two thousand acres, upon which he engages in raising cattle. His ranch is situated one-half mile south of Sterling, where he erected a substantial residence in 1889 and has since made his home. Besides his stock interests he has been officially connected with the various ditch companies of the county, and in this way has done not a little toward the development of this section. At this writing he holds office as president of the Logan County Horse and Cattle Protective Association.

In Marshall County, Miss., Mr. Cheairs was born November 24, 1846, a son of Calvin and Ann E. (Hamer) Cheairs, of whom mention is made in this volume. He grew to manhood on the home plantation, and in early life became familiar with the institution of slavery, for his father owned many slaves, through whose help the land was cultivated. When he was a youth at school the war came on and the schools were discontinued. He assisted in the management of the place through all the trying times of the war. January 19, 1869, he married Miss Sarah A. Jones, and they settled upon a tract of two hundred acres given him by his father. There he worked with a will and prosperity attended him. Finally, however, failing health rendered a change of climate necessary, and having heard much concerning the advantages of Colorado he came to this state in 1877. He was so greatly benefited by the change that he decided to locate here. With this purpose in view, he returned home, closed up his business affairs, disposed of his property, and in 1878 removed to Colorado to make his permanent home. On his arrival in the state he homesteaded a piece of land three miles northeast of Sterling, where he settled and embarked in farming and cattle-raising. In 1881 he opened a store in Sterling, but indoor work proved injurious to his health and in six months he returned to his ranch. In 1889 he settled upon the ranch where he has since resided.

Politically Mr. Cheairs is a firm Democrat, always voting with his party. During the latter '80s he served for two terms as surveyor of Logan County, but with that exception he has not held public office. His business enterprises have been remarkably successful and he is ranked among the most prosperous ranchmen of northeastern Colorado. To the union of himself and wife ten children were born, of whom eight are living, viz.: Minnie L.; Maggie, wife of John Luton, a cattleman of Merino, Colo., Joseph C., Samuel V., Oscar W., Calvin, Jr., Grady and Marcie.

GEORGE A. SNOW, a prominent merchant of Byers, Arapahoe County, was born in Currytown, N. Y., May 16, 1848. His education was obtained in the graded schools of Fairfield, N. Y. He engaged in the lumber business from 1866 to 1879 at Albany, N. Y., and in the latter year came to Colorado, settling in Arapahoe County and starting a sheep ranch eight miles south of Byers. After several years he removed his flock to Trego County, Kan., remaining only one year, when he returned to Albany, N. Y. There he again engaged in the lumber business till 1887, when, on account of health, he returned to Colorado and engaged

in the stock business. He bought an interest in a store at Byers about 1890, and one year later bought out his partners. He has since handled general merchandise, hay, grain and farm machinery. In politics he is a Democrat. Under the administration of President McKinley he was appointed postmaster, which office he still fills.

HIRAM A. SIMS, M. D., senior member of the firm of Sims & Sims, of Cripple Creek, is a descendant of an early settler of colonial America. The first of the name in this country was Rev. Zachariah Symmes, who emigrated from London to Massachusetts in 1683, crossing the ocean in the ship "Griffin," and settling among the Puritans of Boston, where he attained considerable prominence.

The doctor was born in Stanardsville, Greene County, Va., January 28, 1843. His education was carried on in his native town, where the seminary furnished him excellent advantages. In 1863 he matriculated in the Medical College of Virginia, where he took the regular course of lectures, graduating in 1866. Meantime, during the closing year of the Civil war, he acted as assistant surgeon in Confederate Hospital No. 9, at Richmond. After his graduation he returned to his old home and opened an office for general practice, which he conducted in the same place for seventeen years. He then removed to Roanoke, the same state, where he built up a fine practice and became well known as a skillful physician. February 29, 1896, he arrived in Cripple Creek, and in June, 1898, formed a partnership with his son, Thomas W. Sims, M. D., the two having since continued together as advertising specialists.

May 16, 1861, Dr. Sims enlisted as a private in Company F, Seventh Virginia Infantry, C. S. A., and was assigned to General Kempa's brigade and Pickett's division. He took part in the battles of Manassa, Bull Run, Williamsburg, and Seven Pines, or Fair Oaks; in the latter battle he was wounded in the left elbow. May 31, 1862, he was honorably discharged from the service. Through the influence of Governor Kempa, who was his personal friend, he afterwards received the appointment of Hospital Steward and acting assistant surgeon. At the fall of Richmond he was captured, but, having in his possession a pass to the hospital, he was paroled twenty days later. During his residence in Virginia he was connected with the blue lodge of Masonry and for four terms was worshipful master of Piedmont Lodge No. 50. He was also past grand of the local lodge of Odd Fellows, and member of the encampment of Odd Fellows; past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, and a member of the Uniform Rank; high chief in the Knights of the Golden Eagle, and master workman of the Knights of Labor No. 4129, at Roanoke, Va.

The marriage of Dr. Sims united him with Pamelia W. Yager, of Orange County, Va. They became the parents of three children. The eldest of these, Thomas W., was educated in Roanoke College and he received the degree of M. A. in 1889, and graduated in 1893 from the University of Virginia with the degree of M. D. After engaging in private practice for a short time he entered the Philadelphia Polyclinic College, where he took a special course. He also studied in the Chicago Post-Graduate School. In June, 1898, he came to Cripple Creek, where he has since resided. April 19, 1899, he married Miss Gertrude Weidelins, of Cripple Creek. The older daughter, Hasseltine, is the wife of A. R. Bowdry, a wholesale and retail merchant of Roanoke, Va. The youngest child is Anna Kelly, a talented artist, who resides with her parents.

AARON D. CLEM. Three miles east of Fort Morgan lies the ranch owned by Mr. Clem, and here for some years he has been engaged in farming and in the breeding of fine cattle. No one in Morgan County owns finer cattle than he and no one has met with greater success in the breeding of high-grade stock. In 1885 he purchased a number of head of thoroughbred cattle, and has since given considerable attention to this industry, while at the same time he raises sheep.

A son of Bartlett and Nancy (Osborn) Clem, the subject of this sketch was born in Warren County, Ind., May 5, 1854, the youngest of eight children, five of whom are living. Of these, Henry, a stockman, resides in Fort Morgan; Samuel is a stock-raiser of Sunset, Mont.; Israel, a mine owner at Princeton, Mont., has twice been elected to the Montana legislature; and Mary E. is the wife of Edmund Lowe, of Sunset. The father, a native of Butler County, Ohio, born May 9, 1813, in boyhood accompanied his parents to Warren County, Ind., where he grew to man's estate, married, and engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1856, accompanied by his family, he removed to Iowa and settled in Fremont County. There he continued to reside un-

HON. JOHN H. CROWLEY.

til his death, which occurred February 17, 1873. His wife was born in Warren County, Ind., February 8, 1820, and died March 6, 1862.

In the common schools of Fremont County, Iowa, our subject acquired a fair education. One year after his father's death, the estate having been settled, he began his career as a farmer. October 18, 1874, he married Sibbie A., daughter of Thomas Myers, who was a native of Ohio and for years a prominent farmer of Warren County, Ind. After his marriage he continued to till the soil in Fremont County until 1880, when he sold his property there and removed to Nebraska. In that state he farmed as a renter for three years, and in 1884 come to Colorado, first settling fifteen miles southwest of Fort Morgan, where he took up land and began in the sheep business. As his flocks grew in size he added to his possessions in order to furnish suitable pasturage for his stock. Since 1885, as already stated, he has given considerable attention to the cattle industry. In his political belief he is a Populist and always votes with his party. He and his wife are the parents of five children, viz.: Rolla D., born June 24, 1875; Lora B., March 6, 1878; Nancy E., December 13, 1880; Ruth C., March 28, 1891; and Russia F., September 8, 1892.

HON. JOHN H. CROWLEY, of Otero County, is widely known as one of the most successful fruit-growers in Colorado. He owns a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, situated one and one-half miles southeast of Rocky Ford, and of this tract seventy acres are planted in fruit. To indicate the extent of the business it may be stated that on his farm there are sixty varieties of apples; peaches, forty-four varieties; plums or prunes, forty-two; grapes, thirty; cherries, eighteen; strawberries, twelve; gooseberries, two; nectarines, five; apricots and almonds, one. When preparations were being made for the World's Fair he acted as county agent for the collection of fruit and grain, also agent for the state for the collection of fruit from various parts thereof. He is a member of the State Horticultural Society and perpetual superintendent of the fruit department of the Arkansas Valley Fair Association. In April, 1899, he was appointed by Governor Thomas as member for the southern district of the State Board of Horticulture for a term of six years. For his exhibition of the fruits grown on his farm, exhibited at the Omaha Exposition in 1898, he received first premium, and in the state fair of the same year he received premiums on his peaches, plums, prunes, grapes and apples. His orchard, though still young, is the finest in Otero County, and, indeed, in this part of the state.

Near Lexington, Ky., Mr. Crowley was born June 22, 1849, a son of Timothy and Amanda (Devore) Crowley. His father died in 1850, and in 1856 his mother took him to Lucas County, Iowa. There he remained until he began for himself, in 1868. His first work was in the contracting and building of county bridges in Iowa. When the neutral strip in southeastern Kansas was sold he took up land there, but soon returned to Iowa, and engaged in building fences for the Kansas City & Council Bluffs Railroad. After two years he went to Lincoln, Neb., in the employ of the Midland Railroad Company, and engaged in running construction trains, also for a time had charge of the yards at Lincoln.

His wife's poor health caused Mr. Crowley to come to Colorado in 1878. For six months he was employed as section foreman for the Santa Fe Railroad at Booneville, Colo., and six months later went to Larkspur, Colo., where he worked in the same capacity for the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. He then returned to Nebraska, where he cultivated a farm, but again came to Colorado in 1881, and for a year was employed in laying steel rails and side track for the Santa Fe Railroad Company. In 1882 he started a general store at Nepesta, Pueblo County, and also bought a ranch in the same locality. On selling out, in 1884, he went to southwestern Missouri to engage in the fruit business, but the health of his wife was poor and he decided to return to Colorado. In 1886 he took charge of the section at Rocky Ford, in which position he continued for ten months. He then purchased the relinquishment of a claim and pre-empted the land he now owns. The first improvement made here was in 1887, when he planted an orchard of two acres and started a small nursery. From time to time he has put out more trees until he now has seventy acres in orchard.

February 1, 1873, he married Miss Annie Gregory, of Fremont County, Iowa, a daughter of William and Delinda (Faune) Gregory. Mr. and Mrs. Crowley have five children. The eldest, William Frank, who is a bright young man of twenty-four years, married Mary Fullerton, of Saguache, Colo., and has a farm of one hundred

and twenty acres at Holly, Colo., of which tract eighty-five acres are in fruit trees. He is also secretary and manager of the Melon Growers' Association of that place. Before leaving Otero County he had charge of the state experimental station for about a year. The other children are: Belle, Estella, Amanda and John H., Jr., the last-named a boy of eight years.

Formerly a Democrat, since 1893 Mr. Crowley has been a member of the People's party and a stanch silver man. In 1893 and 1894, again in 1897 and 1898, he represented his district in the legislature. As a rule, however, he has refused to accept nomination for office, preferring to devote himself to his fruit industry, which requires his constant supervision. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

THOMAS F. STOKES, station agent of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad at Akron, came to Colorado in 1890 on business for this railway company. In May of that year he opened the first office at the Denver stockyards, and in August he was sent to Akron on local business. While here he asked to be stationed at this point and his request was granted. During the intervening years he has held the position and has become known, both to the trainmen and the general public, as one of the most genial and accommodating agents on the road.

Mr. Stokes was born in Fayette County, Ill., September 17, 1849, a son of Bird and Margaret (Casey) Stokes. He was one of eleven children, of whom seven are living, viz.: Thomas F.; J. Wade, who is train dispatcher of the Texas Midland Railroad, stationed at Terrell, Tex.; Sarah E., wife of H. S. Short, M. D., of Fillmore, Ill.; Mary, who married James Wilson, a farmer living near Nokomis, Ill.; Campbell A., a physician and surgeon, practicing in Edinburg, Ill.; Homer, who is engaged in the insurance business at Ramsey, Ill.; and Walter, who is connected with the Burlington & Missouri River Railway Company at McCook, Neb.

A native of Tennessee, our subject's father served in the Mexican war, after which he removed to Illinois and settled in Fayette County. There he married and engaged in farming. The subject of this sketch grew to manhood on the home farm. When seventeen years of age he became a clerk in a general store at Ramsey, Ill., where he spent three years in learning the rudiments of a business education. At the expiration of that period he entered the office of the Illinois Central Railroad at Ramsey, and there studied telegraphy. In 1872 he was given an office on the Illinois Central road at Oconee, Ill., where he remained until 1885. He then went to Nebraska and for eighteeen months was cashier of the office of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad at Holdrege, after which he was extra agent for three and one-half years, and until coming to Colorado.

In fraternal relations Mr. Stokes is connected with Star of Jupiter Lodge No. 31, at Akron: the blue lodge of Masonry at Ramsey, Ill.; and the Knights of Pythias at Holdrege, Neb. In his political belief he is allied with the Republicans and always supports the men and measures for which that party stands; however, his interest has been that of a private citizen only, he never having cared for official positions or honors. His marriage, May 28, 1876, united him with Miss Emma L. Jamison, who was born in New York City. Her father, Alfred Jamison, was at one time proprietor of a slaughter house in New York. During the excitement of 1849 he joined the emigrants to the El Dorado of the west. With a party he chartered a vessel and sailed around the Horn. He spent several years in the California gold fields and met with reasonable success, after which he returned to New York. Later he removed to Illinois, where he engaged in farming and spent the remaining years of his life.

HENRY W. WITMER, who owns and occupies a ranch one mile northeast of Atwood in Logan County, is a native of York County, Pa., and was born March 10, 1862. He was one of five children, all but one of whom are living. They are: Kate, who is the wife of J. Baldwin, of Abilene, Kan.; Florence, wife of David Sughart, who travels for the Babcock Boiler Company, of Denver; Mrs. Sadie Heiges, of Pennsylvania; Henry W., and Jacob, of Pueblo. The father, John Witmer, was born in York County, Pa., about 1818, and there married Rebecca Kesler, after which he engaged in farming. Some years after his marriage he removed to Adams County, Pa., where he engaged in fruit culture. About 1880 he settled in Abilene, Kan., where he engaged in gardening until his death, some four years later. His father, Jacob Witmer, was a native of Germany and emigrated to America in an early day with his parents, his father becoming

owner of one of the largest farms in York County, which property passed to the son after the father's death. In religion they were of the Quaker faith.

In the spring of 1879 our subject left home and began for himself in the world. Going to Kansas, he spent six months engaged in farm work near Abilene, after which he joined a wagon train and drove a team of horses across the plains to Denver. His first work in Colorado was for a placer mining company on the south fork of Clear Creek, but after a few days the work was abandoned. His next employment was on a steam drill in the construction of the South Park Railroad. Following this he spent some weeks in the mountains. For three months he worked for Rufus ("Potato") Clark. In the spring of 1880 he returned to Abilene, where he worked for two years as a farm hand and afterward operated rented land. In the spring of 1887 he came to Colorado and after one year farming leased land near Atwood he pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres where he now resides. He has engaged successfully in the stock business and is now one of the prosperous ranchmen of the county.

The marriage of Mr. Witmer occurred October 12, 1890, and united him with Miss Minnie Whelden, a native of New York, and the daughter of Charles Whelden, now a ranchman of Atwood, Colo. Three children, Annie May, Robert T. and Maude E., have been born of this marriage. In political belief our subject is a Populist. Since 1894 he has filled the office of constable. For three years he was superintendent of the Springdale ditch, and is now superintendent of the Pawnee ditch. In religion they are connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOSEPH H. SINGLETON, owner of the Alma and Fairplay banks, and one of the representative business men of Alma, settled in this place upon coming west in the spring of 1880. From that time to the present he has borne a prominent part in all enterprises for the upbuilding of the town and the development of local resources. The position that he occupies has been gained entirely through his own exertions. He began for himself without capital or influence, and, unaided, has worked his way to success. This fact alone proves that he possesses abilities of no common order.

A son of George and Catherine (Sparrow) Singleton, the subject of this sketch was born in Ontario, Canada, January 22, 1853. He was one of seven children, five of whom are still living, viz.: William B., who is engaged in the commission business at Lockport, N. Y.; John A., of Toronto, Canada; George F., of Minneapolis, Minn.; Joseph H., of this sketch; Walter, who is manager of the Delta County Mercantile Company, at Delta, Colo.; and Mary, who died at Lockport, N. Y., March 28, 1899. The father of this family was born in Brighton, Ontario, in 1815, and there grew to manhood, married and engaged in the lumber business, also for some time gave considerable attention to farm pursuits. There, at an advanced age, his death occurred May 12, 1892.

When a boy our subject was an invalid and unable to attend school, but, being a natural student and lover of good reading, he obtained a good education by self-culture. In 1871 he became a clerk in a mercantile house at Sarnia and in that position laid the foundation for a successful business career. There he remained for ten years, with the exception of a summer spent in Lockport, N. Y. In 1880 he came to Colorado and located in Alma, Park County. For some three months he had charge of the freighting business of Senator Moynahan, at Red Hill station. After the destruction of this station through an explosion, for several months he worked at various occupations. In October, 1881, he assumed charge of a branch store in Fairplay for Senator Moynahan, and there he continued until December of the following year. In January, 1883, he became a member of the firm of Singleton Brothers, general merchants of Alma, which partnership continued until May, 1887. At that time Senator Moynahan, who had been a silent partner, became the sole proprietor of the business. In the fall of that year our subject became manager for the senator of a branch house in Leadville.

In March, 1888, Mr. Singleton was made cashier of the Bank of Alma. In December, 1897, he purchased the business, and became sole proprietor of the bank. The Fairplay Bank was established by him in May of 1898, and is continued in conjunction with the Alma banking business. As a financier he is keen, discriminating and capable, displaying sound judgment in all of his transactions and winning the confidence of business men by his sagacity and conservative spirit.

The marriage of Mr. Singleton took place in

September, 1877, and united him with Miss Carrie F. Clark, of Sarnia, Ontario. To this union have been born three children, namely: John C., who was born October 14, 1878, and is a graduate of the Boulder preparatory school, class of 1899; Norma, born March 15, 1883; and Fred, January 27, 1887, both pupils in the Alma public school.

CONRAD DESCH, who has for some years been engaged in stock-raising in Logan County and occupies a ranch three miles southeast of Merino, is a native of Germany and was born near Frankfort-on-the-Main, September 5, 1861, being a son of Frank and Barbara (Schumm) Desch. He was the eldest of seven children, of whom all but one are living, those besides himself being: Christian, a farmer and stockman at Fairdale, Ill.; Anna B., who married Charles Lundin and lives at Fairdale; Frank J., who continues to make his home in Germany; John, who acts as overseer of a forest belonging to a duke's estate in Germany; and Benedict, who resides with his mother on the old home place in Germany. The father was born February 9, 1829; the mother May 18, 1830. The former made agriculture his life occupation, continuing in it until his death, August 8, 1893.

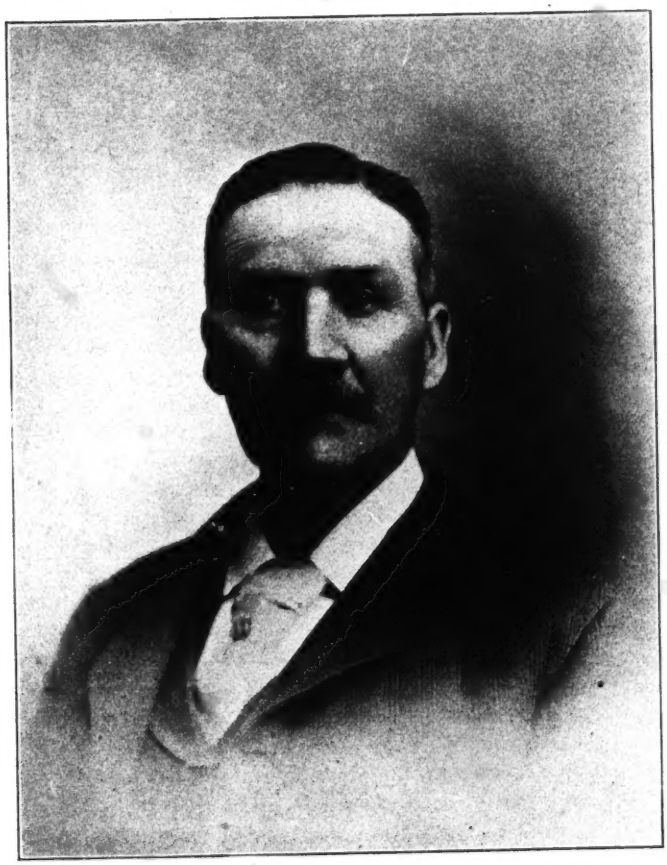
In youth our subject was apprenticed to the shoemaker's trade. Upon the completion of his time he opened a shop in the town of Wirtheim, (Kreis Gelnhausen), where he built up a prosperous business, but, anxious to find a larger field for his labors, he decided to emigrate to America. September 20, 1881, he landed in Baltimore, Md. From that city he went to Chicago, where he secured work in a furniture factory on the west side. After thirty days he left Chicago and went to Lee, Ill., where he followed his trade four months, and afterwards engaged in farm work for three years. His next location was at Granville, Putnam County, the same state, where he was employed at farm work for eighteen months. Returning to Lee, he opened a meat market and built up a good trade, but in a year he disposed of the business and resumed farming. He became interested in stock-dealing and bought and shipped cattle, also engaged in other business ventures that promised satisfactory returns.

February 20, 1889, found Mr. Desch in Akron, Colo., where he pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres with a view to establishing a home. He also entered the employ of H. L. Buck, a prominent dairyman, for whom he worked one year. He then spent six months on his pre-emption, after which he began to work for cattlemen of the county, and for six months rode among the cattle. In 1891 he came to Logan County and for seven months rode on round-ups for T. K. Propst, after which he worked for Lutin Brothers. For seventeen months he was employed at sheep herding and among the cattle. April 3, 1893, he again entered the employ of T. K. Propst, with whom he remained until his removal, in 1896, to his present ranch. Here he has engaged in raising cattle and hogs and has prospered.

The marriage of Mr. Desch, April 27, 1896, united him with Miss Ada A. Logan, a native of Missouri, and daughter of James R. Logan, who came to Merino, Colo., in 1893, from Nodaway County, Mo. The marriage was blessed by two children, of whom one is living, a daughter, Audrye, born October 8, 1898. In politics Mr. Desch is a Democrat. Fraternally he is connected with Lodge No. 498, Modern Woodmen of America, at Lee, Ill.

ADOLPH WEDLICH owns a ranch of one hundred and sixty acres five miles east of Fort Morgan, in addition to which he leases a section of school land adjoining, and this place he has stocked with cattle and sheep. A native of Germany, he was born in Waldeck, January 26, 1868, to William and Minnie (Vesper) Wedlich. He was one of five children, the others being William, Minnie, Frederick, and Henry (deceased). His father was born in Waldeck in the year 1813 and there grew to manhood, married, and engaged in contracting and farming. He continued to reside in his native town until his death, in 1893.

At fourteen years of age our subject left home and from that time to this he has been self-supporting. He landed in New York City in June, 1882, and from there went to Nebraska City, Neb., where he secured employment on a farm. He continued there until the fall of 1886, when he went to Dundee County, the same state. In the fall of 1887 he came to Colorado, settling at Byers, where he engaged in the sheep business for himself. Coming to Fort Morgan a year later, he leased a ranch below town, and continued in the sheep business. When the tariff was taken off wool, the sheep industry suffered



JOHN W. LOVE.

and he was one of the many injured by the discontinuance of protection. Unable to continue in the face of this reverse, in 1893 he disposed of his flock. Afterward he worked with J. P. Curry until 1896, when he again embarked in business for himself, leasing the John T. Ross ranch one mile east of Fort Morgan, and there beginning the business of sheep feeding. He remained there until the spring of 1898, when he purchased the ranch he is now improving and occupying.

The political affiliations of Mr. Wedlich are with the Republican party, whose tickets he always votes. He is a member of Fort Morgan Lodge No. 72, I..O. O. F., in the work of which he takes an interest. A genial, companionable gentleman, he has won a host of friends in the county where he resides. His marriage took place April 7, 1897, and united him with Miss Libbie Young, who was born in Schoharie County, N. Y. She is a daughter of Josephus Young, formerly a farmer of Schoharie County, but later a resident of Nebraska.

JOHN W. LOVE, commissioner of Eagle County and the owner of a valuable ranch four miles from the village of Eagle, was born in Canton, Fulton County, Ill., April 3, 1837, a son of Samuel and Hannah (Collins) Love, natives of Ohio. He had two uncles, John Collins and William Love, who served in the war of 1812, the latter being a captain in Hull's command. During his entire active life, Samuel Love followed farming, but for some years before his death, which occurred at eighty-six years, the infirmities of age prevented him from engaging in manual work. He was a sincere member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The family of which our subject is a member was a large one. Of the children, Robert W. owns a ranch near the home of our subject; Jesse is engaged in mining at Rico; Edwin is a carpenter in Colorado City and a veteran of the Civil war; Mrs. Sarah Hames lives in Webster County, Mo.; Polly is the wife of J. M. Bunker, of Monmouth, Ill.; Esther is a widow and lives in Rock Island, Ill.; Elizabeth L. died when seventeen years of age; Henrietta is also deceased; Margaret married, but is now deceased.

Upon farms in Illinois and Iowa our subject passed the days of boyhood. At twenty-three he began to farm for himself, cultivating property in Illinois, where he remained until 1859. During the height of the gold excitement in Colorado, in 1860, he came to this territory and settled at Colorado City, but soon went to Breckenridge, Summit County, and began mining. In 1882 he settled in Eagle County, where he has since been interested in mining and stock-raising. He located a ranch four miles from Eagle, and this property, which has an abundance of mountain water for irrigation, is improved with a neat residence, good barns, etc. It is situated in a valley that is seven miles long and one mile wide and is one of the most fertile and beautiful in the state. When he came here the land was raw, but under his supervision it has been brought under excellent cultivation, and is now very valuable. In addition to this ranch of six hundred and forty acres and a hay ranch of one hundred and twenty acres near the camp of Fulford he owns several other farms in this locality.

In 1864 Mr. Love married Mrs. Ellen (Frost) Eaton, and for thirty-four years he had the companionship of this devoted, helpful and capable wife. She was born in Massachusetts, but her girlhood years were passed in Illinois, where her parents settled in an early day. By her first marriage she had a daughter, Lizzie May, Mrs. John C. Metcalf, who makes her home with her stepfather. No children were born to her second marriage. The death of Mrs. Love, in 1898, was the heaviest sorrow of her husband's life.

During earlier days Mr. Love was a Democrat, but of late years he has become identified with the People's party. In the fall of 1897 he was elected county commissioner, which position he still holds. As a member of the school board he has done much to advance the schools of this district. Since 1867 he has been identified with the Red Cliff Lodge of Masons. He is a man highly respected in his community, and has many friends among the people of the county.

JOHN W. SMITH, M. D., PH. G. The people of Colorado may with justice claim the palm over many of the other states of a similar population in the number of first-class physicians that form part of the citizenship of the state. Among those who came to Colorado with little means and few acquaintances, mention belongs to the subject of this article, who is one of the well-known physicians and druggists of Cripple Creek. In January, 1896, he came to this camp and opened up a small drug store in the old town, but a year later came to his present loca-

tion in the central part of the city, where his establishment, the Mining Exchange Pharmacy, is one of the leading and best-equipped stores.

When a boy Dr. Smith had no special advantages, for he was an orphan and poor. He was born in Wheeling, W. Va., June 5, 1857, and was a small child when his father lost his property during the war. His mother died leaving thirteen children, of whom he, the youngest son and next to the youngest child, was a lad of nine years. With his younger sister he was sent to St. Louis, Mo., where he made his home with relatives, as the old home had been broken up. He worked for fifty cents a day and used the money to buy books for his sister and himself. His only opportunity to study was in the night school. While still a mere lad he came to Colorado and worked in H. M. Orahood's drug store in Black Hawk. On his return to St. Louis he worked in a drug store. In 1877 he graduated from the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, after which he took charge of a drug store in that city. With money that he had saved while in the drug store he began to study medicine, having as his preceptor W. B. Outten, M. D., who was then a prominent St. Louis physician. Soon afterward he entered the St. Louis Medical College, where he took a course of lectures.

In 1878 Dr. Smith came to Colorado for the second time. His coming, however, was different from the previous time. Then he was young, friendless, a runaway from his adopted home; now he was a young man of education, with fair prospects for the future, and seeking a suitable place for a location. He again went to Central City, where his father was interested in mining. The latter afterward made his home with his son and there died in January, 1898, when eighty-four years of age.

During the excitement at Leadville, Dr. Smith went there in January, 1879, but after a time he removed to Gunnison County, where a similar boom existed. In the fall of 1880 he was elected coroner of Gunnison County, and was the first regularly appointed county physician. While carrying on his practice he engaged in mining at Pitkin, Tincup and Gunnison, and was successful until 1886, when he lost all of his money through an unfortunate investment. Removing to Aspen, in 1888, he began to clerk in a drug store. The following year, with $200 he had saved, he went to Denver and opened up a small drug store. From that meager start he built up a good business. In a short time he bought another store and continued to conduct both until 1893, when he sold out. The previous year he had visited in the east and while there married a former schoolmate, Miss Ollie J. Moore, of St. Louis, daughter of W. R. Moore, of Oswego, N. Y. In 1894 he devoted his time to study in hospitals and colleges, and the next year graduated from the medical department of the University of Denver. Afterward he practiced in Creede for a short time, but since January, 1896, he has carried on practice and engaged in the drug business at Cripple Creek, where he is a leading professional and business man. He and his wife have two children, Harold and Gladys.

J. FRANK WINN. Though a resident of Morgan County for a comparatively brief period only, Mr. Winn has already gained recognition among the representative ranchmen of this part of Colorado. In the fall of 1895 he purchased a ranch lying six and one-half miles east of Fort Morgan, and the spring of the next year found him settled at his new home. Here he has since engaged in general farming and the stock business, and is placing his property under first-class improvements.

A son of Munroe and Phoebe (Cox) Winn, the subject of this sketch was born in Adair County, Iowa, March 15, 1859. The family of which he is a member is composed of the following children: William Lorenzo, Evaline, J. Frank, Alice, Charles, Edward, Harvey (deceased), Theodore and Montie (deceased). The father, who was a native of Indiana, born about 1830, engaged in farming from his youth. Two years after his marriage he settled in Iowa and bought land in Adair County, where he is now living, practically retired, though still superintending his landed interests. He is a supporter of the Democratic party.

At nineteen years of age our subject rented land and began life for himself. He continued to operate rented land until 1892, when he purchased a place with the savings of former years. He continued to reside in Iowa until his removal to Colorado and his settlement in Morgan County. Since attaining his majority he has always voted the Democratic ticket, but has not cared to hold office nor to identify himself with public affairs. September 28, 1880, he married Miss Cora Kepner, a native of Fountain County, Ind., and the daughter of Gideon Kepner, who was a

successful farmer in that county. To this marriage seven children were born, viz.: Jessie, Blanche W., Emil W., Kent L., Clark R., Ethel J. and Maysil R.

JAMES F. SMITH, a representative mining and civil engineer of Cripple Creek, and one of the stockholders in the Hull City placer mine, was born in Memphis, Tenn., January 16, 1860. He is a direct descendant of James Smith, who emigrated from Ireland to America during the early half of the eighteenth century, and afterward became one of the prominent men of Pennsylvania, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Although too old to enlist in the Revolutionary service, he helped the colonial cause in many ways. James F. Smith, Sr., our subject's father, was born in Louisville, Ky., and there grew to manhood. For a number of years he engaged in the steamboat business. From Louisville he removed to Memphis and later to New Orleans, while during the war he resided in Montgomery, Ala. During the greater part of his life he was engaged in steamboating, and at the time of his death (the result of yellow fever), October 4, 1867, at forty-four years of age, he was acting as chief clerk of the "Robert E. Lee."

Of the town where he was born our subject has little recollection, as he was but two years of age when the family moved from there. After 1868 (during which year his mother died) he was reared in Louisville. He was educated in a private seminary at Brandenburg, Ky. In the spring of 1880 he came to Colorado and for a month was employed as mining engineer at Leadville. He then went to Fairplay, Park County, Colo., where he was similarly engaged until the summer of 1889. After a short visit in Brandenburg, Ky., he began engineering in Ohio and later was employed at canal building in New York. He acted as superintendent on the "Rock Cut" of the Harlam ship canal during the building of the same. After two years in the east he again came to Colorado, establishing his headquarters at Fairplay. He followed engineering until April 13, 1892, the date of his arrival in Cripple Creek. He was one of the pioneer miners of this camp and has become prominently known in mining circles. In this place he continued to make his home until 1896, when the family moved to Denver. However, much of his time is still spent in Cripple Creek, where he has his business headquarters. In January, 1893, the Hull City placer was located, and in the fall of the same year he purchased an interest in the mine when it was considered worthless; since then it has developed into a very valuable property. Formerly he prospected considerably, but since the Hull City placer proved a paying investment, he has turned his attention to mining engineering.

By his marriage to Edmonia G. Richardson, of Brandenburg, Ky., daughter of W. C. Richardson. Mr. Smith is the father of three children, namely: William G., who is a student in the Louisville (Ky.) Medical College; Florence W. and Katie M., who are students in Denver schools. Mr. Smith is not active in politics, but is, nevertheless, a very decided Democrat in his political opinions, and never fails to cast a vote in support of the party. He is connected with the Elks of Cripple Creek; Mount Pisgah Lodge No. 96, A. F. & A. M.; Cripple Creek Chapter, R. A. M., of this city; Cripple Creek Commandery No. 26, K. T., and the Colorado Consistory, being a thirty-second degree Mason.

GEORGE H. CLARK, who has resided in Colorado since 1888, during that year took up a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres and at the same time secured by pre-emption another quarter-section situated eight miles southwest of Akron. Upon this land he settled down to a farmer's life. At first he had a few head of cattle, but purchased other head, until he has become one of the leading cattlemen of Washington County. He is associated in business with his son-in-law, E. W. Clark. He is well posted in the stock business, and his thorough familiarity with every detail of the occupation enables him to engage in it successfully, in spite of reverses which all stockmen meet at one time or another.

A son of Richard S., the youngest son of John and Abra (Woods) Clark, the subject of this sketch was born in Chester, Rockingham County, N. H., April 14, 1827. His grandfather, John Clark, served as a soldier in the war of the Revolution, participating in the battles of Concord and Bunker Hill. His service covered a period of seven years, ending with his discharge after the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown. Our subject was one of nine children, five of whom are living, viz.: Josiah, who is a merchant of Nashua, N. H.; George H.; Jane, Mrs. Brown, of Goffstown, N. H.; Richard S., a farmer residing at

Auburn, N. H.; and Sylvania, wife of John Davis, also of Auburn. The parents were born in Chester, N. H., the father in 1800, the mother a year later. Both were members of old families of the state, where they continued to reside during their active lives, making their home upon a farm. The death of the father occurred in 1866, and that of the mother in 1879. The former was active in military matters and held the rank of captain in the state militia, after which he was always called "Captain" Clark.

The fact that his father had met with business reverses forced our subject, when fourteen years of age, to begin the battle of life for himself. From that time he was self-supporting. For two years he was employed as a farm hand during the summer, while during the winter he worked for his board and attended school. At sixteen he became an apprentice to the brick-mason's trade, at which and at plastering he served a three years' term. On the conclusion of his apprenticeship he commenced to work as a journeyman. For the next seven years he was employed successively in Lowell and Lawrence, Mass., Bangor, Me., Boston, Mass., Manchester and Concord, N. H. Afterward he spent a short time in the southern states. On his return north he settled in Muckwonago, Waukesha County, Wis., where he worked at his trade. During his residence in that town he was married to Miss Sophia E. Perkins. Two years after his marriage he removed to Indiana and settled in Cloverdale, Putnam County, where he continued to make his home until the outbreak of the war; meantime he traveled through the south, visiting all of the slave states, and coming in contact with slavery in its every form. At the opening of the war he removed to Newport News, Va., and in connection with his brother, John, opened a post store, where they conducted a prosperous business during the entire period of hostilities between the north and south.

In October, 1865, Mr. Clark settled in Livingston County, Mo., where he was engaged in merchandising and remained for a number of years. Next going to Florida, he was employed for four years in the mercantile business at Jacksonville by his brother John. On his return to Missouri he located at Dawn, where he opened a hotel and also carried on a livery business. He continued there until the year of his removal to Colorado and his settlement on his present ranch. He and his wife had five children, but only one is now living, Mary A., wife of E. W. Clark, a prominent cattleman and the county surveyor of Washington County. Since 1850 he has been identified with the Masonic fraternity and now holds membership in Akron Lodge No. 74, A. F. & A. M. He has given his vote to the Republican party since early manhood, and has always been a stanch adherent of its principles. In religion he is connected with the Christian Church.

JAMES A. DAWSON, one of the early settlers of the old Fort Sedgwick reservation and a well-known farmer and stockman of Sedgwick County, was born near Industry, Beaver County, Pa., February 6, 1859, a son of William W. and Elizabeth (Ewing) Dawson. He was one of five children, of whom the survivors are himself and his sister, Margaret Myrtilla, wife of John Ramsey, of Pennsylvania. One of the family, Benoni W., was a recruit of Company B, First Colorado Infantry, during the Spanish war of 1898, and died of typhoid fever at Honolulu, when en route to the Philippines.

A native of Hancock County, Va., William W. Dawson was born May 27, 1830. His mother dying when he was an infant, he was reared by his two aunts and an uncle in Beaver County. Under the care of these relatives he grew to manhood; and as they became aged and infirm, he took charge of the home farm and cared for them until they died. The property then became his by inheritance, and he has since made his home there. He was the son of a physician of Hancock County, Va. (now W. Va.), and his wife was the daughter of Alexander Ewing, a farmer of Beaver County, whose father-in-law, Lieutenant Knight, was an officer in the war of 1812.

After attaining his majority our subject spent two and one-half years in farm work in Iowa and Kansas, after which he returned to Pennsylvania and for four years worked on the old homestead. In 1885 he married Miss Maggie Linda Barclay, the marriage ceremony being performed at the home of the bride's parents in Beaver County on the 25th of June. Her father was R. H. Barclay, a well-known farmer of that section. In February, 1886, with his wife, our subject came west, settling at Kearney, Neb., where he engaged in farming for one year. In March, 1887, he removed to Sedgwick County and settled five miles southwest of Julesburg, where he entered a squatter's claim to one hundred and sixty acres

of land in the Fort Sedgwick reservation. When the reservation was opened to settlement a year later he proved up on his place; but, unfortunately, he had settled on one of the odd sections, and later, when the railroad was attached, the section proved to be railroad land, and he was compelled to buy the place. He has been prospered in his ranching pursuits, and is to-day one of the well-known men of the section. Interested in educational matters, he has served efficiently as member of the school board of his district, which is justly proud of the fact that it has one of the best equipped and most handsome country schoolhouses in the county. In politics he is an ardent ally of the Republican party. He and his wife are the parents of two daughters, Myrtle and Mary.

PETER STEIN is the owner of a ranch in the fertile valley near Gypsum, Eagle County, and also owns, at Eagle, the best-equipped blacksmith's shop and wagon works in the entire county. When he came here in 1886 he purchased a ranch one mile from Gypsum, and in connection with its cultivation carried on the blacksmith's trade in the same neighborhood. In 1897 he built a substantial blacksmith's shop, and has since carried on business at Eagle.

The birth of Mr. Stein occurred in 1856, near Bezirka-Coblentz on the Rhine, about twenty-five miles from the famous old town of Bingen. He is a son of John Stein, a farmer in the old country, and Marie (Fey) Stein, who was born in the town of Schneppenbach. The family of which he is a member consists of five sons and one daughter. Jacob, Joseph, John and Henry live at the old homeplace in Germany, and Catherine is the wife of Jacob Getz, who lives in the same neighborhood as her brothers. The only one who came to America was the subject of this sketch. He was reared on the home farm and educated in German schools. Following the time-honored German custom, he began to learn a trade when fourteen years of age. He served an apprenticeship to the blacksmith's trade for three years, after which he followed the trade as a journeyman for three years. He then entered the regular army, and for three years lived the life of a German soldier.

Coming to America in 1882, Mr. Stein settled in Breckenridge, Summit County, Colo., but after one year removed to Alma, this state, where he opened a shop. For four years he engaged in business there. In 1886 he settled in Eagle County, where he has since resided. Besides his business and ranch interests he was one of the promoters of the Eagle Valley Creamery, in which for some time he owned an interest. His political views bring him into affiliation with the People's party. Fraternally he is connected with the Woodmen of the World.

In 1883 Mr. Stein married Miss Louisa Barth, a native of Krebsweiler, Germany, a town that is situated near our subject's native place. They are the parents of five children: William, Harman, Pauline, Louisa and Minnie.

JOHN G. HUDSON, county clerk and recorder of Washington County, was born in Oakland County, Mich., May 3, 1859, a son of John K. and Amanda (Green) Hudson, and next to the youngest of the family of five children now living. The others are: Gilbert R., a ticket broker in Denver, Colo.; Maria L., wife of Allen Becker, a farmer in Hemlock, N. Y.; Lemen W., who is engaged in business in Port Huron, Mich.; and Edward A., a business man of Oxford, Mich. His father, a native of New York, graduated in medicine at Rochester, N. Y., after which he practiced his profession at Rochester, Mich. About 1853 he was crippled, and giving up his outside practice he opened a drug store, and at the same time carried on an office practice. His death occurred in 1865. Afterward his widow continued the drug business and reared her children.

While a mere youth Mr. Hudson came to Colorado, arriving in Denver August 12, 1876. On his arrival he secured a position in a woolen mill, where he worked for three months, afterward joining a party of surveyors engaged in the survey of the South Park Railroad. During the building of the Alpine tunnel he was a member of the engineering corps and was employed there during the entire period until the completion of this famous engineering feat, which occupied two and one-half years. Afterward he went to Idaho, and during 1881-82 was employed by the Union Pacific Railroad as a civil engineer on the Oregon Short Line. In 1883 he worked on the Union Pacific Railroad in Kansas. The following year he spent some months among relatives and friends in Michigan. December 12, 1885, he arrived in Akron, of which town he was among the earliest settlers. Here, in partnership with his brother, Lemen W., he established the first

drug store in the town. One year later the partnership was dissolved, the brother returning to Michigan, while he turned his attention to painting and contracting. Later he was made surveyor of Washington County, a position that he held for five years. At the same time (1892-93) he was clerk of the district court and also town clerk (1892-96). In the fall of 1895 he was the candidate on the fusion ticket for the office of county clerk and recorder, and was elected by a handsome majority. Two years later he was returned to the office on the same ticket. In political belief he is a Populist, stanch in his adherence to the principles for which his party stands. Fraternally he is senior warden of Akron Lodge No. 74, A. F. & A. M., and secretary of Akron Tent No. 2, K. O. T. M.

September 1, 1892, occurred the marriage of Mr. Hudson to Miss Burtie B. Ball, who was born in Indiana and came to Akron, Colo., in company with her father, George W. Ball. Three children were born of this marriage, two of whom are living, namely: John G., Jr., born April 22, 1895; and Gilbert R., July 24, 1896.

CHARLES I. COLWELL, county commissioner of Morgan County, president of the Lower Platte and Beaver Ditch Company, and a successful ranchman, was born in Knoxville, Ill., February 11, 1861, a son of Francis M. and Sarah E. (Cooper) Colwell. There are but two children in the family, he and his sister, Millicent M., who is the wife of J. C. Johnston, M. D., of Denver. His father, a native of Indiana, born in 1834, grew to manhood near Knoxville, Ill., where he learned the trade of a carpenter. After his marriage he continued to follow his trade in Knoxville. Six years prior to his death he removed to Greenville, Bond County, Ill., where he died in 1870. His wife, a native of Knoxville and a daughter of Charles and Maria (Hadley) Cooper, was one of seven children, the most famous of whom was Job A. Cooper, at one time governor of Colorado.

When his father died, our subject was only nine years of age, and one year later his mother passed away. He was taken into the home of his uncle, Thomas Cooper, his guardian, with whom he came to Colorado in 1874 and settled near Greeley, engaging in the cattle business as an assistant on the ranch. After he reached the age of sixteen his uncle paid him a salary, and he continued with him until he attained his majority. At that time his two uncles, Thomas and Job A. Cooper, who had been partners in the cattle business, dissolved their partnership, the latter purchasing the cattle, which he placed on the Trowel ranch. He gave our subject the management of the cattle, and the latter continued for fourteen years to have the management of his uncle's stock interests in this section. At the time he began in the work he had a small bunch of cattle, and these he turned in with his uncle's, looking after both herds. In 1889 he purchased two hundred and forty acres five miles northeast of Brush, and at that time turned his cattle upon his new purchase. In 1897 he resigned his position in order to give his entire attention to his personal interests, which had assumed important proportions. He has since resided on his ranch near Brush and has been prosperously engaged in raising and selling cattle.

The Republican party has in Mr. Colwell a stanch adherent. On that ticket in 1895 he was elected commissioner of Morgan County, and at the expiration of the term, in the fall of 1898, he was returned to the office, which he fills with ability. For some years he has acted as president of the Lower Platte & Beaver Ditch Company. He has served as secretary of the school board and has been helpful in promoting educational matters in his district. December 30, 1886, he married Miss Mary G. Barnes, by whom he has five children: Olive, Francis, Charles L., Mary A. and Millicent M.

MRS. P. P. (LANDRUM) HARGROVE, who is successfully engaged in ranching in Sedgwick County, is a member of a pioneer family of northeastern Colorado. She is a daughter of Rev. Jerome B. and Virginia S. (Brantsford) Landrum, and was one of a family of nine children. They are named as follows: Georgianna, deceased; John W., a farmer and stockman of Sterling, Colo.; Eugene F., who is a successful farmer of Greeley, Colo.; Pattie P., Mrs. Hargrove; Thomas J., a minister in the Adventist Church; Robert P. and Lewis (deceased), twins; Emma E., wife of T. K. Propst, a prominent stockman of Merino, Colo.; and Jerome H., a farmer and stockman of Merino.

The father of Mrs. Hargrove was born in Barren County, Ky., May 14, 1820, a son of John and Elizabeth (Page) Landrum, natives of Virginia, who settled in Kentucky in very early times and continued to reside there until they

died. His education was acquired in common schools. On reaching manhood he began for himself, and while he gave considerable attention to farming and stock-raising, he also devoted much time to the work of a local preacher. He became familiar with the Scriptures in early life, and being an earnest speaker, met with success in the preaching of the Gospel in the Methodist Church. Finally, declining years incapacitated him for active work and obliged him to give up ministerial work.

In the fall of 1873 Mr. Landrum visited Colorado for the first time. He was pleased with the country, and in the spring of the following year returned to make it his home. However, he did not bring his family here until the spring of 1876. He settled at South Platte (now Merino), where he bought state land and engaged in farming and stock-raising. In 1882 he removed to Evans, and there he has since resided. His wife, who was born in 1822, is also living.

Mrs. Hargrove was born in Barren County, Ky., and her education was obtained in local schools. June 20, 1877, at the age of twenty-one years, she became the wife of Robert P. Hargrove, who was born in Barren County, and had removed to Colorado in 1875, settling near Sterling. Later he engaged in ranching near Merino, where he took up a tract of land. The three children born of this union are: Dora Lee, Beauford M. and Elsie Gladys, the eldest of whom is a student in the Julesburg school. In 1885 Mrs. Hargrove established her home on a ranch nine miles southwest of Julesburg, but in 1897 she homesteaded a tract of land where she now resides. For three years she was interested in sheep-raising, but now her attention is mainly given to the cattle business. She is a member of the Congregational Church, and takes an interest in all matters of a religious and charitable nature. Among the people of Sedgwick County she has many friends, and all esteem her for her energy of character and her kindness of heart.

RICHARD W. CORWIN, M. D. The medical profession has many able representatives in Colorado, men who stand high because of native ability of a superior order and because of thorough study of the best authorities in the science. As a representative, especially of the department of surgery, prominent mention should be made of Dr. Corwin, of Pueblo, who is recognized as one of the most eminent and successful surgeons in the entire state. He has risen to a position of great influence solely through the exercise and development of his native powers of mind, and his career affords a striking example of the results of application.

Born in Binghamton, N. Y., May 24, 1852, Dr. Corwin was two years of age when his parents removed to New York City and four years old when they settled upon a large tract of timber land near Narrowsburg, Sullivan County, N. Y. As soon as large enough to be of help, he assisted his father in lumber camps and in rafting logs and lumber down the Delaware River. He was given excellent educational advantages, first in Cornell University, and later in the State University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, where he afterward taught from 1874 to 1878. Going from there to Chicago, he remained in St. Luke's Hospital for two terms. His knowledge of medicine and surgery, gained theoretically in Ann Arbor, and experimentally in the hospital, fitted him for successful work in his profession.

In the spring of 1881 Dr. Corwin came to Pueblo to take the position as chief surgeon for the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, which covers the steel works and thirty mines located in Colorado, New Mexico and Wyoming. He has since had charge of their hospital in this city and the surgeons at their mines. That the position is one of responsibility is shown by the fact that the company's medical staff treated twenty-nine thousand patients during the year 1898. He is also surgeon for the Denver & Rio Grande and the Union Pacific & Gulf Railroads and the Colorado smelter. For four years he has acted as a member of the state board of health. He is a member of the board of managers of the Normal School in Pueblo, and is surgeon-general of the state, also surgeon of the State Asylum for the Insane, located in Pueblo.

For the purpose of study under the best instructors, in 1889 Dr. Corwin went to Europe, and for a year studied in hospitals in Edinburg, London and elsewhere. It has also been his custom to take a post-graduate course in New York colleges at intervals of three years, by which means he keeps abreast of the latest discoveries and developments in his chosen field of professional labor. His connection with various asylums, companies and sanitariums as surgeon, brings many responsibilities upon him, besides which he has a large and important private practice. In spite of his busy life, he always finds time for a genial word

with his acquaintances or a helpful act to those in need, and he is therefore respected, not only as a surgeon, but also as a gentleman. Fraternally he is identified with South Pueblo Lodge No. 31, A. F. & A. M., Pueblo Chapter No. 12, R. A. M., and Pueblo Commandery No. 3, K. T., and is now grand standard bearer of the state. At one time he was president of the Pueblo County Medical Society. He is also a member of the State Medical Society, the Railroad Surgeons' Association and the American Medical Temperance Association.

SAMUEL D. SHUMATE, who is engaged in a general ranching business three and one-half miles east of Fort Morgan, was born in Clark County, Mo., on Christmas day of 1859, a son of George W. and Hannah (Dale) Shumate, The family of which he is a member consists of the following sons and daughters: John P., of Sacramento, Cal.; George William, a resident of Saline County, Mo.; Hannah J., wife of Louis Gaume, of Sacramento, Cal.; Mary E., who married Edward Kelley, and lives in Saline County, Mo.; Samuel D.; James O., of Saline County, Mo.; David L., of Excello, Macon County, that state; and Sarah M., Mrs. Warren House, of Saline County.

A native of Virginia, born in 1818, George W. Shumate was five years of age when his parents moved to Kentucky. Some eight years later they settled in Ohio, but after a year moved to Missouri, where he grew to manhood, married and followed carpentering and farming in Clark County, where he settled after his marriage. In 1865 he removed to St. Louis County, and there made his home for two years. The remaining years of his life were passed in Saline County, where he died April 12, 1897.

The education acquired by our subject was such as the common schools of his county afforded. In 1880 he "launched his ship on the sea of life." In company with his cousin he came to Colorado during that year. The old-fashioned plan of crossing the plains in a "prairie schooner" had been superseded by the modern steam cars, and few were contented to resort to the slower method of transportation. However, wishing to see the country, he and his companion preferred to drive. They arrived in Sterling July 7, 1880, and remained there for a time. Soon after our subject entered the employ of a man who had the contract to carry the mail from Sterling to Greeley. That position he held for eighteen months, after which he worked at the carpenter's trade for six months, and then formed a partnership with a brother-in-law in the sheep business. He ranged the sheep eighteen miles west of Sterling and for two years gave his entire time to the management of the business. Upon disposing of their stock he and his brother-in-law purchased a store in Sterling, and this property they sold to advantage a few days later. They then purchased an alfalfa ranch in Weldon Valley, where they engaged in the cattle business and met with success. In 1888 Mr. Shumate came to his present location, purchasing one hundred and sixty acres of land and engaging in farming and the cattle business. He has made five trips to California, and is familiar with nearly every part of that state. In 1892 he went to the coast and remained eleven months. In 1894 he again went west, this time spending three years in Los Angeles, during which time he engaged in haying and the raising of fruits.

In 1895 and 1896 Mr. Shumate served as water commissioner of this district. He is a member of Silver Lodge No. 60, K. P., and in politics is a stanch advocate of the Populist doctrines. He is a member of the Baptist Church and a contributor to religious and philanthropic projects. In November, 1888, he married Miss Rosa Davidson, who died December 31, 1894; two children were born of that union, Beulah and Samuel (deceased). The present wife of our subject, whom he married December 14, 1897, was Mrs. Mattie (McPherson) Wallace, a native of Ohio, and a lady of intelligence and refinement.

FRANK S. BARNHART came to Colorado in the spring of 1888 and settled six miles east and one mile north of Akron in Washington County. Here he pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres, homesteaded a similar acreage and took up another quarter-section adjoining as a tree claim. At once he began farm pursuits. However, it did not take him long to discover that farming in Colorado without irrigation is a failure. He then turned his attention to gardening and has since practically supplied the entire town of Akron with its vegetables. This business, together with his stock interests which he has been acquiring since 1893, place him among the substantial citizens of the county. In November, 1895, he was elected county commissioner on the fusion ticket and served his constit-

uents faithfully during his term of three years. He is a Democrat in his political belief and a supporter of the silver cause. Fraternally he is connected with Akron Lodge No. 31, Star of Jupiter.

Near Bloomington, McLean County, Ill., Mr. Barnhart was born November 24, 1856, a son of David and Elizabeth (Christbaum) Barnhart, and one of nine children, all of whom are living. George N. is a farmer and fruit-grower at Stuttgart, Ark.; Frank S. was second in order of birth; William D. is a farmer and stock-grower in Valley County, Neb.; Charles L. is a farmer at North Loup, Neb.; John R. and James D. are similarly engaged in that county; Benjamin makes his home with his father in Valley County; Margaret A. (Mrs. Augustus Whetzel), lives in Indiana; and Elvin resides with his father.

David Barnhart was born in Ross County, Ohio, and there grew to manhood and married. Shortly after his marriage he moved to McLean County, Ill., of which he was an early settler and with the development of which he was intimately associated. Farming and stock-raising furnished him with a competency and enabled him to surround his family with every comfort. About 1885 he moved to Nebraska, settling in Valley County, where he has since resided. His wife was a native of Ross County, Ohio, and, like him, was of Pennsylvania-Dutch ancestry, the descendant of early settlers of Pennsylvania. She died in 1893.

At twenty years of age our subject left home and went to the native county of his parents, where he visited among relatives and friends, returning thence to McLean County and embarking in farm pursuits for himself. January 8, 1880, he married Miss Julia A. Smith, a native of Ross County, and a daughter of Daniel B. Smith, a farmer and cattleman of Ross, and later of McLean County, Ill. In 1883 our subject and his wife removed to Valley County, Neb., where he engaged in farming until his removal to Colorado in 1888. He has since become known as one of the enterprising residents of Washington County. He and his wife are the parents of four children, Nora X., Roy Carl, Bessie Pearl and David Adlai.

In 1893 Mr. Barnhart began to experiment in irrigation, the first ever undertaken in Washington or Yuma Counties, with the exception of a very small strip in the northwestern part of the former county. As bringing water from the mountains or adjacent streams was impossible he introduced the scheme of irrigating by means of water drawn from the earth by windmill power, the only place in Colorado where irrigation is done by this method. He now has about ten acres well watered, a veritable garden tract. He also supplies Akron's inhabitants with ice and has built a fish pond, from which he eventually will supply his customers with fresh fish the year round.

FRANCIS M. PHILLIPS, who was engaged in the hardware business in Sterling, and is filling the office of commissioner of Logan County, is one of the representative men of northeastern Colorado. A native of southern Illinois, he was born in Jefferson County May 5, 1859, being a son of Clarence A. and Sarah E. (Tate) Phillips. He was one of a family of three sons and three daughters, of whom the latter are deceased; one son, James E., is engaged in the drayage business in Centralia, Ill., and the youngest son, Charles A., is a plumber in that city. The father was born and reared in St. Clair County, Ill., and in youth served an apprenticeship to the trade of architect and builder. After his marriage he settled in Jefferson County, the home of his wife. He erected the first house built in Centralia, where afterward, with a partner, he built nearly three hundred residences and business buildings. In 1864 or 1865 he removed to Missouri, where for three years he made his home in Johnson County. His next place of abode was Liberty, Montgomery County, Kan., and there he engaged in the livery business until his death, which occurred January 12, 1872, at thirty-seven years of age. After his death his wife returned to Illinois, where she has since resided.

When sixteen years of age our subject began to operate a threshing machine, in which employment he continued for three years. Afterward he completed the carpenter's trade, which he had partially learned under his father. From that time he gave his attention to farm work in the summer and carpentering in the fall and winter. With John T. Eskew he went to Nebraska in 1884, and for five months he worked in Hamilton County as a farm hand, after which he built a house for his employer. March 8, 1886, he went to Bromfield to establish a lumber yard for the National Lumber Company. He was the first man in the town and remained there for a week before he was joined by anyone. There he established the yard and erected the necessary buildings. The completion of the Burlington & Missouri Railroad through Bromfield caused the

establishment and growth of the village. After a year our subject worked for C. N. Dietz in the lumber business for a year, and when Mr. Dietz bought the National Lumber Yards, he went to Phillips Station, to which place he had hauled the first load of lumber. He continued there until 1888, when he came to Colorado and in May of that year settled in Sterling. His first occupation was that of contracting and building. In the fall of 1894, however, he met with an accident which incapacitated him for work, and obliged him to turn his attention to other means of livelihood. In January, 1895, he engaged in the butcher business, in which he continued for two months. Upon selling out he bought the hardware store which he conducted until February, 1899. On the Populist ticket, in the fall of 1896, he was elected county commissioner, which office he has efficiently filled. In May, 1887, he married Miss Ella Wilson, who was born in Baltimore County, Md.

In fraternal relations Mr. Phillips is connected with Logan Lodge No. 69, I. O. O. F., and is also a member of the encampment. Prairie Camp No. 22, Woodmen of the World, numbers him among its members, and he is also identified with and treasurer of Star Jupiter Lodge.

JOSEPH CAMPBELL, commissioner of Sedgwick County and also one of its enterprising stockmen, was born in County Armagh, Ireland, June 9, 1843, a son of Nicholas and Judith (Nichol) Campbell, both of Scotch descent. He was one of nine children, of whom five besides himself are living, viz.: George, a stockman of this county; Sarah, who married Henry England and continues to reside in County Armagh; Ann, Mrs. James Livingston, of County Armagh; Mary, widow of William Jones, of Cheyenne, Wyo.; and David, a business man of Belfast, Ireland. The father was born in County Armagh in 1800 and received a public-school education there. After his marriage he settled upon a farm, and afterward engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, in 1880.

When sixteen years of age our subject secured a position with a provision and commission firm in the town of Lurgan. After five years in that place he engaged in the grocery business for himself. He was prosperous and made considerable money. Eight years after he opened his store he turned his attention to the wholesale business, but this venture was unsuccessful. In 1880 he closed out his business; and, while the mercantile trade offered to give him another start he refused. In 1881 he went to Canada and settled at Ingersoll, where he worked in an agricultural machine shop for five years. The year 1886 found him upon the soil of the states. Coming to Colorado, for two years he worked for the South Platte Land & Lumber Company, having charge of their milling and lumbering business in the mountains. Following this he came to Sedgwick County and settled on his present homestead, two miles north of Sedgwick, where he has since resided, engaging successfully in the cattle business. He is one of the influential men of the county and is highly esteemed for his energy of disposition and force of character.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Campbell was in 1895 elected on the party ticket to the office of county commissioner. In 1898 he was re-elected to the office, which he has filled to the entire satisfaction of the people. His marriage to Mrs. Sarah (Blakeley) Geddis, a native of County Down, Ireland, occurred in 1865. The only child of this union, Minnie, married Eugene B. Davis, who is connected with his father-in-law in the cattle business. Mr. and Mrs. Davis have one child, Joseph Campbell Davis, born August 2, 1892. In religious belief Mr. Campbell is identified with the Presbyterians. His life has been characterized by uprightness and integrity, and he merits the high position he holds in the esteem of the people of his county.

CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN, of Sedgwick County, was born in the southwestern part of Denmark, May 30, 1857, a son of Andreas and Karen M. Nelsen. He was one of a family comprising four daughters and two sons, viz.: Alvina, Martina, Minnie, Frederick, Gine and Christian, the daughters living in Denmark, and Frederick in Ogden, Utah. Their father was born in Denmark in 1828, and in youth learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed up to the time of his death in January, 1892. The widowed mother is now making her home with her daughters in Denmark.

Assisting his father in the shop, our subject became familiar with blacksmithing while he was still a mere child. When fourteen years of age he went to the city of Frederick's Harbor and apprenticed himself to the trade, at which he worked as an apprentice for four years, becoming an expert journeyman. On his return home he

worked with his father for one year, after which he spent four months in a large shop in Alburg. Next he opened a small shop in a little village built on an island in the north of Denmark. While in that place, November 23, 1878, he married Miss Matte M. Christensen, who accompanied him to America two years later, landing in New York City May 19, 1880. Thence they proceeded to Iowa, where Mrs. Andersen had relatives. Being ignorant of the language and the locality, they were carried thirty-two miles beyond their destination before the mistake was discovered, and on paying their fare back to Casey, Adair County, they had but fifteen cents left. In a strange country, without money, the outlook seemed gloomy indeed. Nor was Mr. Andersen's first employment such as to encourage him. He secured work loading corn in an elevator, shoveling the corn back from the shute as it ran in the car. At the end of two hours he and his companion were almost dead. Drawing their salary, which was ten cents an hour, they quit work.

After this Mr. Andersen began to work at railroad construction; but after three weeks of hard work at $1.50 a day, he had difficulty in collecting the money due him. For one month following he was employed by a farmer at $15 a month. Next he secured work at his trade in town, where he continued for a year. Then, going to Carbon, Wyo., he accepted a position with the Union Pacific Railroad as a blacksmith at their coal mines, receiving $75 a month. After two years at Carbon, in the spring of 1884 he came to Colorado and settled at Mineral Point in San Juan County, where his wife carried on a hotel until late in the autumn. Meantime, in July, he went to Rock Springs, Wyo., and again worked for the Union Pacific Railroad Company at his trade. After three years of steady work there he came to Logan County and took up a pre-emption of one hundred and sixty acres ten miles east of Holyoke. He proved up on his claim and then sold it. After a few months in Julesburg, where he worked at his trade, he went to Rock Springs, and for one year was with the railroad company. Coming back to Julesburg, he bought a section of railroad land and homesteaded a quarter-section adjoining. Here he built a house and made other improvements, that have increased the value of the property. In politics he is an ardent Republican. He and his wife attend the Congregational Church and are very highly esteemed in their locality. They have only one child, Carolyn J. M., a graduate of the Julesburg high school, and now a teacher in the public schools of this place.

NATHAN ANDREWS. There is perhaps no resident of Washington County who has met with greater success than that attained by Mr. Andrews. When he came to this county he homesteaded a quarter-section twelve miles southwest of Akron, and there engaged in the cattle business, but, after five years, the water becoming very scarce, he exchanged his claim for his present ranch, ten miles southwest of town. Since then he has prospered, and is now the owner of about four hundred and twenty-five head of cattle, besides other important possessions. He is a member of the Colorado Stockmen's Protective Association, and favors all organizations having for their object the benefit of the stock industry of this state.

In Vinton County, Ohio, December 23, 1853, the subject of this sketch was born to David and Lucy (Barker) Andrews, and was the second of ten children, all but one of whom are living. Harriet is the wife of William C. Mayhew, of Washington County, Iowa; Sadie married Hiram Tripp, of Vinton County, Ohio; Mehitable is the wife of Elmer Johnson, of Vinton County; Moses A. is a cattleman of Arapahoe County; Joseph F. is engaged in sawmill work in Vinton County; Louis is a farmer of Vermilion County, Ill.; Mary; and John occupies the old homestead in Vinton County.

The father of our subject was born in New Hampshire in 1822, and for years engaged in the buying and selling of horses and cattle, driving stock through to Boston market. When about twenty-eight he went to Ohio, married and engaged in farming, also operated a coal bank on his place. He continued to reside there until his death, in 1898. His wife, a native of New Hampshire, still resides on the homestead. When nineteen years of age our subject began life on his own account. He went to Osage County, Kan., and settled in Burlingame, where he was employed on a ranch for eighteen months. Meantime he contracted chills and fever, and finding it impossible to rid himself of the disease there, he returned east. For eight or more years he was employed in Illinois, Ohio and Iowa, the greater part of the time being spent in Iowa. March 18, 1883, in that state, he married Miss Eva R.

Sturdivan, a native of Keokuk County, and the daughter of David O. Sturdivan, who then engaged in farming, but now follows the trades of wheelwright and carpenter in Massena, Iowa.

In 1885 Mr. Andrews settled in Nebraska, preempting one hundred and sixty acres in Hitchcock County. But the country soon became too crowded to admit of cattle-raising; for that reason, after six months in Nebraska, he came to Colorado, where he has since made his home in Washington County. He and his wife are the parents of five children, John Franklin, Maude B., Delbert P., Myrtle A. and Harley N. The family are highly esteemed throughout the county and have many warm friends in this part of the state.

JUDGE JULIUS THOMPSON, city attorney of Cripple Creek, has been one of the prominent men of Colorado since coming to this state in 1880. In the various towns where he resided, engaged in the practice of law, he built up an excellent reputation as an attorney and also bore an active part in public affairs. Since 1895 he has had his headquarters in Cripple Creek, where he is engaged in a general practice and besides this, he retains some practice in Denver, where he formerly resided.

Near Milwaukee, Wis., Mr. Thompson was born June 5, 1839. The years of his youth were passed on the home farm, five miles from the city. His education was commenced in public schools and carried on in the Lawrence University in Wisconsin, where he acquired a broad classical knowledge. When twenty-two years of age he began to study law in Milwaukee, but completed his course in Chicago, where he was admitted to the bar. For nine years he carried on a growing practice in Chicago, but the great fire of 1871 destroyed his office and his valuable law library; and, discouraged by the loss, he determined to enter another line of business, in a different location. Going to Joplin, Mo., he embarked in the zinc business, building the first zinc works in that part of the state. After five years in Missouri he returned to Milwaukee in 1876. There he carried on a law practice, having, in addition to his general patronage, the position of attorney for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company for three years.

The condition of his health demanding a change of climate, in 1880 Mr. Thompson came to Colorado and settled in the San Juan country. He remained in Durango and Rico until the year 1892, when, desiring a more central location that would give broader opportunities for professional work, he removed to Denver. Law and politics engaged his attention there for three years, after which he came to Cripple Creek. Politically he adhered to the Republican party until the second nomination of Benjamin Harrison, when he transferred his allegiance to the People's party, and, on the adoption of the free-silver plank by the Democrats in their platform, he voted with the last-named party. For a number of years he served as county attorney of La Plata County. In the fall of 1894 he was a candidate for governor and lacked only four votes of receiving the nomination. Fraternally he is a member of White Cloud Lodge No. 55, I. O. R. M., of Cripple Creek, and Rico Lodge, A. F. & A. M., at Rico. Like the majority of Colorado's residents, he had interests in mining. In these enterprises he has both lost and made considerable money. He is now the owner of mining property in the Cripple Creek district, which, though as yet undeveloped, promises to be quite valuable.

HENRY E. AVERY, commissioner of Washington County, and the owner of important cattle interests here, came to Colorado in 1887 and took up a homestead eight miles southwest of Otis. Here he has since made his home, giving his attention to farming and the cattle industry and meeting with encouraging success in his enterprises. In the fall of 1898 he was elected commissioner on the Republican ticket, and has served in this capacity with fidelity and intelligence.

A native of Michigan, Mr. Avery was born in St. Joseph County, November 26, 1861, and is a son of James and Sarah (Salter) Avery. He was one of nine children and the third among eight now living. Of the others we note the following: John W. is a blacksmith at Knoxville, Iowa; Frederick J. is sheriff of St. Joseph County, Mich.; George S., who resides in Benton Harbor, Mich., is employed as a traveling salesman; Mary A. is the widow of Joseph White, and resides at Three Rivers, Mich.; Charles W. is a farmer in Buffalo County, Neb.; Harvey and Herbert reside with their parents. The father of our subject was born near Bath, England, November 11, 1830. At nineteen years of age he emigrated to America, settling at Three Rivers, Mich., and engaged in farming. After many

GEORGE G. BOOCO, MRS. EVA M. BOOCO
AND
FLORENCE IRENE BOOCO.

years devoted to agricultural pursuits, in the fall of 1896 he retired from active cares and settled in town, where he is now enjoying the fruits of his former labors.

At the age of twenty years our subject left home and secured employment in the lumber woods of Michigan, where he worked for one season. In the spring of 1883 he went to Dakota and worked on a farm near the town of Eden. In the fall of the same year he became employed on a farm in Buffalo County, Neb., and there he continued to make his home until he came to Colorado in 1887. He devotes his attention closely to the cattle business, and is gradually becoming the possessor of a valuable herd. At the same time he raises farm products, especially such as are suitable for feed for his cattle. He is a capable ranchman and is deservedly successful.

GEORGE G. BOOCO, the owner of real-estate and ranching interests in Minturn, Eagle County, was born in Indianapolis, Ind., and reared in Anderson, that state. In early manhood he was for a short time at West Lancaster, Ohio. At twenty-two years of age he came to Colorado and settled in Leadville, in 1879, during the boom days of that town. For several years he engaged in the mining business, leasing and bonding many well-known mines in that district, and he still owns shares in a number of mines there. Before the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad had extended its tracks to Eagle County he located a ranch at what is now Minturn, and it is upon his land that the town is built. It is situated in a small valley between the mountains, with a beautiful stream, Eagle River, running through its entire extent. There are rich mines of gold and silver in the vicinity and many mines waiting for capital to develop their valuable resources. The prospects for the growth of the town are bright. Mr. Booco has realized a considerable amount from the sale of his lots and still owns other lots that are advantageously located, besides which he has a fine ranch and a comfortable home.

The father of our subject, William Booco, came west in 1879 and is now a well-to-do ranchman at Wolcott, Eagle County. He is the grandson of the founder of the family in this country, a Frenchman, who accompanied Lafayette to this country and aided that famous general in liberating the colonies from their bondage to England. The mother of our subject was Margaret G. Gwinnup, who had three brothers that enlisted in the Union army during the Civil war and two died while fighting for the government. The paternal grandmother of George G. Booco was a sister of General Sherman.

In matters of politics Mr. Booco was a Democrat until the People's party was organized, since which time he has voted with the Populists and worked in their interests. He is deeply interested in educational affairs and has rendered able service as a member of the Minturn school board.

MRS. EVA MYRA BOOCO, superintendent of the public schools of Eagle County, and wife of George G. Booco, was born in Keokuk, Iowa, a member of a southern family that owned large numbers of slaves, besides valuable plantations. Her father, Henry Halloway Slaughter, was born in Virginia, to which commonwealth his ancestors had emigrated with the colonists of Jamestown. He was related to Governor Slaughter, at one time chief executive of New York state. In spite of the fact that his family were mostly southerners and slave-owners, he took his stand on the side of the Union. Receiving a number of slaves as his share in the family estate, he took them to Iowa and set them free. For this act he was severely censured by other members of the family. The freeing of the slaves left him a poor man, and when he started in business it was without capital. He opened a dry-goods store in Farmington, Iowa, and by industry and good management accumulated a competence.

The marriage of H. H. Slaughter united him with Mary Denny, whose ancestors crossed the ocean from Ireland in the "Mayflower," and some of the name in after years became large slave holders, but she was a strong believer in the Union cause. One of her brothers was killed in the Civil war. She is still living and makes her home in Keokuk, Iowa. Of her children, Charles Henry is a wealthy man and resides in Iowa, where for years he has been connected with a hardware business; Mrs. C. L. Becker, of Keokuk, is the wife of a wholsale dealer in hardware; Mrs. E. V. Nixon is the wife of a wealthy stockman of Arcata, Cal.; Mrs. W. F. Dwight lives in Kansas City; Mrs. William Coombs is a resident of Lynn, Mass.; and Mrs. H. A. Becker is the wife of a hardware merchant of Keokuk.

Upon completing her education, the subject of this sketch taught for five years; after which she

traveled in California and the west for two years, and then taught in the schools of Topeka, Kan., for two years. About 1885 she came to Colorado, where she began to teach in Chaffee County, and for a time was employed at Poncho Springs. She came to Minturn to accept a position in the school here, and in this town met Mr. Booco, who was a member of the school board. They were married in 1891, and are the parents of a daughter, Florence Irene. Mrs. Booco is identified with the People's party and it was upon that ticket she was elected superintendent of schools of Eagle County in 1897, a position that her previous experience in teaching admirably qualifies her to fill. She has given educational work considerable thought and attention and is not only gifted intellectually, but is also a logical reasoner and acute observer, and labors constantly to improve the conditions of the schools under her charge. She is a sincere Christian and in religious belief is a Congregationalist.

WILLIAM F. MILLER, a successful stock-raiser residing in Sedgwick County, was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, September 9, 1855, a son of George and Caroline (Achauer) Miller. He is of German lineage. His parents were natives of Wurtemberg, the father born April 27, 1822, the mother April 5, 1828. When a boy of six years, the former was brought to America by his parents, who settled in Maryland, but afterward removed to the vicinity of Zanesville, Muskingum County, Ohio, where he grew to manhood, married, and afterward settled upon a portion of the old homestead. There he has since made his home. Nine children were born of his marriage, and of these the following survive: George J., a farmer of Neola, Iowa; William F.; Louisa M., widow of John J. Kassell, of Philo, Ohio; Anna S., who is with her father; Clara Emma, wife of John W. Waxler, of Duncan Falls, Ohio; and Charles A., who is still with his father, whom he assists in the management of the home farm.

After serving an apprenticeship of four years to the carpenter's trade, the subject of this sketch in the spring of 1882 went to Iowa and for two years engaged in farming near Walnut, Pottawattamie County, after which he carried on a farm at Neola. Two years later he came to Colorado, settling in Sedgwick County in the spring of 1886. He took up a homestead two miles northwest of Sedgwick and during 1886 and 1887 lived on his claim, meantime working at his trade in and around Sedgwick. In the spring of 1888 he engaged with the Union Pacific Railway Company in the bridge and building department. He worked for them until the spring of 1891, when he returned to his ranch. During the years that have since elapsed he has engaged in the stock business and has been so successful that he now ranks among the substantial men of the county.

October 6, 1892, Mr. Miller married Miss Jessie M. Welch, who was born in Marshall County, Iowa, a daughter of Rezin and Martha J. (Crouch) Welch. She is one of four children now living, the others being: Dwight D., a prominent farmer of Grinnell, Iowa; Enola B., wife of D. H. McCoy, of Fremont, Neb.; and William F., a stockman of Leslie, S. Dak. Mr. Welch was born in Ohio in 1830 and in 1864 settled in Iowa, where he engaged in farming in Marshall and Poweshiek Counties. From Iowa, in 1887, he came to Colorado, and settled one and one-half miles north of Sedgwick, where he continued to reside until his death, in 1889. The place is now the home of his daughter, Mrs. Miller. In religious belief Mr. Miller is a Presbyterian, and fraternally holds membership in Julesburg Camp No. 26, Woodmen of the World. He has never cared to take an active part in politics, but he is a stalwart Democrat and believes firmly in the principles for which the party stands.

LEWIS M. PIPER, sheriff of Morgan County, was elected to this office in the fall of 1897, on the Republican ticket, and has since efficiently discharged the duties of the position. In 1896 he purchased a ranch of one hundred and sixty acres two miles south of Fort Morgan and has since engaged in the stock business, his principal attention being given to the breeding of fine hogs.

In Johnson County, Kan., the subject of this sketch was born November 20, 1865, one of nine children, of whom seven are living, viz.: Phoebe E., Lewis M., Abraham K., George D., Mary L., Harold T. and Jennie. His father, A. M. Piper, was born in Pennsylvania March 29, 1828, and grew up on a farm. In 1856 he went to Kansas, where he engaged in freighting, and for three years he was one of the well-known freighters across the plains. About 1860 he returned to Pennsylvania, where he married Elizabeth J. Kay. In 1864, accompanied by his family, he

removed to Kansas and settled in Johnson County, where he has since engaged in farming and the cattle business.

The subject of this sketch acquired his education principally in the Agricultural College of Kansas. In youth he learned the trade of a plasterer. Deciding to come west, early in 1888 he came to Colorado and arrived in Fort Morgan on the 1st of March. At first he engaged in the lumber business, but after a year sold his interests to advantage and turned his attention to his trade. In 1894 he bought a one-half interest in the lumber yard of John T. Ross, and, while his partner attended to the business of the firm, he worked at his trade. One year later he disposed of his interest in the business, after which he gave his attention exclusively to his trade. He is an enterprising young man, capable and persevering, and alike in his official capacity, at his trade, and in ranching, he has proved himself trustworthy and honorable, a citizen of whom any county might well be proud.

HOWE RIDENOUR, clerk and recorder of Ouray County, was born near Kirkersville, Ohio, August 2, 1853, a son of Samuel and Louisa (Shull) Ridenour, both natives of Ohio. When he was ten years of age he accompanied the family to Iowa, where for a number of years his father held office as superintendent of schools of Marion County. There were in the family eight children, of whom five are living, namely: Mary, widow of Melvin Marshall; Howe; Martha, wife of Charles Livingston, of Iowa; Charles A., who is engaged in mining at Ouray; and May, wife of J. M. Jordan, a farmer of Monroe County, Iowa.

Reared on the home farm and educated in local schools, the first experience our subject had of life in the west was in 1879, when he came to Silverton, Colo., and engaged in mining. In the fall of 1884 the accidental discharge of a stick of giant powder caused the loss of his right hand and permanently stopped his active work in mines. Returning to Iowa, he remained on the old homestead for two years, but in 1886 came back to Colorado, and for three years was employed in the Beaumont hotel in Ouray, after which he assumed the management of the Dunbarton bath house in Ouray.

On the Republican ticket in 1892, Mr. Ridenour was elected to the position of county clerk for two years. Meanwhile he also acted as foreman of the Slide mine. His first election as clerk was on the Republican ticket, his second on the Democratic ticket (to serve from 1897 to 1900), with the endorsement of the silver Republicans, and the second time his majority was exceedingly gratifying. Those who have examined his books state that his penmanship is a marvel of beauty and neatness, resembling steel engraving rather than pen and ink work; this is especially remarkable when it is remembered that after the loss of his right hand, he was compelled to learn to use his left hand, a very difficult task, but one in which he has been remarkably successful.

October 27, 1888, Mr. Ridenour married Anna McGregor, of New York City, who for two years had been employed in the advertising department of the *Texas Siftings*, in New York, and from 1892 to 1894 served as deputy clerk of Ouray County. Her penmanship, like that of her husband, is noted for its beauty, symmetry and neatness, while in other lines of business work she gave evidence of unusual ability. They were the parents of two children, Earl Stuart, who died in infancy, and Carlisle Howe, while they have an adopted daughter, Stella M.

HON. WILLIAM F. FORMAN, mayor of Breckenridge and county clerk and ex-officio recorder of deeds of Summit County, has been identified with public affairs in his section of Colorado for some years. His first election as county clerk and ex-officio recorder was in 1885, when he received a fair majority on the Democratic ticket. From that time to this by re-election he has held the office, and is now serving his seventh consecutive term. Prior to his election to this office he was one of the councilmen of Breckenridge, and at this writing is serving his third term as mayor of the city. In 1890 he was the Democratic nominee for the office of secretary of state of Colorado, but was defeated.

A son of Harvey W. and Susan F. (Pemberton) Forman, the subject of this sketch was born in Monticello, Lewis County, Mo., August 13, 1853. He was one of six children, all but one of whom are still living. They are: Alice E., widow of Lewis C. McVay, of Denver; W. F.; Linnie P., who married R. A. DeForest, of Wetmore, Kan.; Etta R., wife of Charles S. Lake, a conductor on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, and a resident of Denver; George W., an attorney now engaged in buying ore in Black Hawk.

A native of Bourbon County, Ky., Harvey W.

Forman was born September 24, 1823. In 1844 he accompanied his father's family to northeastern Missouri, but after a short time removed to northeastern Kansas, settling in the vicinity of Atchison, where he made his home for thirty years. He was a prominent man in business circles, and also took an active part in political affairs. He founded a number of towns in his locality. When trouble arose between the settlers and Indians he was sent to Washington, D. C., as the delegate of the settlers, in order to intercede for their rights. In this difficult task he was successful. For a number of years he held the position of government farmer, and acted as Indian agent at Iowa Point, Kan., and Salem, Neb. The Lecompton constitutional convention, to which he was a delegate, selected him as its representative in Washington, and he went to the national capital for that purpose. The lumber business was his principal occupation in Kansas. He first crossed the plains in 1862. The next year he settled permanently in Colorado. For several years he worked the Poor Man's mine at Caribou. Afterward he went to Black Hawk, where he acted as agent of the Golden smelter. At Black Hawk he established the first public sampling works in Colorado. For twenty years he was connected with smelters in the capacity of ore purchaser. He was manager of the Miner smelter in Golden when those works were in operation. The last fifteen years of his life were spent in Denver, where he engaged in the real-estate business, although by no means discontinuing his interests in mines. He was connected with the Masons, and for thirty years held membership in the Baptist Church. His death occurred in Denver April 14, 1898.

The education of our subject was begun in common schools and completed in the Manhattan Agricultural College at Manhattan, Kan. In April, 1873, he came to Denver, to which point he had shipped a number of horses by the railroad. On their arrival he proceeded to Boulder, where he began freighting to Caribou. After two years he became interested in the stage business and ran a stage line between Caribou and Boulder, Black Hawk and Central City. Two years later he went to Pine Grove, when the South Park road had reached that point. There he was given charge of the freight forwarding department under J. D. Best & Co. In the spring of 1878 he resigned the position and turned his attention to freighting into Leadville, but he soon disposed of his teams and outfit and resumed his former work. Early in the year 1879 he went to Como, and, in partnership with George Wilder and J. D. Best, formed the firm of Wilder, Forman & Co., which engaged in the freighting business from Como across the range to the Breckenridge district. In 1882 Mr. Forman bought his partners' interest and, leasing the business, he came to Breckenridge, where he began in the hay, grain and flour business. In 1882 he was made agent of the Pacific Express Company at this point, and in connection with this work he ran several express wagons, continuing until 1888, when he disposed of the business. He has since devoted himself to official duties.

February 1, 1883, Mr. Forman married Miss Rosa E. Canoll, daughter of D. B. Canoll, of New York City, by whom he had three children: Deber D., deceased; Leona L., who was born September 22, 1888; and William H., February 15, 1893. Mr. Forman is a member of Gold Nuggett Lodge No. 89, K. P., in which he has filled all of the chairs and is the present master of finance. He has filled all the chairs in Kiowa Tribe No. 6, I. O. R. M., in which he is now keeper of the wampum.

JOSEPH S. REEF, who came to Leadville during the "boom" days of the camp, has since made his home here and has witnessed the growth of the place and the development of its resources. In 1880 he embarked in the wholesale live stock business, which he has continued successfully to the present time. Besides this enterprise he has been intimately associated with other projects of undoubted value. He was one of the organizers of the Carbonate National Bank of Leadville, of which he has since acted as a director.

In Richland County, Ill., Mr. Reef was born in 1847, a son of Jacob and Hannah (Rhodes) Reef, natives respectively of Germany and Philadelphia, Pa. He was one of six children, the others being Rev. John R. Reef, a minister in the Illinois conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Catherine; Keziah, wife of Edward Hill, of Illinois; Mary, Mrs. James Kent; and Jacob, deceased. His father, who was taken to Philadelphia when a child of seven years, learned the trade of a wagon and carriage maker, and in 1836 settled in Richland County, Ill., where he engaged in his chosen occupation. He was successful in business and surrounded his family with all

of the comforts of life. During the existence of the Whig party he advocated its principles, and afterward became a Republican. He was an active worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church and died in the faith of a glorious resurrection, after eighty-seven useful years.

When fourteen years of age, in 1861, Mr. Reef entered the Twenty-sixth Illinois Infantry, for service in the Civil war. He took part in many important engagements, was in the siege of Vicksburg, took part in the battles of Corinth and Lookout Mountain and accompanied Sherman on the march to the sea. At the close of the war, in July, 1865, he was honorably discharged. Returning to Richland County, he spent eighteen months in college, after which he went to Kansas and for some time herded cattle on the range. While the Kansas Pacific Railroad was building he had a contract for furnishing beef, and also had a contract with the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company during the building of that road from Denver to Pueblo and Colorado Springs. After his contracts had been carried out he went to San Juan, where he engaged in mining for five years, and from there he came to Leadville in 1879. The year after he came to this city he married Miss Carrie Freeman, who had resided here for some years, and they are the parents of two children, Harry and Helen. In politics Mr. Reef is a Republican. Fraternally he is a Knight Templar, Shriner and thirty-second degree Mason, and is also identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. A man of sterling integrity of character and excellent business ability, he and his family occupy a high place in the home community, and enjoy the confidence of the people among whom they have lived for so many years.

REUBEN OLDLAND. The development of the resources of Rio Blanco County cannot be attributed entirely to the efforts of native-born Americans, for much has been accomplished by men of foreign birth who have sought a home in America. Among this class mention belongs to Mr. Oldland, who has held the office of county treasurer since 1895, and has also officiated as mayor of the town of Meeker, and as alderman. While Rio Blanco and Garfield were one county he was elected county clerk and recorder in 1885 and filled the position with fidelity. In the various offices to which he has been elected, it has been his aim to promote the progress of his town and county and advance the welfare of the people.

Mr. Oldland was born in England in 1855, a son of John and Caroline (Rickard) Oldland, also natives of that country, where they lived upon a farm. In the family there were six children, of whom the daughters, Emily and Elizabeth, remain in England. The sons came to the United States, Henry and William settling upon farms in Pennsylvania, while Reuben and Ambrose established their homes in Meeker, Colo., and became business men of this town. Our subject was eighteen years of age when, in 1873, he crossed the ocean to America. After a short sojourn in Pennsylvania he came to Colorado and began mining in the Sunshine district. During the boom in Leadville he removed there in 1879, and engaged in mining on Friar Hill. From there, in 1884, he came to Rio Blanco County and settled on a ranch, where he has since engaged in the cattle business. He is also interested in the Oldland Mercantile Company in Meeker.

In 1882 Mr. Oldland married Miss Sara Jones, who was born in Pennsylvania, and is a refined and amiable lady. They are the parents of four children, Ernest, Gerald, Walter and Caroline. Ever since he attained his majority Mr. Oldland has voted the Democratic ticket at local and national elections, and it is as the candidate of this party that he has been elected to various town and county offices. In 1895 he was first elected county treasurer, and the high estimation in which he was held by the people was shown by his re-election two years later. Fraternally, in Masonry he is a Knight Templar.

MRS. LILLIAN COLCORD, who has resided in Colorado since 1885 and has been successfully engaged in teaching during much of her active life, was in 1897 the nominee on the fusion ticket for superintendent of public instruction of Summit County and received a fair majority at the election. During her incumbency of the office she has ably discharged every duty and has won the esteem, not alone of those who voted for her at election, but of members of the opposite party. Her work in the building up of the schools of the county has been important and extensive, and has been attended with commendable success.

The family of George and Rose Wise, of which Mrs. Colcord was a member, consisted of four daughters, all born in Belfast, Me. The eldest, Emma, is the wife of Everett Roberts, of Dor-

chester, Mass.; Mrs. Walter Richard resides in Belfast; Ethel is unmarried and resides with her parents. The grandfather, George Wise, was the first member of the family to settle in the United States. A native of England, he crossed the Atlantic in youth and settled in Maine, where he learned and followed the trade of a shoemaker. George Wise, Jr., was a native of Freedom, Me., born in 1835, and when a boy accompanied his parents to Belfast, the same state, where he learned from his father the trade of a shoemaker. His active life has been devoted to his trade and he still makes Belfast his home.

In the grammar and high schools of Belfast, and the Normal School at Castine, Me., the subject of this sketch received an excellent education. She taught in the public schools of Maine for a few years and in 1885 came to Colorado, where for three years she taught in the schools of Kokomo, Breckenridge and Frisco. In 1890 she became the wife of Albion Colcord, who was born in Searsport, Me., August 27, 1851, and in 1879 came to Colorado, where, with the exception of a short interval, he has since resided, being for a number of years connected with a mining mill at Kokomo. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Colcord has been blessed by two children, namely: Rex, who was born September 13, 1891; and Ella, November 29, 1894.

WINFIELD MORRIS, assessor of Logan County, was born in Rice County, Minn., May 30, 1863, son of John and Louisa (Chilstrom) Morris. He was one of two children, the other being Cassius M., a ranch-owner and stockman of Logan County. His father, a native of Indiana, born about 1838, accompanied his parents to Minnesota in childhood and settled in Rice County, then a sparsely inhabited section, in which his mother was the first white woman. There he grew to manhood and married Miss Chilstrom, a native of Sweden. About 1863 he came to Colorado, where for a time he engaged in the cattle business, but after two years went back to Minnesota. His wife had died when our subject was only a year old, and after his return to Minnesota he again married, his second wife being Miss Mary Russell. Shortly afterward he settled in Duluth, where for eight years he was engaged in the lumber business. In 1877 he removed to Otoe County, Neb., where he became interested in farming. From there, in 1893, he again came to Colorado, this time settling upon a farm near Fleming, Logan County, where he has since resided. With him resides his mother, who is now ninety-seven years of age and is the oldest woman in Logan County.

In public schools in Minnesota our subject gained a fair education. At twenty-one years of age he rented a farm, which he cultivated for two years. In 1887 he came to Colorado and settled in Logan County, taking up a homestead near Fleming and shortly afterward formed a partnership with J. E. Reed. The two purchased the printing plant of the county paper at that point and began the publication of the Fleming *Herald*. They also established a mercantile business. One year later our subject sold his interests to his partner, and shortly afterward erected a building and opened a hardware store. Two years later he disposed of his hardware business, having in the meantime received the contract from the government to carry the mail on the Fleming and Chenoa route for four years. Upon receiving appointment as road overseer of the county in 1892, he turned his contract over to his brother and assumed the duties of his office.

In 1894 Mr. Morris was the Republican candidate for county clerk, but was defeated. The following year, on the same ticket, he was elected county assessor. At the end of the first term, his service had been so satisfactory that he was made the candidate of the Republican, Democratic and silver Republican tickets, and was re-elected by the largest majority ever given a county officer in Logan County. While in Fleming he was appointed a notary public, which office he held for four years. He is a believer in the silver cause, and votes with that branch of the Republican party. Fraternally he is connected with Sterling Lodge No. 69, I. O. O. F. In 1888 he married Miss Anna Warren, of Antelope County, Neb., and they are the parents of six children, namely: Winifred, Charles, Leo, Glen, Louise and Dewey.

ABE ROBERTS, proprietor of a leading dry-goods and millinery establishment at Montrose, was born in Dane County, Wis., in 1849, a son of John and Elizabeth (Evans) Roberts, of English birth. His father, who was a farmer by occupation, remained in Wisconsin until his death in 1869. Of his five children, Arthur O. is a farmer in Mazomanie, Wis.; Ellen is the wife of John Wilson, a farmer of Wisconsin; Maude married Frank Linley; and Edith is the wife of J. C. Nelson, of Arena, Wis.

The eldest of the family, our subject received a common school education, among his classmates being Alva Adams, afterward governor of Colorado. At the age of nineteen years he went to Des Moines, Iowa, where he followed any occupation that offered a livelihood. In 1870 he entered the Agricultural College at Ames, Iowa, where he carried on his studies for two years. Later he was employed in a store and printing office at Jefferson, Iowa, for two years. Coming to Colorado in 1874, he remained a few months in Colorado Springs, and in 1875 removed to Del Norte, where he published the *Prospector* for two years. In 1877 he returned to Colorado Springs, where he engaged in freighting and the stock business. In 1880 he purchased the *Mountaineer*, in Colorado Springs, in which he had previously been interested, and this he conducted for two years. The year 1882 found him in Montrose, where he established the *Messenger*, the first paper published in the Ute reservation. After conducting it for three years he sold out, and moved to land three miles from town, which he had previously taken up and on which he engaged in stock-raising. In 1888 he returned to Montrose, and purchased the *Register*, the name of which he changed to the *Enterprise*, and as such continued it for two years, when he sold out. President Arthur appointed him postmaster of Montrose in 1883, and in 1889 he was tendered the same position by President Harrison. In the fall of 1893 he embarked in the mercantile business, to which he has since given his attention.

Both through the medium of the various papers he has conducted and through his personal influence, Mr. Roberts has supported the Republican party. In 1890 he served as a delegate to the state convention, of which he was chosen secretary. He is a member of the Woodmen of the World, Ancient Order of United Workmen and Knight Templar Masons, of which latter commandery he officiates as recorder. In religion he is a member of the Congregational Church, of which he has been trustee and in which he has served as Sunday-school superintendent. He was secretary of the school board at the time the schoolhouse was erected.

September 19, 1876, at Colorado Springs, Mr. Roberts married Kate K., daughter of J. R. and Mary E. Kennedy, who established the Deaf Mute and Blind Institute at Colorado Springs in 1874 and have devoted almost their entire lives to charitable and philanthropic work. While they were connected with a similar work in Lawrence, Kan., their daughter, Kate, was born, and there she was educated. By her marriage the following children have been born: Pauline; Daisy, a student in the Colorado College; Lloyd; and Leslie and Hazel (twins).

For a time, while connected with the *Prospector*, Mr. Roberts spent an entire season in 1876 in writing up the San Juan district, its resources, products, opportunities, etc., and he did much to draw the attention of eastern people to the advantages offered by this then unknown section of country.

LEROY A. HOLLENBECK, attorney-at-law, and a leading citizen of Salida, was born in Potter County, Pa., in 1856, descending from an old family of New York state. His paternal grandfather, Conrad Hollenbeck, moved from New York to Pennsylvania about 1850 and there died when one hundred and four years of age. The father, John Hollenbeck, a native of New York, followed farm pursuits in Pennsylvania during his entire active life and cleared a large tract of timber land, improving a farm of three hundred acres. He is now eighty-three years of age, and his wife, Emily (Parker) Hollenbeck, is eighty-two. Of their sixteen children ten are living, four brothers being in Colorado; one of these, A. F. Hollenbeck, is practicing law in Trinidad; another, G. M. Hollenbeck, a business man of Victor, represented Chaffee County in the tenth general assembly; the third brother, J. G., now editor of the Salida *Record*, was formerly county superintendent of schools and afterward for two terms treasurer of Chaffee County.

The boyhood years of our subject were passed on the home farm. He attended public schools, an academy, and Central State Normal, from the latter of which he graduated. The study of law he commenced under Isaac Benson, of Coudersport, one of the ablest lawyers of northern Pennsylvania. The year of his admission to the bar, 1883, found him in Colorado, and he has since resided in Chaffee County. For three years he taught school, after which he was deputy treasurer of the county and in 1888 commenced professional practice at Salida. He has taken an active part in the development of the mining industry in this section of the state, devoting considerable time to this work.

After having voted the Democratic ticket from his early manhood, in 1892 Mr. Hollenbeck be-

came a supporter of the People's party. In 1892 he was elected county judge of Chaffee County, being the only one elected among the Populist candidates. The judge's office he filled creditably for three years, but declined further nomination. As a member of the state legislature he ably represented his constituents. He has always taken an active part in political matters and attends many of the county and state conventions. In 1883 he was united in marriage with Lena Jackson, of Pennsylvania, and they have two children, Nellie and Guy.

JOHN W. LOFTISS, who is well known throughout Washington County as one of its reliable and enterprising ranchmen, was born in Adair County, Mo., January 17, 1852, a son of William M. and Patience (Bowley) Loftiss. He was the eldest of three sons, the others being: Gideon M., a farmer at Kirksville, Mo., and Albert M., of Wadena, Ind. The father, a native of Ohio, engaged in farm pursuits, also became interested in real-estate transactions and various other business enterprises. After some years he removed to Missouri, settling in Adair County. In 1859 he started on a trip through the west and spent two years in Nebraska and Kansas. At the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in the Union service and shortly afterward lost his life in fighting for his country. Afterward his wife was married to Joseph Baer, by whom she had one son, George K. Baer, D. D. S., who resides at Watseka, Ill.

When nine years of age our subject made a contract with a farmer in Fulton County, Ill., for whom he agreed to work until he was twenty-one; but after a time the farmer became much addicted to drink and while under its influence abused our subject repeatedly, so that the latter left him. He made a contract with another farmer, William Wooding, to work for him until attaining manhood. This contract was carried out, and for one year after attaining his majority he continued with the same man, working by the month. Afterward he and a brother cultivated a farm together. He then learned the trade of a blacksmith in Pontiac, Ill., where he was employed at the trade for ten years.

In 1887 Mr. Loftiss came to Colorado and on the 18th of October he arrived in Akron. He pre-empted a tract of one hundred and sixty acres eight miles southwest of town, but after three years he re-leased the ranch and came five miles nearer town, where he homesteaded a tract of land and embarked in the cattle business. He is now the owner of about two hundred and forty head of cattle. In 1892 he opened a blacksmith shop in Akron, and this he carried on for three years, but his stock interests became such that they demanded his entire attention. He gave up the town shop and since then has had a shop at his ranch, where he does his own blacksmithing and such work for his neighbors as his busy life permits.

The marriage of Mr. Loftiss to Miss Elizabeth Ellen Umphenour, a native of Livingston County, Ill., occurred September 6, 1876. Four children blessed their union: Gideon, deceased; Frank W., Leona Pearl and Arthur.

Fraternally Mr. Loftiss is connected with Akron Tent No. 2, K. O. T. M. He is a strong Republican in political belief. In November, 1897, he was the nominee of the Republican party for sheriff of Washington County; and while his opponent was also a Republican, the nominee of the silver Republican ticket, Mr. Loftiss came within nineteen votes of being elected. He is not identified with any denomination, but attends the Presbyterian Church and has acted efficiently as its chorister. He is a highly respected man and has a host of personal friends in his county.

WILLIAM HILL, of Park County, a man who has done much toward the development of the mining interests of the state of Colorado, was born in Ireland, June 21, 1858, a son of John and Anna (Taylor) Hill, and is the only survivor of two children. His father, who was born, reared and married in Ireland, engaged in farming there until 1858, when he emigrated to the United States, and in this country he remained for five years, most of which time was spent in Milwaukee, Wis. He then returned to his native land, where he passed the remainder of his life.

The boyhood years of our subject, from five years of age, were spent in Ireland. In September, 1874, he arrived in Philadelphia. Shortly afterward he went to the Pennsylvania coal regions, where some two years were spent in the mines. Later he was for two years employed in Maryland, after which he came west, stopping for three months in Kansas, and arriving in Denver in the spring of 1878. For a short time he was employed in the construction of the water works at Golden. Thence he came to Park

County, settling in Alma, where he began prospecting and mining. He worked with varying success until 1888, when he removed to Fairplay. In this town he has been a moving spirit in all affairs that appertain to the people's welfare. For years he has been one of the extensive mine operators of Park County, and has furnished employment to many of the laboring men here. Among his many mining enterprises is a heavy interest in the Hale Mining and Milling Company, of which he is vice-president, and which is recognized as one of the valuable mining properties in the state.

In 1888 Mr. Hill married Miss Minnie Radford, by whom he has two children, Mary and Bernice. He is a member of Alma Lodge No. 75, K. P. Active in affairs for the benefit of the town, he is now rendering able service as an alderman.

HON. N. WALTER DIXON was born in the town of Princess Anne, Somerset County, Md., September 22, 1858. His father was George C. Dixon, M. D.; his mother's maiden name was Virginia White. On his mother's side he is descended from Col. William Stevens, one of Lord Baltimore's council and deputy governor of the province of Maryland, Colonel Stevens being his maternal great-great-great-great-grandfather; he was born in 1630 and died in 1687. His tomb is yet to be seen at Rehobeth, Somerset County, Md. The maternal great-grandfather of Judge Dixon, Capt. William White, during the Revolutionary war, at the age of eighteen, raised, equipped and maintained at his own expense, a company of the Virginia line which he commanded during the war. By virtue of descent from him, Judge Dixon is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution.

The Dixons were among the first settlers of Somerset County. The ancient records of that county disclose that in 1665 Ambrose Dixon was an attorney-at-law and practiced in the court over which Colonel Stevens presided as commissioner. The subject of this sketch received his early education in Washington Academy, in Princess Anne, and in 1872 entered St. John's College, Annapolis, Md. He was graduated in 1877. For several years he taught school, during which time he read law and was admitted to the bar. In 1887 he was elected state's attorney of his native county. This position he held until March, 1891, when he resigned and moved to Colorado. Opening an office in Pueblo, he formed a law partnership with his brother, John R. Dixon, their connection continuing until the fall of 1894, when he was elected judge of the tenth judicial district of Colorado.

PETER J. READY, who makes his home in Lake City and is an engineer on the Lake City branch of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, was born in Lexington, Mo., August 21, 1858. His father, Patrick Ready, was a native of Ireland and in early years came to America, where he afterward followed farm pursuits in Missouri. There he died in 1871. He was the father of four children, viz.: Peter J.; Philip, an engineer on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, running between Salida and Leadville; Bridget C. and Mary A. (twins), the former residing with our subject, the latter with her brother Philip.

Shortly after the death of his father, our subject came to Colorado with his uncle, Thomas Holleran. He remained in Denver, engaged in various occupations, until 1878, when he secured employment in the round house of the Union Pacific Railroad at Wallace, Kan. After two years in that place he went on the road as fireman between Wallace and Denver. In a short time he became a fireman on the Denver & Rio Grande from Denver to Pueblo. In 1883 he was given an engine on the run between Gunnison and Grand Junction, and continued in that capacity until 1889, when the Lake City branch was built, and on the 15th of August he began on this run. He has the only engine on the branch road, which is said to be the slowest and the most obliging road on earth. In 1892 the train stopped one day in the canon, where a marriage ceremony was performed, the bride meeting the groom and the minister at the track, and all the train employes witnessing the ceremony. One morning, while making the usual run, Mr. Ready noticed something on the track. He stopped the train and sent the fireman ahead to make an examination. He proved to be a fox, that had evidently stepped on the rails with wet feet, and as he stood, taking a survey of the situation, his feet were frozen to the rails. The fireman killed the fox and its skin was dressed and made into a rug.

During Mr. Ready's entire period of service on the road he has had but one casualty. Concerning this, the Denver *Republican* of June 5, 1895, says: "Freight train No. 352 coming east and

the Lake City accommodation going west had a collision at Lake Junction, one mile west, to-day. Seven freight cars were demolished, one engine wrecked and the other badly damaged. Engineer Thomas Layden, of Gunnison, was thrown from his engine down the bank almost into the Gunnison River, one car rolling completely over him. When found, he lay beneath two large rocks which protected him so that he escaped with a few bruises. Engineer Ready saw the freight when within a few rails length of it, reversed his engine and jumped. After the collision the Lake City train started backwards off an open switch and had it not been for the presence of mind of Engineer Ready, who jumped on the engine and shut off the steam, both of the coaches would have been thrown into the Gunnison River and doubtless many lives lost."

Mr. Ready is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Politically he is a Democrat and since 1896 has been a member of the Lake City council. Interested in mining, he is a stockholder in the Fidelia group. In addition to his residence here he owns property in Salt Lake City and Grand Junction. March 4, 1886, he married Mary E. Bates, who was born in Iowa, a daughter of Eli Bates, a native of Ohio, but for years a resident of Jasper County, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Ready have four children, Margaret Winifred, Sadie C., Norman and May E.

FRANK NICHOLAS COCHEMS, M. D., surgeon of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad at Salida and assistant surgeon of the hospital at this place, was born in Ahnapee, Wis., June 24, 1868, a son of Mathias and Eliza (Wagener) Cochems. His father, a native of Cochem, in the province of Mosel on the Rhine, came to America when young, settling in Wisconsin, and spent the years of youth in Manitowoc County. During the Civil war he served for three years, being in Kentucky and Tennessee, and taking part in the siege of Vicksburg, but was finally discharged owing to illness. Upon his recovery he engaged in the grist-mill business and later turned his attention to merchandising and the real-estate business, in which he still continues. Politically he is a Democrat. In his family their were twelve children.

Dr. Cochems, who was one of twins, was educated in the high school of Sturgeon Bay, Wis., where his father now resides. He studied medicine in the Northwestern University of Chicago, from which he graduated in 1891, and afterward he was engaged for twenty months as an interne in the Cook County hospital, where he had a large and helpful experience. April 1, 1893, he came to Colorado and opened an office in the same block in Salida where he still has his headquarters. His ability as a surgeon attracted the attention of the officials of the railroad and he was appointed local surgeon at this point, where is located the only hospital of the company. While he engages in general practice, he has so many cases of surgery, in which he is without a rival in the state, that his attention is mainly given to this branch of the profession and his reputation for success in this line is remarkable. From all parts of the state he has cases sent to him, and he has been unusually successful in his operations. His mornings are spent in the hospital, which is fitted up with the latest appliances for surgical operations, and here he has six professional nurses under him as assistants. The hospital is surpassed by none in the entire state for cleanliness and for painstaking care given each patient. Plans are under way for an enlargement of the building, giving three large wards, with private rooms, the total accommodations providing for sixty patients.

Intensely engrossed in professional work, to which he applies himself with all the ardor and enthusiasm of his nature, Dr. Cochems has little time for participation in public affairs. However, he is posted concerning the issues before our nation to-day. In political matters he is a Democrat, with an ardent sympathy for the silver cause. In fraternal relations he is a member of Iron Mountain Lodge No. 19, K. P., and the Improved Order of Red Men.

SAMUEL E. HERR, general superintendent and manager of the Porter Fuel Company of Durango, came to this city in 1884 and located some coal property. The following year, in partnership with J. A. Porter, of the San Juan Smelting Company, he organized the Porter Coal Company, of which he became the principal stockholder, as well as general manager. After a few years the concern was reorganized as the Porter Fuel Company, with Mr. Herr as superintendent. A pioneer in the coal business in La Plata County, he has done much to develop its interests, and his company now owns three thousand acres of coal lands, furnishing employment to about one hundred and fifty men during the entire year. He

is interested in other property in La Plata County, and also owns stock in the King group of mines at Silverton, where is carried on a large business in mining silver and copper.

A son of Abraham and Mary (Stutsman) Herr, the subject of this sketch was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, in 1851. His father, who was a leading farmer of Montgomery County, about 1858 removed to southwestern Missouri, where he owned a large plantation and farm on an extensive scale. A stanch Union man, when the first call was made for a home guard infantry, he enlisted in the service and was made a captain. For his sympathy with the north the southern people destroyed his property, took his stock, and finally, just after the battle of Wilson Creek, one of his nearest neighbors killed him. The family afterward returned to Ohio, where our subject was reared to manhood. At eighteen years of age he accompanied his mother to Lawrence, Kan., where he attended McCauley's Commercial Institute, graduating in 1872. His first employment was on the general land survey of western Kansas. Afterward he was with Wakefield & Co. of Bloomington, Ill., and J. H. McLean of St. Louis, as traveling salesman, remaining in that connection until the spring of 1876.

During the Black Hills excitement of 1876, Mr. Herr came to Colorado intending to proceed to the new gold mines, but meeting some friends he changed his plans, coming to Silverton instead. After prospecting and mining for some years, in 1881 he sold a claim for $27,000, and later engaged in the wholesale flour and grain and forwarding business at Silverton, also bought and sold coal, and had charge of an omnibus and freighting line. He was a member of the firm of Herr, Hodges & Herr, commission merchants. From Silverton he came to Durango in 1884.

An enthusiastic and lifelong Republican, Mr. Herr was a member of the committee at the Pueblo state convention that drafted the resolution instructing the delegates to the St. Louis convention of 1896 to follow the leadership of Senator Teller. Elected to the legislature in 1892, he served during the memorable Waite administration, including the special session. He was the author of the bill giving the state its first hatchery (situated near Durango on the Animas River). He also drew up other bills that passed both houses, but were vetoed by the governor. He is president of the Durango Club or Chamber of Commerce, and a director of the Durango Association. During the early days of his residence in Colorado he had many interesting pioneer experiences. He was given the mail contract from Silverton into all the southwestern country, and frequently, during the winter months, made the trip on snow shoes. In the days when Indians were hostile and the San Juan country was infested with white men of notorious character, he took an active part in the work of raising the standard of citizenship and ridding the locality of its undesirable residents. Fraternally he is a member of Aztec Camp No. 30, Woodmen of the World. In 1888 he married Annetta Hewitt, of Pennsylvania, and they have one son, Harry H. Herr.

ALBERT REICHENECKER. The life of Mr. Reichenecker has been a busy one and his personal efforts for advancement were begun at an early age. His experience has been such as to prove that he possesses energy and untiring perseverance. His character and business equipment have made him a decided acquisition to the citizenship of Como, and he stands well in the financial circles of Park County. In 1878 he purchased one thousand acres of land four miles southeast of Como and embarked in the stock business, in which he continued until recently, when he sold his stock and has since used the land as a hay ranch. In 1894 he opened a drug store in Como, of which he has since been the proprietor.

In Stuttgart, Wurtemberg, Germany, the subject of this sketch was born July 16, 1831, a son of Martin Reichenecker, who during the greater part of his active life occupied a responsible government position. Albert being designed by his father for the ministry was given a four years' course in the seminary, but when he reached eighteen years of age and had thoughtfully considered the future, he decided that he was not fitted for ministerial work. He entered the Polytechnic school at Stuttgart, which he attended for four years. In order to finish his education and prepare himself for a civil service examination, he entered the University of Tubingen, where he took the studies of national economy, finance laws, mineralogy, etc. After he had passed a civil service examination he became an employe of the government and for some nine years was assistant superintendent of mines, smelting work and rolling mills.

Resigning his position early in 1863 Mr. Reich-

enecker came to the United States and proceeded direct to Black Hawk, Colo., joining a cousin there. He secured employment at mill work and soon was made engineer of a stamp mill. In 1865 he went to Breckenridge and opened an assay office, but in a few months went to Denver, opening the first assay office in that city. In the spring of 1866 he was employed as mining expert by a man in Salt Lake City, but resigned the position after two months. Returning to Denver he soon went from there to Central City and opened an assay office. Shortly afterward business called him east, and while in New York City he was made manager of the properties of the Montana Mining and Smelting Company, for which he had previously made a report to the company, explaining the condition of the properties. While he was in Central City many able articles from his pen appeared in the leading German papers in regard to Colorado; and the United States commissioner of mines (Raymond) in his report in 1870, frequently quotes Mr. Reichenecker and uses many of his drawings. In 1868 our subject became prescription clerk in a drug store at Central City. A few months later he bought the stock and engaged in the drug business for himself. In 1873 he left Central City and since that time has been engaged in the drug and assay business in Fairplay, Breckenridge and (since 1894) in Como. Fraternally he is connected with the Odd Fellows. In 1866 he married Miss Mary Trefz, by whom he had four children. Three are now living: Jeanette, Louise and Sophia.

OLIVER BEMEN, county commissioner of Huerfano County, secretary of the board of school directors at La Veta, and owner of the sawmill in this county, was born at Arrow Rock, Saline County, Mo., May 12, 1848, a son of Alfred and Maggie (Sarpre) Bemen. His mother was a daughter of Peter A. Sarpre, who was of French birth, but long a resident of America and one of the early members of the American Fur Company. His life was spent on the frontier, engaged in hunting, trapping and trading with the Indians, on the upper Missouri River. With him worked his son-in-law, Mr. Bemen, until the latter's death, in 1855. Previous to that time Mrs. Bemen had passed away, when her son was so young that he can scarcely recall her features. He was taken into the home of his grandfather, Mr. Sarpre, in St. Louis, but the latter died shortly afterward, and he was then placed in the charge of the French consul in St. Louis, who, upon returning to France, placed him in the home of M. F. Schwoertz, a Hungarian merchant in Arrow Rock, Mo. The boy was taught to be useful in the store, and at the same time was given the privilege of attending school.

In 1862 Mr. Bemen enlisted in Company B, Fifth Missouri Cavalry, of which regiment he was the youngest member. He was, in fact, too young to be admitted to the army, but was so eager to enter the ranks that he fell into the temptation of prevaricating as to his age. At the expiration of three years of service he re-enlisted in Company I, Thirteenth Veterans Cavalry, and served until July 3, 1866. Among the engagements in which he took part were those at Pea Ridge, Independence, and Big Blue (where Major-General Marmaduke and two thousand men were captured); in that battle he was wounded in the head by a musket ball. Much of his service was of a nature that, while bringing great danger, does not give corresponding credit or reward. After peace was declared his company was ordered to the frontier, and stationed at Fort Garland, Colo., but in the spring of 1866 was ordered from there to Leavenworth, Kan., where he was mustered out on the 3d of July. While on the frontier he saw considerable service, in Indian fights.

On being mustered out, Mr. Bemen returned to Missouri and bought a herd of cattle. Then, in company with his former captain, William C. Bangs, and the latter's wife and children, he started for Colorado. They outfitted with an ox-team and wagon, and started on their long journey. During the first night out, about one o'clock, a band of twenty or twenty-five men, under command of the James boys, attacked them. The first intimation of danger that Mr. Bemen had was when he was shot at by one of the gang, from the side of the wagon. He was not injured by the ball, but the man proceeded to relieve him of his money and gun, after which he struck him with a revolver. As he lay, stunned, he saw another one of the gang pulling a revolver, but jumped in time to avoid the shot. Meantime the captain had shot one robber in the side, and the rest of the gang fled, after riddling the wagon with shot, but, fortunately, without hurting the woman and children. An investigation was held, but the robbers were, of course, acquitted. On the following day they reached

Kansas City, where they replenished their store of ammunition and rifles. From Kansas City, they proceeded, without any striking incident, until they approached Cow Creek, Kan., where they saw in the distance a wagon and smoke. On investigating, they found three wagons, two dead horses, and the bodies of two men and one woman, scalped. They buried the bodies, but never learned who the parties were nor how they had met so sad a fate.

At Fort Dodge, the government officials ordered them to wait for others, and finally a company of twenty-five wagons was formed, which proceeded, under cavalry escort, to Fort Lyon, and thence went to Pueblo. Mr. Bemen remained in that town ten days and then followed the old Santa Fe trail to Fort Garland, where he took up a claim and started in the stock business. He remained there until 1871, and then moved to the Apishapa River, about twenty-two miles from Trinidad, then a small village. On that ranch he made his headquarters until 1876, and afterward, until 1882, had his ranch on the Santa Clare, in the Santa Clare Valley, of which he had entire control during the time of his occupation. At that time, however, great numbers of cattle were brought in from Texas and encroached upon his pastures, which caused him to sell out. Removing to La Veta, he took contracts for furnishing lumber to the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, and at the same time assisted in the construction of the road from Pueblo to Cucharas and thence to Alamosa, furnishing his lumber used for the same. In order to secure the lumber, he bought a mill and located on the Apishapa River, twenty-five miles southeast of La Veta, where he has operated sawmills from that time to the present. He also owns a saw and shingle mill on Middle Creek, ten miles west of La Veta, on the latest survey of the Denver & Rio Grande road. Four hundred acres of land, which he owns and from which he has cleared the lumber, he now has ready for cultivation and improvement. In 1890 he erected a residence that is one of the best in La Veta; he still retains his former residence.

Politically a Republican, Mr. Bemen has been elected on that ticket to numerous local offices. He is now serving his third year as county commissioner, and has been chairman of the board. For fifteen years he has served on the town board. By attendance upon local and state conventions he has kept in touch with his party and its progress. For twelve years he has been secretary of the school board, and through his instrumentality schools have been built and maintained. In early days he was personally acquainted with Kit Carson, for whom, when commander of the post, he was accustomed to make out reports. He was one of the organizers of the La Veta Building and Loan Association and has assisted other local projects. A liberal and enterprising man, he has contributed his quota to the advancement of the county. Fraternally he is a member of La Veta Lodge No. 59, A. F. & A. M., of which he has served as secretary since 1888. He is also connected with La Veta Post No. 32, G. A. R., of which he was commander for six years, and also served on the department staff a number of times.

On Christmas day of 1868 Mr. Bemen married Maggie J. Collum, daughter of Dr. Robert Collum, of Costilla County. Her father was a surgeon in the regular army, during which time he was stationed at Fort Garland. Upon receiving his honorable discharge, he located in Costilla County and was the first regular practitioner in the whole county. Mr. and Mrs. Bemen are the parents of one son, Louis H., who is engaged with his father in business and is also road commissioner of his district.

THEODORE B. MAC DONALD. Upon settling in Alamosa in 1892, Mr. MacDonald formed a law partnership with Hon. A. W. McIntire, which continued until the latter was elected governor of Colorado in 1895. At the same time the former was chosen to serve as district attorney of the twelfth district, in which capacity he rendered efficient service, retiring from the office in 1898. Since 1892 he has acted as county attorney of Conejos County, and prior to his removal to Alamosa he had served as attorney of Saguache County for one year. Politically a Republican he has been a prominent factor in local politics, and has also been conspicuous in public affairs in the state.

Born at Mystic, Conn., in 1859, our subject is a son of Alexander MacDonald, a native of Scotland, but a resident of Prince Edward's Island from early childhood until a young man, and afterward a contractor and shipbuilder of Connecticut. During the Civil war he served in Company I, First Connecticut Cavalry, and being captured by the enemy, was confined in Libby prison for some time. About 1868 he went to

Florida, where he was afterward employed as keeper of the St. John's lighthouse until he died, at the age of forty-seven years. His wife, who was Frances Pecor, was born in Connecticut, and is living in Boston, Mass., being now sixty years of age. Of their four children two are living, Theodore B. and Henry, of Boston.

After having been fitted for college at Barre, Vt., our subject entered Tuft's College in Massachusetts, where he remained a student for some time. In 1885 he graduated from the Columbian Law School in Washington, D. C., with the degree of B. L. During the same year he opened an office in Medicine Lodge, Kan., but in 1885 came to Colorado and began to practice in Saguache, remaining there until 1892. While he devotes himself closely to his profession, he has at the same time kept thoroughly posted concerning advances made along every line of development in his state, and has maintained a special interest in all political and public matters. The various state conventions he has attended, and his ability and excellent judgment have aided their progress. He is gifted as an orator, and in that way has not only advanced his professional success, but has also wielded a powerful influence in political circles. Besides his private practice he is now engaged as local attorney for the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. Fraternally he is a member of Saguache Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and in 1895 was elected grand orator of the grand lodge. His marriage took place in 1886 and united him with Louisa McPherson, daughter of Simon McPherson, of Caledonia, N. Y. They have two daughters, Fay and Don.

LEE H. PREWITT, station agent, telegraph operator and postmaster at Merino, Logan County, and also the owner of important cattle interests in this locality, was born in Hardeman County, Tenn., November 16, 1866, being a son of Joseph H. and Mollie (Hill) Prewitt, of whose four children he alone survives. His father was born and reared in South Carolina, whence in early manhood he moved to Tennessee. Shortly afterward he married Miss Hill. At the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in the Confederate service, in which he continued until the close of hostilities. On his return home he began farming on land which he had acquired prior to the war and which was situated partly in Tennessee and partly in Mississippi. There he remained until 1873, when he migrated to Greeley, Colo., and a year later settled in Sterling, taking up land three miles north of town. During 1874 he was one of the active factors in the building of the Sterling ditch, the first irrigating ditch taken out in this section of Colorado. He continued to manage his ranch here until 1876, when his extensive farming interests in Tennessee rendered desirable his return to the south. He went back, but two years later he and his wife and one son were stricken with yellow fever and died of this fearful scourge.

After the death of his parents our subject was taken into the home of an aunt, where he remained for two years. He then entered an office on the Illinois Central Railroad and took up the study of telegraphy. After a period of study in various offices he was given an office at Way's Bluff, Miss., and there remained for thirteen months. Afterward he was employed for eleven months at Vaughan's, Miss., thence was transferred to Hickory Valley, Tenn., where he was operator for two years. While at that station he married Miss Pattie Lee Smith, a daughter of Edward Smith, who came to Colorado with the Prewitt family. She was reared within a mile o our subject's boyhood home, her father's ranch lying just across the line in Mississippi. When the Prewitt family returned to Tennessee the Smith family remained in Sterling, and it was during a visit to the south that Miss Smith renewed her childhood's acquaintance with Mr. Prewitt. They were married in Bowling Green, Ky., September 4, 1884.

In the fall of 1889 Mr. Prewitt and his wife came to Sterling, where for a year he was employed as salesman for the firm of R. C. Perkins & Co. (the "company" being our subject's mother-in-law). At the expiration of the year he purchased Mrs. Smith's interest in the business, which was continued under the same firm name for a year, and was then sold. Afterward he engaged in the grocery business for two years, and on selling that, removed to a ranch which he owned two miles south of Sterling. For one year he was engaged in improving the place and starting in the stock business. In May, 1894, he returned to Sterling, and was at the same time made station agent for the Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf Railroad at Merino. He also bought the general store which had been conducted by the former agent at this place, and this he carried on, in connection with his duties as agent. In 1896

he became interested in the cattle business with Hugh Davis, and since then they have prospered and their cattle have multiplied. In 1898 he disposed of his store. He owns a farm of two hundred acres three miles south of Merino, besides his stock ranch, and is one of the prosperous men of Logan County. Since he came to Merino he has acted as postmaster. He is a Democrat in politics, but his business connections are so many and so important that he has never been able to participate in public affairs. He has been successful in the cattle business and has acquired a herd of cattle that represent a large amount of money. Personally, he is a very genial, pleasant man, with a hearty word for everyone, and his companionable disposition has won him many friends.

PETER HANSEN, one of the oldest and most extensive ranchmen of the San Luis Valley, residing nine miles south of Alamosa, Conejos County, was born in Schleswig, Germany, in 1836, a son of Claus and Mary Hansen, both of German birth. He was educated in the common schools of his native land and at an early age began to learn the carpenter's trade, which apprenticeship he completed in a few years. In the spring of 1859 he came, alone, to the United States, landing in New York without money, excepting one gold dollar. Securing employment at his trade, he assisted in the construction of a church in Brooklyn, but his ambition was greater than his physical strength and he soon broke down in health. Leaving the city, he went ten miles into the country, where he worked on a garden-farm, receiving $8 a month.

After two months there, Mr. Hansen went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and from there to Trenton, where he worked on a farm for a short time, and then returned to Cincinnati. Working in a factory, he was so economical that he soon saved $200. With this money he intended to pay his passage to California, but on reaching St. Louis was persuaded to come to Colorado instead. He traveled across the plains by team from St. Louis and landed in Denver, then a small town, whose houses were mostly built of logs. From there he went to Central City, where he worked by the day in mines, but soon began prospecting for himself in what is now Boulder County. The summer of 1860 was spent in this way, but, not meeting with success, he returned to Central City.

In August of 1861, upon the declaration of war between the north and south, Mr. Hansen enlisted in Company I, First Colorado Infantry, under Major Chivington, and was sent with his regiment to New Mexico, where there was a skirmish with the Texas rangers at Pitcher's Canon. The regiment was then sent to Fort Union to be recruited, and after some time was ordered to Mexico. After a fight with the Texans, they continued down the east side of the Rio Grande River to Fort Craig, in New Mexico, and there spent the summer of 1862. Moving forty miles down the Rio Grande, they then returned as far as Fort Lyon, and from there went to Colorado Springs, where the regiment was mounted as the First Colorado Cavalry, Major Chivington commanding. They then proceeded to Canon City in search of the gang of outlaws, afterward killed by Tom Tobin. They were stationed at Gaudaloupe (now Conejos City) during the winter of 1863-64, and cut grass on the plains for their horses.

In the spring of 1864, while at Conejos, Mr. Hansen, by permission of the captain, formed a partnership with Henry Bachus and James Schultz, and bought thirteen head of cattle. Soon the company was ordered to Fort Garland, but he was left eighteen miles east of Conejos on the river to establish a military post and notifty the commander of the fort in case of any trouble. He erected an adobe house and lived there, meantime looking after his cattle. October 31, 1864, he received an honorable discharge from the service. With his two partners he continued on the place and carried on stock-raising. They had few white visitors, but the Indians made frequent calls and sometimes threatened them, but the white men treated them with so much kindness that after a time a firm friendship was formed. After a year Mr. Schultz sold his interest in the business and the firm was changed to Hansen & Bachus. Not having enough cows, they rented milch cows for $4 a month and made butter, which they sold for $1 a pound. After eight years this partnership was dissolved.

Shortly afterward Mr. Hansen moved his share of the stock to La Veta, but after a year returned to the old headquarters. In 1873 he moved his stock up the Rio Grande River eight miles and made a location at his present home. Two years later, when the government survey of the country had been made, he filed a pre-emption on a quarter-section of land. Later, at different

times, he bought other tracts of land, until he now owns five thousand acres of range land. He keeps from one thousand to two thousand head of cattle and about two hundred head of horses, and in addition to stock-raising he carries on general farming and raises some of the finest potatoes in the valley. In 1881 he built what is still one of the finest ranch houses in this part of the state. At one time he raised from fifteen hundred to two thousand head of sheep, but now gives his attention principally to cattle. Altogether he owns three ranches in Conejos and Costilla Counties. In 1875 he took out a private ditch from the La Jara River, by which he waters his entire property. Each year he cuts from one thousand to twelve hundred tons of hay, which he feeds to his cattle during the winter months. In 1876 he took thirteen hundred head of cattle to the San Juan country, but lost about four hundred and twenty-five fine head from storms. In stock-raising his specialty is the Galloway cattle. He has handled more stock than any man in his section and is constantly buying and selling. His success is remarkable, when it is remembered that he started without money and has had many obstacles to overcome.

December 7, 1871, Mr. Hansen married Emelia Tessendorff, by whom he has three children: William, a stockman of Costilla County; Lizzie and Emma.

FREDERICK M. ALDRICH is the owner of a ranch three miles east of Fort Morgan, where he is engaged in farming and raising cattle, sheep and horses. A native of Rhode Island, born November 21, 1831, to Halsey and Elmira (Smith) Aldrich, he was the fourth among ten children, six of whom are living, viz.: Orrin, a resident of Carolina Mills, R. I.; Frederick M.; Halsey A., of North Scituate; Mial, whose home is in Foster; Eliza, wife of Edward Hawks, living in Burrilville; and Susan, Mrs. Gilbert Aldrich. All of the children, excepting our subject, still reside in Rhode Island. The father, a native of North Scituate, was born in 1801. He descended from one of four brothers who came to America in early days and settled in Rhode Island, where they located their land in such a shape that for many years it was known as the Aldrich diamond. During the greater part of his life Halsey Aldrich followed the butcher's trade, in addition to general farm pursuits. He attained the advanced age of ninety-seven years, and always made his home in Rhode Island. Politically he was a Whig until the organization of the Republican party, to which he afterward adhered.

The education of our subject was acquired in the common schools. At eighteen years of age he entered a machine shop at Burrilville, R. I., where he served an apprenticeship of four years. From that place he went to Scituate and worked for two years in a machine shop. His next employment was in a meat market, where he was employed for two years. Going to North Providence, he opened a meat market, and for twenty years carried on a thriving business. While there he served as a member of the town council and was one of the local Republican leaders. His first visit to Colorado was in 1871, when he engaged in hunting buffalo. He was so pleased with the country that he finally determined to remove here. April, 1881, found him settled near Greeley, where he began the life of a ranchman. Three years later he came to Morgan County and took up land one-half mile east of his present property. After five years he sold his first place and removed to the ranch he now owns. Here his life is being quietly, but busily and happily, spent. His stock interests are valuable, and he has no reason to regret his removal to the west.

August 8, 1855, Mr. Aldrich married Miss Sarah Reynolds, a native of Gloucester, R. I., and a descendant of early settlers of the state. They became the parents of an only daughter, Mabel, now deceased.

BELSER KNUDSON, the owner of a ranch of about four hundred acres in Logan County, was born in Denmark July 17, 1862, and was one of six children, four now surviving, viz.: Nels, of Logan County; Belser; Peter, also a ranchman of this county; and Keren. The father, Knud Belser, was a native of Denmark and there spent his entire life, engaging in farm pursuits. In the common schools of that country our subject obtained his education. When seventeen years of age, he emigrated to America, in company with his brother Nels. They landed in Boston and from there came directly to the west, spending a week or more with friends in Grand Island, Neb., and thence proceeding to Colorado. They settled at Weir, in what is now Sedgwick County, and worked there for a year, after which they were similarly employed at the present site of Julesburg. They then determined

to go to Omaha, Neb., with a view to getting work at their respective trades, Belser being a blacksmith and Nels a tailor. On reaching Omaha they found no opening and so went to Grand Island, where they visited for a few days. In the spring of 1882 they returned to Colorado, and our subject spent the next five years in the employ of the railroad company, working in the round house and machine shops at Sterling.

In the fall of 1886 he took up a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres on Pawnee Creek, where he moved his family and remained until he had proved up on the land. He then removed to his present property, four miles north of Sterling, which he and his brother had purchased some time prior to this. For one year after settling at his present place he continued to work for the railroad, but afterward he gave his attention wholly to ranching. He makes a specialty of raising cattle and hogs and is to-day one of the prosperous ranchmen of the county. His ranch originally consisted of a quarter-section of land, but has been increased to four hundred or more acres.

The marriage of Mr. Knudson to Miss Ellenora Christensen occurred in 1883. Seven children were born of the union, six now living, namely: Anna, born August 22, 1884; Carrie, May 6, 1888; Nora, April 17, 1890; Christopher, August 2, 1892; Nels, March 20, 1894, and Hannah, July 24, 1897. The family are connected with the Presbyterian Church. In political belief Mr. Knudson is a Populist and always votes with the People's party.

JOHN S. HOUGH, county treasurer of Hinsdale County, and a pioneer of Colorado, was born in Philadelphia on Christmas day of 1833, a son of Silas and Sophia (Formosa) Hough. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, where his ancestors settled during the days of William Penn; he was a first cousin of Gen. U. S. Grant. The mother was born in Philadelphia, where her parents had emigrated from Athens, Greece. With the exception of two years spent in Maryland, our subject spent the first fifteen years of his life in Philadelphia, and his education was obtained principally in a Quaker school in that city. In the spring of 1849, at the time of the great excitement caused by the discovery of gold on the Pacific coast, he started, in company with his father, across the plains for the west. The two had reached as far as what is now northern Colorado when the father was taken ill and died. The son then turned back and returned home via Wheeling, W. Va. His family were very anxious for him to remain at home and engage in the mercantile business, but his tastes were for the adventurous life of a pioneer, and the little he had seen of the west made him desirous to return. His mother died shortly after his return, and, feeling that it was no longer necessary for him to remain, in 1850 he started west again. He went by boat from Pittsburg to St. Louis and from there via the Missouri to Independence, where he engaged with a fur company trading with the Indians.

In the fall of 1853 Mr. Hough joined a party en route to New Mexico. After spending some months there he arranged to return with a company traveling with pack mules. He started from Fort Union, expecting to meet the party on the way, but for three days he rode without seeing a single human being. Finally the company overtook him and they traveled together on the way to the Missouri River. It was in December, and a fierce storm arose after they had traveled for ten days. Their stock perished in the storm and they themselves suffered greatly. They had expected to secure supplies at Fort Atkinson, but found it abandoned. After some three or four hundred miles of travel on foot, through dense drifts of snow, they reached the old Council Grove trading post; they were so exhausted from cold and hunger (having been without food for three days) that it was some time before they recovered.

Remaining on the frontier until 1855 Mr. Hough engaged in trading at different posts. In that year he went to what was then Westport Landing (now Kansas City) and there engaged in merchandising. In 1865 he again went to the frontier. In 1867, with his brother-in-law, John W. Prowers (for whom Prowers County was named), Kit Carson (the famous scout), Tom O. Boggs and Colonel Bent, he settled at the mouth of the Las Animas (or Purgatoire) River where it empties into the Arkansas. Soon afterward Fort Lyons was established four miles down the Arkansas. In company with Colonel Prowers he started a general mercantile business, also engaged in freighting to New Mexico. In 1869 he removed to Trinidad, where he carried on a store until 1873. Returning then to the vicinity of his former home (at what is now Las Animas) he resumed the business in which he had previously engaged. In 1876 he sold out to his

brother-in-law and came to Lake City, bringing with him a stock of goods. During the first year he was in this mining camp he freighted his goods from La Veta, which was then the terminus of the railroad; later the road was built to Fort Garland. He continued in the mercantile business until 1880. In that year he erected the Hough block and the store north of it; he also built the First National Bank building, and in other respects contributed to the development of the town.

Meantime Mr. Hough had become interested in mining. He was one of the locators of the Palmetto mine, which he operated until 1880 and then sold it. He located the Frank Hough mine, which he named for his son, and this he retained until 1883. He also owned the Aubrey mine, named for T. X. Aubrey, the pioneer pathfinder, who located many of the routes through the mountain country.

On the death of his brother-in-law, Colonel Prowers, in 1885 Mr. Hough was appointed executor of the estate and removed to Las Animas, where he remained until 1896, attending to the management of affairs connected with the estate. Meantime he also served as clerk of the district court of Bent County. Since his return to Lake City in 1896 he has engaged in mining and business pursuits, also held the office of postmaster, and in 1897 was elected county treasurer.

Politically Mr. Hough is a decided Democrat, strong in his party convictions. In 1869, without his knowledge, he was nominated as a delegate to congress, but when notified, instructed that his name be withdrawn. During his residence in Las Animas County he was appointed (and afterward elected) treasurer of the county, which position he held until his removal from the county. After coming to Lake City he was made treasurer of Hinsdale County. In 1880 he was his party's candidate for governor of Colorado, but was defeated by Governor Pitkin. While he has never sought office, his party has recognized his fitness for public trusts and has frequently honored him with offices of responsibility. In these public positions, as in his private affairs, he has been characterized by integrity, energy and perseverance. Fraternally he is connected with the Royal Arch Masons. In his family there are two children: Anna, wife of W. H. Carnahan, a business man of Chicago; and Frank B., who is deputy in the treasurer's office at Lake City. During his long period of residence in Colorado Mr. Hough has made many friends, especially among the early settlers, by whom he has always been held in the highest regard. The work that he did as a pioneer entitles him to distinguished mention among the citizens of the Centennial state.

EDWIN R. STARK is one of the most prominent and influential business men of Colorado Springs, where he has made his home since the year 1886. A man of versatile abilities, he has successfully conducted various lines of enterprise. As a stockman, he has built up a national reputation in the breeding of horses and cattle, while his connection with mining interests has been equally profitable, and he is now treasurer and a director of the Raven Gold Mining Company, a successful mining company, which has its headquarters in Colorado Springs. He is also president of the Ideal Refrigerating and Manufacturing Company, at No. 356 Dearborn street, Chicago, and one of the Denver managers of the National Refrigerator Company, at Nos. 1517-19 Eighteenth street, Denver. He manufactures a refrigerating machine for which he holds the patents in the United States and some ten foreign countries. From a health standpoint, this is an excellent invention; it keeps the air cool, but perfectly dry, and will preserve meat for a year. Another valuable quality is the fact that it is automatic and therefore cheap, paying for itself within a few months.

The Stark family is from Virginia and descends from Gen. John and Mollie Stark, of Revolutionary fame. Our subject's grandfather, James Stark, was born in Bourbon County, Ky., and when less than twenty-one years of age settled seven miles south of what is now Louisiana, Mo., improving a farm from the woods and starting there the Stark nursery, now probably the largest in the world. His son, John, was born near Louisiana, Mo., and was successfully engaged in the nursery business until he died, at fifty-four years. During the Civil war he served in the Federal army and contracted disease which afterward caused his death. His wife was Elizabeth Fry, a native of Pike County, Mo., where her father had removed from Kentucky. She is still living on the old homestead. Of her ten children all but one are living, Susan having died in Missouri when thirty years of age. The others are: Mrs. Maggie McElroy, of Louisiana, Mo.; Mrs. Mollie Barton, of Lincoln County, Mo.; Mrs. Helen Steward, of

Monroe County, Mo.; E. R., who was born near Louisiana, Mo., February 3, 1849; Henry, who cultivates the home farm; Mrs. Eliza Smith, of Colorado Springs; M. F., a mine owner residing in Colorado Springs; Mrs. Alice Norton, of Missouri; and Mrs. Lulu Smith, of Colorado Springs.

During the exciting period of the Civil war our subject was employed in hauling corn to both Federal and Confederate troops. When he was only nine years old he began to plow on shares, and from the time of attaining his majority he engaged in the grain and stock business. His wheat sold for $2, while his cattle also brought good prices. In 1874 he drove his herd to Colorado and established a ranch twenty miles east of Bijou Basin in Elbert County. This property he sold in 1882 and bought a ranch three miles northeast of Bijou Basin, where he had large fields of alfalfa raised by irrigation. In 1886 he sold this ranch of two thousand acres to Mary Anderson, the famous actress. He then established his home in Colorado Springs, in order that his children might have necessary educational advantages. However, he has continued in the stock business, having from fifteen hundred to four thousand head of cattle at his ranch on Horse Creek, in Lincoln County. About 1888 the firm of Calloway & Stark started in the wholesale and retail meat business. They were succeeded by Stark & Titus, and on the death of Mr. Titus, the firm became Stark & Siney, but in 1897 this business was sold.

Often Mr. Stark has shipped as much as two trainloads of cattle at one time, and some of the cattle shipped to Chicago have weighed sixteen hundred pounds, these being thoroughbred Shorthorn bulls. At the head of his herd he has George Dixon, half-brother of John R. Gentry. He owns a fine herd of horses, and has colts that show a pace of 2:10; also owns "D. D.," record 2:16, and "Lenatier," a mare, record 2:16. Some of his best horses have been entered for races in different parts of the state, and have won almost invariably.

Since the opening of the Cripple Creek mining district, Mr. Stark has been interested there. He was one of the discoverers and locators of the Raven mine, adjoining the Elkton property, and incorporated the Raven Gold Mining Company, which has developed five claims. In other mines he also owns an interest. Besides his property in Colorado Springs, he has real estate in Pueblo and Denver. For years he has been a member of the executive committee of the Colorado Cattle Growers' Association, in which capacity he assisted in hunting down cattle thieves and securing their sentence to the penitentiary. He is also a member of the National Stock Growers' Association and was a delegate to their convention in Denver in 1898. Politically he is a Democrat, but has never identified himself actively with public affairs.

The first wife of Mr. Stark was Belle Ogden, a native of Pike County, Mo., who died while visiting at her old home. He was again married, in the same county, his wife being Miss Belle Hostetter, daughter of Gabriel Hostetter, a farmer. They have five children, Mabel, Raymond, Lela, Edith and Edwin.

W. A. HILLS, whose ranch and cattle interests are near Atwood, in Logan County, was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., October 14, 1862, a son of Truman and Nancy (Ireland) Hills. His father, a native of the same county as himself, born May 3, 1833, was married on the last day of the year 1858 to Miss Ireland, after which he settled upon a farm and engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1872 he removed to York County, Neb., where he engaged in farming, and from there, in 1888, came to Colorado. He pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres and took up a timber claim of like amount, situated eleven miles northwest of Sterling. In 1895 he came to this valley and settled two miles northwest of Atwood, where for two years he rented land. Afterward he and his wife took up their home with their son, our subject, for whom his mother keeps house. Besides him they have two children: Clara, wife of James Boynton, of College View, Neb., and Roscoe T.; also an adopted daughter, Ethel I.

Reared upon a farm, upon arriving at man's estate our subject selected agriculture as his occupation. For two years he cultivated rented land in Nebraska. On his arrival in Colorado he settled on the uplands with a small bunch of cattle; but, not feeling satisfied with his location, he left the cattle in the care of his father and secured work as a ranch hand. The money thus earned was spent in the purchase of cattle, and in this way he secured a start. He pre-empted a quarter-section and also a timber claim of equal size, he and his father together entering a whole section. In the spring of 1894 he rented land two miles northwest of Atwood, and began farming

independently. The following year he purchased the place where he has since engaged in stock-raising and general farming. He gives his attention so closely to his ranch interests that he has no time for public affairs or local politics, and, aside from voting the Populist ticket, does not participate in political matters.

ALFRED J. MOREY, one of the most successful ranchmen of Morgan County, was born in Dane County, Wis., August 8, 1853, a son of William and Hannah (Hicks) Morey. He was one of four children, the others being Harvey N., who is baggage master on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad at Trinidad; Orlando E., president of the Morey Live Stock Company, and a prominent sheep-raiser of Morgan County; and Norman L., deceased. He also has a half-brother, (one of two children born of his father's first marriage), C. S. Morey, who is one of the most successful business men of Denver and is president of the C. S. Morey Mercantile Company of that city.

William Morey was born in Pennsylvania, and in boyhood accompanied his parents to Dane County, Wis., where he married Abigail Beard. Some years after her death he was united with Miss Hicks. In 1862 he removed from Dane to Buffalo County, Wis , and was there drafted into the Union service in 1864, becoming a member of the Twenty-fifth Wisconsin Infantry, with which he served under General Sherman until his death, at Savannah, Ga., in February, 1865. During the uprising of the Sioux Indians in Wisconsin in 1862, he was one of the leaders of the defense in his section and assisted in the building of block houses, in which white settlers took refuge. He was active in all public matters and successful in business ventures.

When seventeen years of age our subject began to make his own way in the world. For two years he worked, during winters, in the lumber regions of Minnesota, and in the summers rafted logs on the Mississippi River. In October, 1872, he arrived in Colorado, where he was employed on a cattle ranch, thirty-seven miles south of Pueblo, until December, 1873, when he returned to Wisconsin, and began farming there. February 6, 1875, he married Miss Mary McKibben, a native of Buffalo, N. Y., and daughter of Samuel McKibben, who was a farmer in New York state and later in Wisconsin. In October after their marriage our subject and his wife removed to Wichita, Kan., where he remained for some three years, and during that time he opened up and improved three farms. In December, 1878, he came to Leadville, Colo., where he became interested in a storage and commission business, also erected and carried on the Kansas Boarding House, and had charge of a number of large business buildings in the city. However, the altitude proved too great, and he was obliged to move to a lower point. In June, 1879, he took his family to Laramie Plains, forty-five miles west of Laramie City, Wyo., where he worked for the Rock Creek Cattle Company. In December, 1880, he accepted a position as foreman on an extensive cattle ranch in Uinta County, Wyo., and this position he held for two years. On resigning he returned to Kansas, sold his landed interests there, bought a span of mules and a wagon and started across the plains through the Indian Territory into the Panhandle of Texas and thence to Las Vegas, N. M., on the lookout for a suitable location for a sheep ranch. Not finding what he wanted, he sold his outfit at Las Vegas, and went to Green River City, Wyo., where he bought a ranch, seventy-five miles south of the river, in Brown's Park, Utah. This place he stocked with sheep. During the years he remained there he met with exceptional success. In 1889 he sold the ranch and stock and removed to his present location, four and three-quarter miles northwest of Brush, in Morgan County, where he purchased six hundred acres of land and engaged in farming and sheep-raising. Upon the organization of the Morey Live Stock Company in 1892, he was made vice-president of the concern, and this position he has since held.

In 1891 Mr. Morey began to raise fruit, in which industry he was a pioneer. He was the first to demonstrate that fruit can be successfully grown in this section of the state. Old-timers attempted to discourage him, asserting that his time was being thrown away, but he persisted and as a result of his judgment and perseverance he to-day has one of the finest orchards in the state. In 1898 he went to Michigan, where he spent five weeks in selecting and purchasing stock, and returned to Colorado with two hundred head of registered thoroughbred Shropshire ewes for breeding purposes. It is his intention to devote himself largely to the improvement of the quality of the sheep herds of this county, an effort in which he has already met with encouragement.

During 1892 Mr. Morey was elected county commissioner and in this office he served for three

years. He was again solicited to accept the position, but his business interests were such that he deemed it best to refuse further nomination. From 1891 to 1895 he served as county sheep inspector. For many years he has been a member of the school board of this district. His political affiliations are with the silver wing of the Republican party. He is a member of Brush Lodge No. 69, K. P., in which he has filled all of the chairs. As a representative citizen, he favors all measures for the benefit of the people and the advancement of the county. He and his wife are the parents of two children: Anna, who acquired an excellent education in Wolfe Hall, Denver, and is now teaching in Morgan County; and Frederick, who is a student in the school near his father's home.

JAMES L. KERBY, who is engaged in ranching in Logan County, was born in Orange County, Ind., October 4, 1826, a son of Giles H. and Mary (DePew) Kerby. His sister, Elizabeth, wife of T. J. Crute, of Sutphen, Kan., and his brother, Samuel D., of Clay County, Kan., are, besides himself, the only survivors of the seven children comprising the family. His parents were born in 1801, the father in Kentucky, the mother in Virginia. The former, at the age of twenty-one, accompanied his parents to Orange County, Ind., where he married and engaged in farming. In 1832 he removed to Parke County, where he resided until his death, in 1841. His parents, Edward and Priscilla (Butler) Kerby, were natives of Kentucky; the former, a miller from early manhood, owned a large mill in Orange County and in it was accidentally killed.

At the time of his father's death, the subject of this sketch was fifteen years of age. Being the eldest of the children, the management of the home farm devolved largely upon him. His education was obtained in common schools and the Bloomingdale high school, a Quaker institution in Parke County. March 4, 1857, he married Lucy J., daughter of John Oldshue, a prominent farmer of Parke County, having come there from Pennsylvania in 1838, and being a descendant of Pennsylvania-Dutch stock. After his marriage, Mr. Kerby engaged in cultivating a rented farm. He also served for two terms as county assessor. In 1865 he removed to Dickinson County, Kan., and bought a farm, upon which he remained for twenty years. During that time the postoffice of New Chillicothe was established and he served as postmaster for ten years. He was also twice elected to the office of county commissioner.

In the spring of 1886 Mr. Kerby came to Colorado, and purchased land in Atwood, Logan County, where he settled. However, there being a lack of water for irrigation purposes, he gave up his place five years later and crossed the river to his present property. Here he has since resided. In politics he is independent. Since coming to Colorado he has taken but little part in political matters and has not cared to accept office, although he consented to fill the office of deputy water commissioner for three years. Since 1852 he has been connected with the blue lodge of Masonry. He and his wife are the parents of four children, namely: Joseph D., who is an equal partner with his father in their farming interests; Mollie B., wife of Joseph C. Peyton, of Sterling; Edward, deceased; and Sarah P., wife of David Beatty, of Sterling.

OSCAR L. HAMSHER is general manager at Yuma of the hotel, mercantile establishment, farmers' exchange and real-estate interests owned by Dr. R. Von Horrum-Schramm, of New York City. He was born in Dansville, Livingston County, N. Y., June 12, 1848, a son of John W. and Harriet (Johns) Hamsher. He was one of four children, of whom besides himself two are living: Byron R., a farmer of Livingston County; and Emma E., wife of L. W. Chasey, also of Livingston County. His father, a native of that county, born in 1824, learned the trade of blacksmith, which he followed during the active years of his life, afterward retiring to a farm where he resided until his death, in March, 1896. He was a faithful member of the Lutheran Church and a man who stood high among his acquaintances. His wife was born in Sunbury, Northumberland County, Pa., in 1826, and is now living at Dansville, N. Y., with her daughter.

The education of our subject was obtained in common schools. He remained at home, working on his father's farm, until his marriage, after which he removed with his wife to Portageville, Wyoming County, N. Y., and began independent work as a farmer. After three years he removed to Ossian, Livingston County, where he cultivated a farm for two years. Later he spent two years in Allegany County, N. Y., where he operated a farm. In the fall of 1881 he came west and settled at Hastings, Neb., where he spent one

season in farming and six months at railroad work. The spring of 1883 found him in Colorado, where for six months he held the position of assistant water commissioner in Denver. Afterward he was appointed on the police force and served as an officer for eight years, during six years of which time he was a sergeant on the force. In the spring of 1888, on account of the poor health of his wife, he came to Yuma County, where he homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres northwest of Yuma. In 1889 he returned to Denver and resumed his duties on the force. Finally, in January, 1893, he severed his connection with the police force and returned to Yuma County, where he has since made his home.

In the fall of 1893 Mr. Hamsher was elected sheriff of Yuma County and served for four years (two terms) in this capacity. At the expiration of these terms he began investing in cattle and has since gradually been working into the cattle business. In November, 1896, he was selected by Dr. Schramm, who was practically the builder of Yuma, to manage his extensive business interests at this place, and he has since been closely occupied in the management of his employer's varied interests, as well as the oversight of his own cattle business. Politically he always votes the Republican ticket. He is identified with Keshequa Lodge No. 299, A. F. & A. M., at Nunda, N. Y., and is also connected with Yuma Tent No. 6, K. O. T. M. In religion he is of the Presbyterian faith.

At twenty-six years of age Mr. Hamsher married Miss Rose E. Traxler, who was born in Nunda, N. Y., her father, Philip H. Traxler, having been a farmer and mechanic in that part of Livingston County. Two sons were born of this union. The older, Lloyd E., is his father's assistant, having the oversight of the mercantile interests of the Farmers' Exchange. The younger son, Scott T., is employed in the office of the Burlington Railroad at Yuma.

JAMES W. CONYERS. In the spring of 1887 Mr. Conyers came to Sedgwick County and took up a squatter's claim to land at old Fort Sedgwick. Later, when the reservation was opened for settlement, he proved up on his claim. He has since resided on this place, where he is engaged in general ranch pursuits, giving his attention closely to the improvement of his property and the increasing of its value. He takes an interest in every movement tending to enhance the welfare of his locality, and the progress of its schools, churches and other helpful influences and agencies. He is a member of the Methodist Church and a man of charitable, kindly disposition. In politics he is a Republican. A Grand Army post in Wyoming and one in Colorado number him among their members.

A son of Bartlett and Dorcas (Williams) Conyers, the subject of this sketch was born in Menard County, Ill., September 5, 1835, being the seventh of nine children, seven of whom survive. Presley R. is a retired farmer of Wilson County, Kan.; Rebecca is the widow of Lewis Matthew and resides on the old homestead in Menard County; John F. is a farmer of Wilson County, Kan., where also resides Hannah S., wife of David Matthew; Joshua is a farmer of Cass County, Ill.; and Page W., a merchant of Garden City, Kan. The father was the first white child born in Livingston County, Ky., where his birth occurred April 14, 1797. In 1805 he accompanied his parents to the present site of Cairo, Alexander County, Ill., where he grew to manhood. Afterward he spent a short time in Kentucky and in 1828 removed, with his family, to Menard County, Ill., where he settled in the midst of the forest. There he cleared and improved a farm, and continued to reside on the same place until he died, in 1887. His parents were James and Mary Conyers. The maternal grandfather of our subject, James Williams, was born in Ohio, but at an early age settled in Kentucky, and finally removed to Morgan County, Ill., where he died.

At the breaking out of the war our subject's sympathies were on the side of the Union, and on the 11th of August, 1862, he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Fourteenth Illinois Infantry, which served under General Sherman and later under Gen. A. J. Smith. He took part in the following engagements: Vicksburg, Jackson and Guntown, Miss. (in the last-named of which the battle began with forty-two men in his company and closed with only twenty-one remaining), Tupelo, Miss.; Nashville, Tenn.; Mobile, Ala., and various minor engagements. He was mustered out of service August 3, 1865, with a record of which he may well be proud.

Returning to Menard County, our subject settled on a portion of the old homestead, and there he established his home and engaged in farming. In 1884 he came west, stopping a short time in Nebraska, and taking a tree claim near Chappell.

He left his family in Kearney, while he looked after his claim in what was then Cheyenne (now Deuel) County. For three years he labored to make the place a suitable home for his family. Not feeling satisfied with the results, in the spring of 1887 he sold the claim and came to Colorado, where he has since resided in Sedgwick County.

August 15, 1866, Mr. Conyers married Miss Emily J. Arthalony, a native of Monroe County, Ill., and daughter of Patrick Arthalony, a prominent farmer of that county. Five children were born of their marriage, four of whom are living, namely: Arthur W., who owns a ranch, but gives his attention principally to railroading; Luetta, wife of William McElroy, a ranchman of Sedgwick County; Stella and Cora J., who keep house for their father, their mother having died February 1, 1890.

EDWARD S. OSLER, who has engaged in the furniture and undertaking business at Fort Morgan since 1894, was born in Grundy County, Ill., April 7, 1860, a son of George W. and Eunice (Booth) Osler. He was one of twelve children, nine of whom survive, namely: Charles H., a physician of Oakdale, Cal.; Orpha O., wife of A. A. Armitage, of Kenesaw, Neb.; Jennie, Mrs. D. H. Conger, of Prosser, Neb.; John B., who lives in Kenesaw, Neb.; Edward S.; Alvin, a farmer living in Kenesaw; Cora, wife of John Pratt, of Prosser, Neb.; Maude, who married Ned Currier, of Kenesaw; and Clarence, who resides with his mother at Kenesaw.

The father of our subject was born in Ohio in 1815, and when a boy accompanied his mother (who was three times married) to Illinois, settling in Grundy County, where he grew to manhood and married. For years he engaged in farming there. In 1867 he removed to Kankakee County, Ill., where he resided until 1878. He then removed, with his family, to Adams County, Neb., and there died two years afterward. His wife was born in Ohio in 1833 and is now residing on the old homestead at Kenesaw, Neb. Our subject, when a boy, acquired a common-school education. He remained on the home farm until twenty-one years of age, and then began in the world for himself. Going to Kearney, Neb., he was for eight months employed in the freight department of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, after which he was engaged as a salesman in the Boston shoe store of Kearney for a year. Later, beginning in business for himself, he opened a shop, where he did turning, scroll work and general cabinet work. Prospered in his undertakings, he built a neat home and invested in other property. He became known as an expert turner and woodworker. After three years he disposed of his shop, and then for two years worked in the planing mill of Goodman, Bogue & Co.

In 1888 Mr. Osler settled in Perkins County, Neb., where he took up a homestead two miles from Grant and at the same time he ran a cabinet shop in the town, returning to his home in the country each night. He continued there in that capacity until 1892, when he established himself in the furniture and undertaking business at Grant. In 1894 he removed to Fort Morgan, where he has since built up a valuable business. Since the fall of 1895 he has filled the office of county coroner. In political belief he is independent, voting for the man rather than the party. In fraternal relations he is a member of Grant Lodge No. 218, A. O. U. W., and Fort Morgan Camp No. 193, Woodmen of the World. He takes an intelligent interest in local affairs and is a public-spirited citizen.

In Kenesaw, Neb., December 17, 1881, Mr. Osler married Miss Angelina L. Powell. To their marriage have been born five children, four of whom are living, viz.: Cecil Pearl, born March 3, 1883; Claude, August 20, 1887; Raymond, October 5, 1892; and Harry, March 21, 1896.

BRUCE MC CAIN. During the year 1887 Mr. McCain came to Colorado and settled upon a tract of land in Eagle County, since which time he has given his attention to general ranching pursuits and has improved a valuable ranch, situated in a fine valley, near the village of Eagle. During the period of his residence in this section, he has seen many improvements and has himself contributed to the development of local resources.

Mr. McCain was born in Pennsylvania in 1853 and in the same state occurred the birth of his parents, S. W. and Hadasah (Henry) McCain. His father engaged in farming in the east for some years, but finally removed to Iowa, where he carried on a stock farm until his death. In religion he was a Presbyterian and in politics a Republican. Both he and his wife had two brothers who were soldiers in the Civil war and their oldest son, William, also served through

the war. In his family were four sons, of whom William and Robert are deceased, and James is a farmer near Boise City, Idaho. The daughters are: Nancy E., who married, but is now deceased; Martha, wife of Nicholas Floyd, a farmer in Missouri; and Isabella, Mrs. J. R. Folwell, of Iowa.

In an early day our subject was taken by his parents to Iowa, settling in Onawa, where he was educated in the common schools. At twenty-one years of age he started out for himself and went to Kansas, where he took up a tract of land in Rush County. Finding, however, that the prospects were not favorable in Kansas, he came further west, and in 1887 located on the ranch where he has since made his home. In 1890 he married Sarah Williams, of Kansas, who died in 1895, leaving two small children, John and Edith, the latter only one week old. His present wife, whom he married September 1, 1897, was Ada Wolverton, of Missouri. Politically he is a Republican. Among the people of Eagle County he has many friends who esteem him highly for his integrity and perseverance.

EDMOND BURKE, who is recognized as one of the representative ranchmen and stock-raisers of Logan County, is of Irish birth and descent. He was born in County Tipperary, October 15, 1850, a son of Edmond and Margaret (Shannahan) Burke. He was one of thirteen children, of whom besides himself survive, viz.: Mary, wife of John McLaughlin, of Leadville, Colo.; John, who is still in County Tipperary; William, who lives in Boulder, Colo.; Patrick, of Denver; and Kate, who married James Pryor, of Leadville.

The father of our subject was a native of County Tipperary, where he was reared, married and engaged in farming. Accompanied by his family, in 1879 he crossed the ocean to New York City, whence he proceeded to Mount Pleasant, Iowa. He spent a month visiting relatives and friends there, after which he came to Colorado, settling in Boulder. He continued to reside in that city until a year prior to his death, when he came to Logan County and afterward made his home with his son here. Our subject was in boyhood a pupil in the Irish national schools, where every educational advantage is afforded. On reaching manhood he gave his attention to farming. About 1872 he opened a general store in the village of Upper Church and this business he conducted until 1879. Meantime, in 1878, he was united in marriage with Lizzie Berkery, a native of County Limerick, and the daughter of James Berkery, a farmer there.

When his father's family came to America in 1879, our subject and his wife joined the party and crossed the Atlantic to New York, thence went to Iowa, spending a month at Mount Pleasant and Albion, later coming to Colorado. His first home was in Boulder, where he worked for three months as a farm hand. Next he rented a farm near Ni Wot, where he began farming for himself. Remaining there for two years, he then removed to Marshall, this state, where he worked in the coal mines for a year. Afterward he returned to South Boulder, where he operated rented land for four years. In 1886 he came to Logan County, and after one season on a rented farm, three miles north of Sterling, he engaged in ditch work, and for three years assisted in the construction of the Springdale ditch. The ensuing three years were spent in ditch building and ranch work in the employ of George H. West, of Greeley, and others. In 1893 he settled three miles south of Merino, where he purchased one hundred and twenty-six acres and leased three hundred and twenty acres of school land. Here he erected a substantial residence, made suitable improvements, and has since resided. In his ranch and cattle interests he has prospered, which fact is due largely to his energy, perseverance and force of character. In politics he is a Democrat, but is by no means narrow in his belief, his tendencies being liberal and broad. In religion he is a Roman Catholic.

The eight children of Mr. and Mrs. Burke are named as follows: James, Margaret, Hannah, Edward, Mary, William, Lizzie and Katie.

ROBERT ALPHONSE CHACE, who is one of the representative stock growers of Morgan County, was born in Ottawa, La Salle County, Ill., August 22, 1857, a son of Edward and Elizabeth (Lewis) Chace. Of five children, he and two brothers survive, his older brother, Herbert S., being a ranchman and stock owner of this county; while the younger brother, Edward M., is pastor of the Baptist Church at Weeping Water, Neb. His father, a native of Fall River, Mass., born in 1818, was a farmer by occupation. Some time after the death of his first wife he removed from the east to Illinois and became a pioneer of La Salle County, where he married Miss Lewis. In 1868 he removed to

Livingston County, Ill., and there his death occurred in 1875. His wife was born in Washington County, Pa., in 1828, and is now living with our subject.

It had been the intention of his parents that our subject should receive college advantages, but the death of his father prevented the fulfillment of the plan. The course of events was changed and on him devolved the duty of managing the home place. He looked after the affairs of the estate and cultivated the farm. September 13, 1882, he married Alice, daughter of Alfred Everett, an early settler of Livingston County. Continuing to reside at the old homestead, he was so prospered that his stock became too numerous for his land and he was short of pasture. Believing he could conduct the stock business to better advantage in Colorado, in February, 1888, he came to this state. At first he settled in Arapahoe County, eighty miles east of Denver, where he homesteaded a tract of land and settled upon the same. From there, in 1893, he removed to his present ranch, two miles south of Fort Morgan, where he has since resided, using his ranch in Arapahoe County as a summer range for his sheep, cattle and horses.

In the fall of 1898 Mr. Chace was the nominee of the Republican party for the state legislature. In spite of the fact that his opponent was nominated on five different tickets, he was defeated by only one hundred votes. He is one of the substantial men of the county and is highly esteemed for his integrity and force of character. He and his wife are the parents of five children, Alfred E., Reno E., Myra E., Cora E. and Willard.

EDWIN M. ROGERS, who came to Aspen in 1891 as manager of the Franklin Mining Company and the Deep Mining and Drainage Company, and who is now the manager of the Aspen mine, is one of the prominent mine operators of Pitkin County and is also well known in mining circles throughout other parts of the state. He was born in Corning, N. Y., February 13, 1859, a son of Andrews N. and Mary (Seymour) Rogers. His paternal grandfather, Noah Rogers, was a large land owner in Pennsylvania, while his maternal grandfather, James Seymour, a prominent railroad engineer, was connected with the early history of railroading and took an active part in the building of the Delaware & Lackawanna and Erie Railroads. The Seymour family settled in Pennsylvania and New York in a very early day, and from there descendants removed to other parts of the country.

A native of Wayne County, Pa., and for many years a resident of Corning, N. Y., Andrews N. Rogers was engaged in railroad construction and management in both states, mostly on the Blossburg Road and Delaware & Lackawanna Railroad until the year 1866. During that year he removed to Colorado and took charge of the Bob-tail mine in Gilpin County. From the first he was successful in his enterprises. It is probable that he did more to open up and develop mines in that county than anyone else there. He was also prominent in mining circles in other parts of the state. Among the famous mines with which he was connected were the Bob-tail and Gregory mines in Gilpin County. In Masonry he was active and prominent. He had no desire to hold official civic positions, but nevertheless took an interested part in public affairs and always supported Republican principles.

From the time of his settlement in Colorado until his death, in 1889, he was numbered among its progressive and enterprising men. He did much to promote the welfare of the state. When the Santa Fe and Rio Grande Railroad Companies became involved in a bitter controversy on account of the right of way privileges, he was one of the principal factors in securing a settlement of the difficulties. In October, 1879, Judge Hallett appointed him umpire commissioner to settle their disputes, in which was involved the right of way through the famous Royal Gorge. As a citizen he left his impress upon his locality and upon the state.

Of the sons of A. N. Rogers, James S., a graduate of West Point, became a captain in the regular army and participated in the war with Spain, being in the engagement before Santiago; Fred N. is connected with mining interests in Colorado; and A. B. is associated with Edwin M. in the mining industry. Our subject was a boy of less than seven years when his parents removed from New York to Colorado. His education, which was thorough and broad, was begun in the public schools and completed at Yale, from which he graduated in 1880. On the completion of his studies he became associated with his father in mining, and on the latter's death he succeeded him in the management of the Gregory and Bob-tail mines at Central City. Subsequently our subject became manager of the Amethyst mines at

Creede. He is considered one of the successful mining engineers of the state. Since 1891 he has made his headquarters in Aspen. Fraternally he is a Mason. Politically he has never identified himself with any party, but votes independently and for the principle involved.

RICHARD C. PERKINS, a pioneer of Logan County, where he owns and occupies a ranch near Sterling, was born in Fayette County, Tenn., March 8, 1842, a son of Richard C. and Martha O. (Gibson) Perkins. He was one of eleven children, five now living, namely: Elizabeth, the widow of John O. Graves, of Grand Junction, Tenn.; Sarah E., widow of R. E. Smith, of Logan County, Colo.; Richard C.; Catherine, wife of Dr. Turner Milan, of Texas; and Mattie, Mrs. M. S. Smith, of Grand Junction, Tenn. The father, a native of Middle Tennessee, born in 1801, was only a small child when his parents died; he was reared by a neighboring farmer, who cared for him until he attained manhood. He then went to Alabama, where he married, shortly afterward returning to Tennessee and settling in Fayette County, where he purchased from a Mr. Gordon a farm which the latter had bought from an Indian, Beatty. Here he remained until his death, in 1854.

The education of our subject was obtained in district schools, the Newcastle (Tenn.) Academy, (where he studied for one term) and Bethel College, at McLemoresville, Tenn., where he spent two terms. The continuation of his studies was interrupted by the outbreak of the Civil war, when he was attending the Baptist University at Murfreesboro. About that time his older brother, who had been in charge of the plantation, died and he was called home to assume the management of the estate. In the spring of 1862 he went to Virginia and enlisted in the Nineteenth Mississippi Infantry, C. S. A. (having a brother who was a member of this regiment). He joined Company H at Yorktown. The regiment skirmished there for some days, then fell back to Williamsburg, where his brother, John C., was killed. Thence they marched to Richmond, where he took part in the siege, and also in the battle of Malvern Hill, where he was wounded seriously. For three months he was confined in the hospital at Richmond, after which he was given a furlough of a year. Upon the expiration of the furlough, he, being incapacitated for duty in the infantry, joined Forest's cavalry in northern Mississippi. Their first engagement of consequence was the capture of Fort Pillow. After many minor engagements, in which he bore a part, in the spring of 1865 he returned to Virginia and joined his old regiment, then located in the trenches between Richmond and Petersburg. He was just to the right of the point where General Grant blew up the Confederate works by undermining them. He took part in the battle that followed, in which the Confederates succeeded in holding their lines. Later he was a participant in engagements at Weldon Road.

After the surrender Mr. Perkins went home, it taking about one month for him to walk from Farmville, where Lee surrendered, to his Tennessee estate. There he found nothing but desolation. All was laid waste. However, he was cheered by the fact that many of his former slaves remained to welcome him home and they continued with him as long as he was on the old plantation. After his mother's death, in 1866, he purchased the interests of the other members of the family in her share of the estate, with the intention of making his permanent home amid the scene familiar to him from his earliest recollection. However, in 1873 he decided to come west, so, selling his place, he removed to Colorado, arriving in Greeley April 1 of that year, in company with three other families. He rented land in the vicinity of Greeley, the four families being in partnership, in order that some of the men could look after the farming interests while others were inspecting the country for a suitable permanent location. In June of the same year our subject came to Logan County and was so pleased with prospects that he decided to settle here, and the other families came with him. In February, 1874, he proved up on his present home ranch as a pre-emption and later homesteaded an additional one hundred and sixty acres, four miles east of Sterling. Upon that homestead he made his abode for eight years, after which he removed to his present place, one and one-quarter miles southwest of Sterling. Here he is engaged in farming and the stock business.

During the early days of his residence in Logan County Mr. Perkins experienced all the hardships and privations of life on the frontier, far from civilizing influences. It was difficult to obtain the bare necessities of life, and comforts were not expected. During the long period of his residence here he has always worked to promote the welfare of the community and has done much

to interest strangers in settling in this locality. He was one of the prime movers in the building of the Sterling Irrigation Company's ditch, which was the first ditch taken out in this section, and he had the contract to build the first six miles of the ditch. The company was organized in 1873, with himself as treasurer, and from that time to the present he has held different positions on the board of directors. For a number of years he acted as postmaster here, the mail route being from Greeley to Julesburg and trips being made twice a week. In politics he is now a stanch Prohibitionist, voting with that party. With his wife and family he holds membership in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Sterling.

In 1868 Mr. Perkins married Miss Cornelia C. Davis, a native of Marshall County, Miss., and daughter of Hugh Davis, who at one time owned all of the land in his section, including the present site of Michigan City. Nine children were born of this marriage, and seven are living, namely: Sallie O., wife of Walter I. Brush, who is engaged in the livery business at Sterling; Hugh R., who is engaged in the drayage business at Sterling; May E., a graduate of the Sterling high school and now a teacher in the public school here; Charles A., Carrie, Margaret and Lester, who are at home.

JAMES NELSON, a pioneer of Leadville, has been engaged in the undertaking business in this city since 1879 and during most of the time has also acted as coroner. His undertaking establishment is situated at No. 715 Harrison avenue, north of the Vendome Hotel, and is a brick structure, with spacious rooms and large basement, equipped with every facility for the proper conduct of his business.

The Nelson family has long resided in Nova Scotia. John Nelson, father of our subject, was born three months after the death of his father, who was a sea-captain, but his mother is still living, and is now one hundred and one years of age. John became a large lumber merchant of Trafalgar and also carried on farming in the same locality, but through the loss of his sight he was obliged to relinquish his principal interests. He is still living in Nova Scotia and is now seventy-nine years of age. He married Ellen Comminger, a native of Nova Scotia, whose father was a large shipbuilder of New York state, and her ancestors were among the pioneers of that state. Our subject was the only son and has three sisters: Mrs. Matilda McLane, Mrs. Asenath McLane (the former living near the old homestead, the latter a few miles from Boston, Mass.); and Agnes, the youngest sister, who is also married.

Born in Nova Scotia in 1850, our subject was nineteen years of age when his father became blind, and afterward he took charge of the business, which he conducted for six years. He then engaged in the mercantile business in his home town, and continued there until 1879, when he settled in Leadville. In 1874 he married Catherine Margaret Crisholm, who was born of Scotch parentage, in Nova Scotia, and was the oldest of four sisters, the others of whom are dead. Two children bless their union, Bessie Gray and Nellie James, who are talented young ladies, the former a teacher in Nova Scotia, while the latter attends school there.

During the great strike in Leadville, Mr. Nelson was appointed deputy sheriff and while acting in this capacity he was constantly endeavoring to quell riots. More than once he took his life in his hands when he went among a mob of angry men, but he was brave and fearless, and discharged his duty regardless of personal danger, making all of the arrests during that time. He has always favored Republican principles and is interested in politics. In Masonry he has reached the thirty-second degree. He is also active in the lodge of Knights of Pythias at Leadville, which he founded and of which he has been district deputy grand chancellor; and is also Past E. R. of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

CHARLES J. FARR. Stock-raising has formed the chief occupation of Mr. Farr, and the energy he has exhibited, together with his habits of economy, industry and perseverance, has had considerable to do with his success in life. A successful stockman, his opinion upon all matters pertaining to this industry carries weight among the people of Kit Carson County, where he makes his home.

The parents of our subject, John and Sarah (Williams) Farr, were natives of Canada, and died at the ages of fifty and forty-five respectively. The father came to Illinois in 1857 and settled in Lee County upon a farm, where three years later his son, Charles, was born. In time he became a prosperous, successful farmer, and had his life been spared to old age, he would probably have attained wealth. In fraternal relations he was a

Mason. In his family there were two sons and two daughters. Henry is engaged in the mercantile business at Brockville, Ontario; Eliza is the wife of Frederick Farner, of Labette County, Kan.; and Kate is also married.

The early years of our subject's life were spent in Illinois and Kansas. At the age of fourteen he began to be actively connected with farm pursuits, and for two years he tilled the soil in Kansas. In 1876, when sixteen years of age, he came to Bent County, Colo., where he was employed by the leading stockmen. For years he worked as a cowboy on the range, and, while his comrades spent their money as rapidly as they earned it, he was frugal and economical. He commanded large wages and had the confidence of his employers. From year to year he invested in stock, and about 1891 he bought his present ranch, which is situated a few miles from the village of Flagler, on the Republican River; since that time he has engaged in raising cattle and horses.

The marriage of Mr. Farr, in 1892, united him with Elizabeth Middlemist, who was born in York state and in 1880 accompanied the members of her family to Colorado. Two children have been born of the union, Charles William and Margaret. While not actively interested in political affairs, Mr. Farr maintains a deep interest in everything calculated to promote the welfare of the country, and is a loyal, law-abiding citizen. At elections he votes the Republican ticket, believing the principles of this party to be such as will best conduce to the prosperity of the people.

THOMAS STARK, who has been in the west since 1870, and came to Colorado in 1873, went into the Cripple Creek district in January, 1892. In company with E. M. De La Vergne, he discovered the Raven mine, located on Raven Hill, and subsequently bought the land. The company now owns about forty-eight acres. He is secretary of the Raven Gold Mining Company, and is interested in the Lofty mine and other claims. Since selling out his cattle business and disposing of his ranch in Lincoln County, Colo., in 1898, he has given his entire attention to mining, in which he has been interested more or less since 1880. Among the first claims in which he was interested were those in St. Elmo, Chaffee County, where he still owns a silver mine. The home of the family, since 1893, has been in Colorado Springs.

The Stark family descends from General Stark, of Revolutionary fame. Our subject's great-grandfather, Thomas Stark, spent his entire life in Virginia. The grandfather, Thomas, removed from the Old Dominion to Bourbon County, Ky., where he owned a plantation. He served in the war of 1812 and died from the effects of a wound received in battle. The father of our subject, Thomas (3d), was born in Bourbon County, Ky. When nine years of age he accompanied his mother to Missouri, where she took up land in Pike County. After he attained his majority he became the owner of a farm near Frankford, and in time had other lands and large herds of stock. He died March 22, 1897, when eighty-one years of age. Fraternally he was a Mason. His wife was Elizabeth Goldsberry, a native of Tennessee, whence she accompanied her father, John Goldsberry, to Pike County, Mo., settling upon a farm. In religion she was identified with the Disciples. She died in December, 1897, when seventy-one years of age. In her family there were nine children, all but one of whom lived to manhood or womanhood. They are as follows: James G., a farmer in Pike County; John B., who is in Cripple Creek; Thomas, who was born near Frankford, Mo., July 10, 1848; Susan, wife of W. H. Waddle, of Pike County; William H., a farmer in Pike County; Mrs. Lois Reading, of Missouri; Mrs. Lillie Lee Shy, also of Missouri; ard Mrs. Minnie M. King, who lives in the same state.

Early set to work our subject had few advantages, and his education was, therefore, limited. He attended school for two or three months in the winter until the outbreak of the war, when schools were suspended. In 1870 he went to Cheyenne, Wyo., where he was employed on a government survey as a member of an engineering corps for two years, meantime assisting in running the first line of survey in Wyoming. After two years he returned home, but was not satisfied there, and as soon as possible was on his way west again. Coming to Colorado Springs in 1873, he became interested in a ranch. The following year he returned to Missouri, where he bought cattle, shipped them to Kansas City, and then drove them overland, via the Santa Fe trail, to his ranch on a branch of the East Bijou. He and his partners, Edward R. and E. B. Stark, pre-empted four hundred and eighty acres. In 1882 E. R. Stark was bought out, and the other two continued together until 1886, when the cattle industry declined to such an extent as to pre-

cipitate their failure. However, two years later they formed another partnership and bought back their old ranch, where they engaged in raising cattle. They bought in Texas, Utah and New Mexico, and made shipments east, selling at handsome profits. Their specialties were full blood and graded Shorthorns, which they ranged upon their ranch of one thousand acres, and then shipped in train loads to the Missouri River. This business was sold in 1898.

In Buena Vista, Chaffee County, Colo., in October, 1883, Mr. Stark married Miss Ella Whitney, who was born in Fort Fairfield, Me., a descendant of the Whitneys, a Puritan family, that came over in the "Mayflower," or very shortly afterward. Her father, E. P., who was a son of William Whitney, was born in Corinth, Me., where his father was a farmer. He, too, for some time engaged in farming, but ill health forced him to change his occupation. In 1868 he went to Atchison, Kan., where he engaged in the hotel business. In 1874 he came to Colorado, and spent some time successively in Boulder, Denver and St. Elmo. He died in St. Elmo when sixty-six years of age. While in Maine he raised a company of volunteers, but poor health obliged him to retire from the company. Fraternally he was a Mason. His wife, Harriet L., was born near Corinth, Me., and died in Elbert County, Colo., in 1892. She was a daughter of Joseph Ketchum, a farmer of Maine, and a member of an old family of New England. Mrs. Stark was six years of age when her parents removed to Kansas, and in 1874 she accompanied them to Colorado. She has only one sister, Mrs. Mary E. Lowe, who is living in Paonia, this state. In religion she is a member of the Christian Church, to which Mr. Stark contributes. They are the parents of three children, Thomas Roy, Elizabeth W. and Louis E. In political views Mr. Stark is a decided Democrat and always votes that ticket. During the years of his activity in the stock business he was identified with the Colorado Cattle Growers' Association.

JAMES L. PARKER, who has made his home on a ranch fifteen miles southeast of Akron, in Washington County, since the spring of 1887, was born in Delaware County, Pa., September 4, 1855, a son of John and Nancy (Potts) Parker. He was one of a family of eight children, six of whom are living, viz.: Margaret A., wife of W. E. Lockhart, of Lawrence County, Pa.; John W., of Newcastle, Pa.; James L.; Sarah E., wife of John W. Allen, a grocer of Butler, Pa.; Robert E., a carpenter and builder residing in Fort Morgan, Colo.; and William V., formerly a prominent educational worker, manager of Clark's Business College in Warren, Pa., and an instructor in a business college at Butler, Pa., but now a partner of his brother-in-law, Mr. Allen, in the Butler Produce Exchange.

John Parker was born in County Cavan, Ireland, March 18, 1828. He received a splendid education and was long known as one of the best grammarians in his section of Pennsylvania. In his early manhood, in Ireland he was employed at bookkeeping and civil engineering. Emigrating to America in 1846, he settled in Philadelphia, where he applied himself to the work of ingrain-carpet weaving and became a finished workman in that specialty. At other times he was employed in various woolen mills. After some fourteen years he removed to western Pennsylvania, and resided in Butler, Pittsburg and Newcastle during the remainder of his life. His death occurred September 19, 1897. He was for many years bailiff and court crier and filled many minor offices in his district.

The education of our subject was acquired in district schools. At twenty years of age, when living in a small town in Lawrence County, Pa., he left home and went to Lee County, Iowa, where he was employed at farm work for a short time. Later he apprenticed himself to the carpenter's trade. After nine months at that occupation he returned to Pennsylvania, and for a year worked in the oil regions. June 18, 1877, he married Miss Sadie A. McKee, who was born in Lawrence County, Pa., her father, David McKee, being a farmer there. Shortly after his marriage he accepted a position with the Croton Limestone Company, and continued with that firm in a responsible and lucrative position for three years.

In 1883 Mr. Parker came to the west and settled in Hall County, Neb., where he was engaged in farming for four years. In the spring of 1887 he came to Colorado, and during April of that year homesteaded a quarter-section in Washington County. After making his improvements he returned to Nebraska and harvested his crop there. The spring of 1888 found him permanently located in Washington County. He moved his family to the new home and began in the cattle business and in farming. He has since met

with success and is now one of the well-to-do ranchmen of northeastern Colorado. Since coming here he has served as a member of the school board and for two years he acted as road overseer. Fraternally he is a member of Akron Lodge No. 31, Star of Jupiter. He and his wife are the parents of twelve children, viz.: Elsie G., L. McKee, J. Charles, Leon D., David L., Maud L., Ernest V., Bessie M., Clarence V., Edwin, J. Louis and Lloyd F.

PEMBROKE R. THOMBS, M. D., Superintendent of the state asylum for the insane, ex-president of the Colorado State Medical Society, and, in point of years of practice, the oldest physician in southern Colorado, is a recognized authority in the treatment of nervous diseases and a man of wonderful gifts in his chosen profession. When, in April, 1879, Governor Pitkin appointed him to take charge of the insane asylum, he found a few old, dilapidated buildings, set in the midst of forty acres of a rolling alkali waste. In this discouraging field his energy found a fruitful opportunity for its expenditure. He succeeded in securing irrigation for the land, and is thus enabled, in his twelve acres of garden, to raise all the vegetables needed for use in the asylum. The entire tract was placed under cultivation and has been doubled in acreage and improved with large and substantial brick buildings. While he has displayed remarkable business ability, he has been no less successful in his work among the patients, and a number of notable cures have been effected. Through successive appointments by different governors, he has continued to hold the position to the present time.

The life which this narrative records began in Yarmouth, Me., December 1, 1840. The Thombs family was of English origin and was represented among the early settlers of Virginia. Captain Thombs, who was a seafaring man and was lost, with his vessel, off the coast of Maine, had a son Joseph, a native of Virginia, who after the close of the Revolutionary war, removed to New England and there married a Miss Watson, of a pioneer New England family. Afterward he engaged in manufacturing near Portland. His son, John Robinson Thombs, who was born in Yarmouth, married Miss Prudence Thoits, whose relatives were very prominent in the coasting trade and in the United States navy. Their son, the subject of this review, received his literary education in Waterville College. In the spring of 1859 he entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, from which he graduated in the spring of 1862 with the degree of M. D. Soon afterward, entering the army, he received appointment, April 17, as acting assistant surgeon of United States Volunteers, and was ordered to Keokuk, Iowa, where he was assigned to duty with the wounded from the battle of Shiloh, Tenn., at Hospital No. 1. February 12, 1863, he was transferred to the department of the Cumberland, and assigned to Hospital No. 19, at Nashville, where he remained until May. On the 27th of that month he was appointed and commissioned first assistant surgeon of the Eighty-ninth Illinois Infantry ("Railroad" Regiment), which he joined at Murfreesboro, Tenn., and was mustered in as first assistant surgeon June 19, 1863, attached to the First Brigade, Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps, army of the Cumberland, until October, 1863. From that time until June, 1865, he was with the First Brigade, Third Division, Fourth Army Corps, and participated, among other engagements, in the battles of Lawrenceburg and Tullahoma, Tenn., June 24, 1863; Liberty Gap, June 25–27, where he took the wounded from the field; occupation of Tullahoma, July 1; Chattanooga campaign, August to September; Chickamauga, Ga., September 20, on which day he was taken prisoner while attending to the wounded on the field. He remained on duty in the prison hospital at Atlanta, Ga., until January, 1864, when he was sent to Libby prison, at Richmond, and from there was exchanged February 24, 1864. He rejoined his regiment in the field in April of that year and participated in the Atlanta campaign from May to September, taking part in the march on Dalton May 5–9; Tunnel Hill May 7; Rock-Faced Ridge May 8–11; Resaca May 13–15; Adairsville May 17–18; Cassville May 19–22; advance on Dallas May 23–25; battle of Dallas and vicinity; Pumpkin Vine Creek; Alatoona Hills May 25–June 4; Pickett's Mills May 27 (where the Eighty-ninth Regiment sustained a loss of twenty-four killed, one hundred and two wounded and twenty-eight missing, a total loss of one hundred and fifty-four); Kenesaw June 9–July 2; Pine Mountain June 14; Lost Mountain June 15–17; Pine Knob June 18; Culp's Farm June 22; assault on Kenesaw June 27; Marietta July 4; Chattahootchie River July 6–17; Vining Station; Peach Tree

July 19–20; Atlanta July 22; siege of Atlanta July 22–September 2; Utoy Creek August 5–7; flank movement on Jonesboro August 25–30; battle of Jonesboro August 31–September 1; Lovejoy Station September 2; pursuit of Hood to Atlanta October 3–26; Nashville campaign from November to December; Columbia, Duck River November 24–28; Spring Hill November 29; Franklin November 30; Nashville December 15–16; pursuit of Hood to the Tennessee River December 17–18; on duty at Huntsville, Ala., until March, 1865; expedition to Bull's Gap and operations in East Tennessee from March 15 to April 22; on duty at Nashville until June 10, 1865, when he was mustered out of the service in that city, and was honorably discharged at Chicago, Ill., June 24. During the Atlanta campaign, from May 5, 1864, to September 8, 1864, the Fourth Corps was under fire almost constantly for more than one hundred days. At Stone River Dr. Thombs and his hospital were taken by the Confederates, but were retaken by the Federal soldiers on the same day. For twenty-two days and nights after the battle of Chickamauga he remained on the battlefield, caring for the wounded soldiers.

Lieut.-Col. William D. Williams, of the Eighty-ninth Illinois Infantry, in command of the regiment, in his report of the operations of his regiment in the official records of the Civil war, Series 1, volume 38, page 405, says: "I cannot let the occasion pass without bearing testimony to the zeal and efficiency of Surgeon H. B. Tuttle and Assistant Surgeon P. R. Thombs, both of whom freely exposed their lives to assist the wounded and assauge the pains of the dying. Surgeon Tuttle succumbed to the arduous toil and incessant devotion opposite Atlanta and is still sick in the hospital. Surgeon Thombs continued to the final end and has won a name, with the Eighty-ninth, for skill and humanity second to none in the army of the Cumberland."

The duties of his position obliged Dr. Thombs to give his time, day and night, to the care of the sick and wounded. All of the surgeons in the brigade were ill except himself and the surgeon of the Eighth Kansas Infantry, and it devolved upon these two to attend the sick and injured. The strain of this work and the responsibility told fearfully upon him, but he never gave up for a moment, continuing at his post of duty until the war came to an end. When the campaign closed he weighed only one hundred and twenty pounds, and for long afterward he felt the results of his hardships and overwork in the army. Soon after the end of the war he received from the government a staff appointment as surgeon of the United States Volunteers and was assigned to Murfreesboro, Tenn., as post surgeon, remaining there until June, 1866, when he retired from the service and returned to his old home in Maine.

In August, 1866, Dr. Thombs came to Colorado and shortly afterward opened an office in Pueblo, where he soon acquired a large practice in medicine and surgery. In May, 1879, the legislature having provided for a state asylum for the insane, he was appointed resident physician and superintendent, and has since given his attention exclusively to the supervision of the asylum. Through all these years he has continued a painstaking student of his profession, which has in him an honored and honorable representative. Wishing to become proficient in French, in order that he might be able to read the medical books and journals of that language, he studied and mastered it, so that he can now read it fluently. His contributions to medical literature have been along the line of nervous diseases and are valuable additions to that department of therapeutics. In everything pertaining to the medical profession he takes a deep interest. He is a member of the American Medical Association, American Medico-Physiological Association, State Medical Association (of which he was president in 1883), and the Pueblo County Medical Association, of which he was one of the organizers and served as president during the first two years of its existence.

In political views Dr. Thombs is a Republican. Fraternally he is a life member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks; is connected with the Colorado Commandery Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States; is associated with the Eighty-ninth Illinois Veterans' Association; and Upton Post No. 8, G. A. R., and served as colonel on the national commander's staff in 1897. He was made a Mason in Casco Lodge No. 36, Yarmouth, Me., and became a charter member of Pueblo Lodge No. 17, A. F. & A. M., of whose original seven members three are living, Dr. Thombs, J. D. Miller and C. J. Hart. This lodge was organized, under difficulties, when Pueblo was a mere hamlet, and to Dr. Thombs is due not a little of its success, for he has assisted in its growth to the leading lodge in the city.

Dr. Thombs was married in Pueblo to Miss

Louise Shaw, who was born in Elmira, N. Y., and is an accomplished lady, popular in social circles. They have an only daughter, Jennie.

HENRY N. ROUSE, who was one of the prominent early settlers of Morgan County, and is now numbered among its leading ranchmen, was born in Litchfield County, Conn., November 7, 1844, a son of Albion C. and Martha W. (Whittlesey) Rouse. Of three children he and his sister Martha, the widow of Milton Duffield, of Chicago, are the survivors. His father, a native of Litchfield County, Conn., was born November 10, 1798, and grew to manhood in his native locality, where he married and resided until 1849. He then disposed of his farm and removed to Illinois, settling in Woodford County, ten miles northeast of Peoria. For many years he continued on the same farm, which, under his management, was brought under a fine state of cultivation. January 21, 1882, his house was destroyed by fire. He then bought property in the town of Metamora, but was not permitted to enjoy his new home, as his death occurred in March following. He was not a public man in any sense of the word. His tastes were domestic, his inclinations toward private life. However, he was a progressive, patriotic citizen, and always held an interest in local affairs of a beneficial nature. For some years in Illinois he served as justice of the peace. He was a contributor toward the building of the railroad through the section of Illinois in which he lived, was interested in the construction of the Housatonic Valley Railway in Connecticut, and other enterprises received his encouragement and financial support. His death occurred, as above stated, in March, 1882.

Our subject's mother was born in Washington, Litchfield County, Conn., October 6, 1812, and was a descendant of Eliphalet Whittlesey, who was born in England May 10, 1714, and came to America in an early day, settling in Washington, Conn. Our subject was educated in common schools and the Michigan State Agricultural College in Lansing, Mich. For four years he worked on the home farm, but repeated attacks of asthma threatened to make this disease chronic, and to escape from it he changed the entire course of his life. It was the plan that the home place should descend to him, and that he would care for his parents until they died, but his ill health forced him to leave for a more congenial climate. He arrived in Denver October 4, 1870. For a few days he worked in the employ of a carpenter there. Afterward he was employed on construction work on the Boulder Valley Railroad, being engaged in teaming. When his employer disposed of his teams he began to freight to Canon City and Pueblo, hauling coal from Marshall to Denver, and later freighting to Denver. In April, 1871, he became foreman on a ranch eight miles east of Longmont on the St. Vrain, where he continued for three seasons. In the fall of 1873 he hauled hay, with a six-horse team, to Denver, where he disposed of it. In the summer he rode on the range with cattle owned by George Cole. At the time he entered the latter's employ an agreement was made permitting him to be allowed to turn in one hundred head of yearling cattle of his own, but he turned in only sixty-five head. While he was working for a salary he was also laying the foundation for a cattle business of his own. In the spring of 1876 he rented a hay ranch near Brighton from Mr. Cole, and this he managed, besides looking after the cattle. In June of 1877 he returned to Illinois on a visit, coming back to Colorado the latter part of the same month. During the remainder of the summer he rode on the range with his cattle.

On Christmas evening of 1877 Mr. Rouse married Miss Caroline Gooding, a native of New Jersey, and daughter of Peter Gooding, who had been for many years a prominent farmer of Illinois. Prior to his marriage Mr. Rouse bought some improvements at Lost Springs near Roggen, and there he settled with his wife, at the same time filing a pre-emption on a tract of one hundred and sixty acres. While improving his land and looking after his cattle, he also rode on the range for other parties. In 1883 he sold some of his herd and removed to a ranch five and one-half miles east of Fort Morgan, where he has since resided. He has been prospered, becoming one of the substantial men of his county. His farming land numbers four hundred and eighty acres, improved and valuable. A pioneer in the cattle business, he has done much toward the development of this industry, and has had varied experience on the plains during the long years of his life in Colorado. He and his wife became the parents of four children, of whom two are living: Eva L., born October 24, 1878; and Ruby N., June 1, 1887.

WILLIAM O. REDDING, who is engaged in the real-estate, loan and insurance business at Montrose, was born in Westerville, Ohio, July 15, 1860, a son of Charles A. and Mary (Clark) Redding. His father, who was a native of New York state, removed to Ohio and became a prominent merchant of Westerville, of which place he was for forty years a business man. During the Civil war he served as a member of the band of the Forty-sixth Ohio Regiment. Now seventy-three years of age, he makes his home in Montrose. Of his four children, John C., the oldest son, is connected with the second son, our subject, in the abstract business at Montrose; Hattie, the wife of C. F. Dreher, resides in Montrose; and Frank makes his home in Fremont, Ohio.

The first twenty-eight years of our subject's life were passed in Ohio, where he received a liberal education. At fifteen years of age he began to earn his own livelihood, and the schooling he afterward secured was obtained through his own efforts. For two years he was a student in Otterbein University. From seventeen until twenty-one he was employed as clerk in a general store, after which he opened a men's furnishing store at Westerville, Ohio, continuing there until he came to Montrose, Colo., in 1888. For one year he was employed as manager of the dry-goods department of the Montrose Mercantile Company, after which he became bookkeeper for the Montrose Investment Company, and two years later established his present business. In his charge he has some twenty thousand acres of land. He acts as general agent for the Equitable Securities Company of New York City in Colorado, and represents fifteen of the leading insurance companies of America and Europe. In the placing of loans on farm lands for eastern capitalists he has done a large business, and in negotiating loans has been unusually successful. He is also an expert accountant. He owns one-half interest in the only set of abstract books in the county, which company does all the business in this line, and is known as the Montrose Abstract Company. In 1898 he originated the present telephone system, which he now owns and manages, having about one hundred instruments in use, and connecting most of the business houses and a large number of residences.

In politics a Republican, Mr. Redding has been active in local affairs. Among the offices he has held are those of city clerk, treasurer of the school board for six years, and in 1897 and 1898 mayor of the city, being re-elected to the latter office in 1898 without opposition; at present he is secretary of the Chamber of Commerce. In 1895 he assisted in the organization of the Wheelmen's Club, of which he is president, an organization whose special aim is to secure good roads. Fond of music, much of his leisure time has been devoted to this art. In 1896 he assisted in organizing the Montrose Choral Union, a chorus of seventy-five voices, of which he is director, and which prepares concerts and entertainments of a high class. This organization has become favorably known throughout the state, and has given concerts to immense audiences in other cities. He is also a member of the Aeolian Male Quartet, organized in 1896, in which he sings first tenor. While in Ohio he was for five years a member of the Fourteenth Regiment band of Columbus. Fraternally he is a member of the Woodmen of the World and the Knights of Pythias.

November 15, 1898, Mr. Redding married Mrs. Letitia Guy Crowl, the ceremony being solemnized at the home of the bride's parents in Pueblo. Mrs. Redding is a graduate of the school at Newark, Ohio, and attended the Syracuse University. She possesses a liberal education, gracious hospitality and ready tact, combined with abilities as a musician, and especially as a whistler, that have brought her national prominence. She has assisted in concerts in nearly every city of prominence throughout the eastern states, as well as a number of cities in Europe, South America and Canada. As soloist, she recently assisted in concerts at the St. Louis exposition with Sousa's band.

HON. JOHN EVANS, territorial governor of Colorado 1862-65, was for years the leading citizen in Denver and one of the most prominent men in the west. He was born in Waynesville, Ohio, March 9, 1814, the son of David and Rachel Evans, and was educated in the public schools and Clermont (Pa.) Academy. Selecting medicine for his profession, he carried on its study, graduating in 1838. The following year he married Hannah, daughter of Joseph Canby, M. D., of Ohio. Going then to Attica, Ind., he soon became known as a skillful physician and progressive citizen. The wretched condition of the insane wards of the state excited his sympathy and he bent his efforts to securing a build-

ing for them, in which he was successful, and upon the completion of the insane asylum he was made its superintendent.

Accepting a position as professor in Rush Medical College, Dr. Evans went to Chicago in 1845 and for eleven years he held the chair of diseases of women and children in that institution. During the cholera epidemic of 1848-49 he urged congress to establish a national quarantine, demonstrating that the disease was contagious. For several years he was an editor of the *Northwestern Medical and Surgical Journal.* In 1852-53 he was chairman of the committee on public schools in the Chicago city council, during which time the first superintendent of public schools was appointed, the first high school building erected, and a number of lots bought.

While in Attica, Ind., Dr. Evans was converted under the preaching of Bishop Simpson and united with the Methodist Episcopal Church. How much he did to advance the interests of that denomination, even its own members dimly understand. His work was of a permanent nature, and its value increases with the years. He was largely instrumental in the establishment of the Methodist Book Concern and *Northwestern Christian Advocate* in Chicago, and took an active part in the erection of the Methodist Church block, in the business center of Chicago. To him, perhaps more than to any other man, was due the founding of the Northwestern University. With others, he selected a tract north of Chicago for the site of the university and platted a town that was named Evanston in his honor. For the benefit of the institution he bought a lot across from the board of trade in Chicago, and this still belongs to the university, the rental received from the Illinois Savings and Trust Company being the source of a large revenue. The chairs of Latin and mental and moral philosophy he endowed with $50,000, which he afterward increased to $100,000. He was the first president of the board of trustees and occupied the position for forty-two years. In 1855 he moved his family to Evanston, building one of the first houses in that suburb.

In the first Republican convention in the United States, held at Aurora, Ill., Dr. Evans was one of the speakers. At that convention the platform was adopted that gave the name to the party. He took an active part in the campaign of 1860, supporting Abraham Lincoln. The following year he was offered the position of territorial governor of Washington, but declined. In 1862 he was offered the governorship of Colorado, which he accepted, at once entering upon his duties. When the first state organization was formed, in 1865, he was elected to the United States senate, and passed the winters of 1865–66 and 1866–67 in Washington. At both these sessions the state was admitted, but both times Andrew Johnson vetoed the bill. In 1868 he was a delegate to the national convention that nominated U. S. Grant for president. During the same year he was chosen president of the Denver Pacific Railway and Telegraph Company. To his influence in no small degree was due the fact that the railroads were secured for Denver, thus giving it prestige as a business center. In 1869 he secured the passage of the Denver Pacific land grant bill, which was signed by President Johnson. In 1872, with others, he organized the Denver, South Park & Pacific Railroad Company, of which he was the first president.

The interest which Governor Evans took in religious affairs in the east was maintained after his removal to Colorado. On his addition to the city of Denver he erected a brown stone church, to the memory of his daughter, wife of Hon. S. H. Elbert. This building, with the four lots on which it stood, was deeded to the church by Governor Evans and was dedicated in 1878 by Bishop Simpson. In educational matters, too, he continued to take the deep interest that had characterized him in the east, and while his first attempt to establish a university failed, afterward the project was revived, and under the old charter of the Colorado Seminary, the University of Denver was organized.

GEORGE W. RAUGH. Not only in the vicinity of his ranch in Morgan County, but in other parts of the state Mr. Raugh has become well known, especially through his connection with the mining industry. Undoubtedly there are few who have done more than he toward the early development of the mining industry in Colorado. Coming to the Rocky Mountain region in an early day, he identified himself with its mining interests, and through his shrewdness and sound judgment met with encouraging success from the first. While investigating for new and valuable claims, he visited all the camps of the state, as well as sections which at that time had never been penetrated by man; and in this way he gained a thorough knowledge of the possibilities of Colorado's mining sections.

The record of the Raugh family appears in the sketch of Samuel Raugh, presented on another page. George W. was born in Sullivan County, Pa., January 10, 1833, a son of Henry and Margaret (Henry) Raugh. His education was acquired in common schools and by habits of close observation and thoughtful reading. In early manhood he served an apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade. When gold was discovered in Pike's Peak he joined the crowd of gold-seekers who crossed the plains, and he was one of the first to arrive in Denver, which place he reached May 20, 1859. This now prosperous city then contained but one house, and that a mere shanty. A day later he proceeded to the mountains, and with the aid of his axe he traveled through regions hitherto unseen by white men. He endured all the hardships of pioneer life, its vicissitudes and privations, but in spite of the toil, the lack of provisions and the exposure by night and by day, he maintained his rugged strength.

After spending a few weeks in Idaho Springs, Mr. Raugh went to Central City, where he remained for a short time. His next location was in the Black Hawk district, where he was one of the locators of this now prosperous mining town. At that time the town had not been visited by prospectors, and he was obliged to use his axe to force his way through the undergrowth. There he built the third large house erected at the camp, a building that was until recent years the largest house in the place. For twenty-eight years he devoted some portion of his time to carpentering, and during the time he became one of the most prominent mining men of that section. In 1871 he was the builder and proprietor of a stamp mill, which he operated seven years, and then sold to other parties. Afterward he purchased a half-interest in a placer claim in Clear Creek Gulch, and in ten years took out over $30,000, panning some days as much as $300. One nugget alone was valued at about $175. He was one of the locators of the Running lode mines, and also located many properties that are exceedingly valuable to-day. In 1886 he came to the valley where he has since resided. Here he purchased a ranch one mile south of Brush, Morgan County, where he engaged in farming and the stock business.

Returning east in 1869, Mr. Raugh was united in marriage with Miss Jennie Hendy, of Goshen, N. Y., the ceremony being performed December 27 of that year. After some four months spent in visiting in New York and Pennsylvania, he and his wife came overland to their Colorado home, where they afterward experienced all the vicissitudes incident to frontier life. They are the parents of three children, viz.: May, wife of W. G. Hills, of Almina, Kan.; George E., who was born January 15, 1872, and is a machinist by trade; and Josephine, born February 11, 1887. Mrs. Raugh is a member of the Methodist Church and takes an interest in religious and charitable projects.

The political affiliations of Mr. Raugh are with the People's party, but his business duties have been such that he has never identified himself with public affairs. He is still the owner of valuable gold and silver mining interests in Black Hawk, among them being the Smith mine, a gold property, and the Bay State, a silver mine, both of which are valuable. As a citizen, he maintains an interest in all enterprises for the benefit of his county, and is always to be relied upon to aid measures for the benefit of the people.

HON. CHARLES NICHOLAS CROWDER, who has been prominent in the business and political life of Aspen and has ably represented Pitkin County in the state legislature, was born in Dubuque, Iowa, September 21, 1857, a son of John and Mary (Liddle) Crowder, natives respectively of England and Pennsylvania. His father settled in Iowa in an early day and there engaged in the hotel business. During the great excitement in 1849 caused by the discovery of gold in California he went to the Pacific coast, where for some time he engaged in mining, and then returned to Iowa. He continued to live in that state until his death, which occurred April 16, 1893. Politically he was a Republican and in fraternal connections a Mason. His wife was the daughter of a wealthy farmer, who while going down the Ohio River on a boat mysteriously disappeared when she was a child; it has always been believed that he was killed for his money. The subject of this sketch was one of a large family, of whom five sisters live in Iowa and one, Ella, is a teacher in Colorado; J. H. is engaged in farming in Iowa, and Roy is with his brother Charles.

In Dubuque, Iowa, where his boyhood days were spent, our subject received the educational advantages afforded by the public schools. At twenty-one years of age he started out in the world for himself. Coming to Colorado in March,

1879, he settled in Leadville, where he engaged in mining. His first visit to Aspen was in 1881, but at that time he remained for only a few months, returning to Leadville, where he continued mining until 1883. He then went to Gilpin County, where he had mining interests, and was actively engaged in prospecting at Creede, Colo., during its boom days. In 1884 he married Miss Mary McAllister, of Bangor, Me., daughter of David and Mary McAllister. Mr. McAllister was a sea captain.

For a time Mr. Crowder was connected with the Rio Grande Western Railroad in Salt Lake City. In the fall of 1885 he again came to Aspen and here he has since made his home. For two years he was proprietor of a general store. In 1889 he was elected city marshal and was again elected in 1890. Besides his other interests he has also engaged actively in mining and at this writing controls some valuable leases. An advocate of the silver Republican party, he has always worked to secure the establishment of silver upon a just basis. In 1896 he was elected a member of the state legislature, serving two years as a member of that body. December 1, 1898, he was appointed state mine inspector by Governor Adams, to fill a vacancy, serving in that capacity until June 1, 1899. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and Masonic orders. In his family there are three sons, Frank E. F., George A. and Charles N., Jr.

HUBERT WORK, M. D. A large part of the active life of Dr. Work has been given to a study of the treatment of mental and nervous diseases, in which he has been most successful. In 1894, two years after coming to Pueblo, he opened Mount Pleasant Sanatorium, a private institution for the treatment of feeble-minded and insane patients, to which work much of his time has since been given, although he also has a large private practice. The sanatorium has accommodations for eighty-five patients, and is well filled the greater part of the time. As a complimentary staff, Dr. Work has ten of the leading physicians of the city and state.

The subject of this sketch was born near Marion Center, Indiana County, Pa., July 3, 1860. He was educated in the normal school at Indiana, Pa., and the University of Michigan. When twenty-two years of age he entered the University of Pennsylvania, and carried on his medical studies there until graduating in 1885. Coming west upon the completion of his studies, he opened an office in Greeley, Colo., but one year later removed to Fort Morgan, where he remained for five years. Since 1892 he has been engaged in practice in Pueblo. By his marriage to Laura Arbuckle, of Madison, Ind., he has three living children, Philip, Dorcas and Robert Van Horn.

Politically a Republican, Dr. Work has been active in both local and state affairs. In 1888 Governor Cooper appointed him a member of the state board of medical examiners, and in 1895 he received appointment as a member of the state board of health, of which he is now president. Interested in every organization connected with his profession, he holds membership in the Pueblo County Medical Society, of which he has been secretary; and the Colorado State Medical Society, of which he was in 1894 elected president, being the youngest man who ever held that position. His administration is remembered as one of the most successful the state organization has enjoyed. For a number of years he has acted as consulting physician of the State Asylum for the Insane, located in Pueblo. He is also similarly connected with the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company's Hospital. In December, 1898, during the investigation of the State Asylum for the Insane, Governor Adams appointed him temporary superintendent of the same.

Success is largely a relative term; but, whether we consider it from the standpoint of prominence professionally, or from the standpoint of a high position in the respect and regard of others, Dr. Work may be called a successful physician. He has wisely given much of his time to the development of that line in which he is most interested, and in the treatment of nervous and mental diseases has few superiors among the physicians of the state.

HUGH DAVIS. Since 1882 Mr. Davis has made his home one mile east of Merino, Logan County, where he has three hundred and twenty acres devoted to general ranch pursuits and to the cattle business. He is a native of Marshall County, Miss., and was born October 22, 1848, a son of Hugh and Elizabeth (Jones) Davis. He was one of twelve children, of whom nine are living, viz.: Mrs. Sarah A. Cheairs, of Sterling; Mary E., widow of F. G. Ayres and a resident of Sterling; Hugh; Cornelia, who married R. C. Perkins, of Sterling; Edward, a farmer

and stockman of Logan County; Margaret, wife of D. J. Armour, of Sterling; Elizabeth, who married J. W. Landrum; Anna S., wife of Alexander King; and Jacob M., all of Sterling.

A native of Elizabethtown, N. C., born in 1806, Hugh Davis, Sr., learned the trade of a carpenter in his native place; but, feeling dissatisfied with what he had learned, on reaching his majority he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and served another apprenticeship of three years at the trade. He became a skilled mechanic, thoroughly familiar with every detail of his trade. On returning south he settled in Marshall County, Miss., where he engaged in contracting and building. He was the first man to run a steam sawmill in northern Mississippi. During the years of railroad building in the south he had large contracts in bridge building, and at forty years of age had acquired a competence, being the owner of extensive plantations and many slaves, while at the same time he was active in various business enterprises. At the outbreak of the war he was a wealthy man, but the strife between the north and the south swept his fortune from him. While he was a slave holder he was strongly against secession, and used all his influence toward healing the breach between the Confederates and the government. After the close of the war he settled on his plantation, where he remained for five years; but in 1870 he sold the place and removed to Bolivar, Tenn., running a sawmill there for two years. However, his liberality and generous-hearted spirit led him, in times of prosperity, to place his name on many papers of security, which he was afterward forced to meet, obliging him to close out his sawmill. For some time afterward he made his home with a daughter at Collierville, Tenn. In 1878 his sons, Hugh and Edward, brought him to Colorado, and he afterward made his home with them until his death, which occurred in the winter of 1878-79.

After the close of the Civil war the south, bankrupted and laid waste, held few inducements for an ambitious young man. For this reason our subject determined to seek a home elsewhere. In 1872 he removed to Colorado, settling in Greeley in the spring of that year. There he engaged in farming in partnership with Perkins & Smith, who had come from the same section of the south as himself. For two years they combined their efforts in raising farm produce and during the year 1873, when not working at their crops, they commenced the building of the Sterling ditch. After its completion, in 1874, they removed to Logan County and took up land three miles north of Sterling, under the ditch, where they afterward engaged in ranching. In 1882 Mr. Davis sold his interest in the property and removed to his present home, where one hundred and sixty acres had been homesteaded by his mother and another tract of similar size was purchased later. Here he has successfully engaged in the cattle business. He is interested in the public-school system and has served as a member of the school board since 1893. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, in politics a Democrat and in fraternal relations connected with Logan Lodge No. 69, I. O. O. F.

The marriage of Mr. Davis to Miss Betty D. Isom, occurred in 1881. She is a daughter of Newton A. Isom, who came to Colorado from Mississippi in 1875 and settled at Merino (then known as Buffalo). To this marriage five children were born, viz.: Hugh N., deceased; Lizzie M., Avah C., Webster B. and Isla, deceased.

RICHARD J. GWILLIM, who owns and occupies a ranch on section 3, township 11, range 66 west, six miles east of Monument, El Paso County, was born April 30, 1850, at Abernant farm, near Neath, Glamorganshire, South Wales, a son of Gwillim and Sarah (Jones) Gwillim. His boyhood days were spent on a farm and he attended the common schools and Neath Academy. Afterward he clerked in a hardware store for twelve months. In April, 1870, he arrived in New York, having spent ten days on the voyage on a steamer, Inman line, and landing in this country on the twentieth anniversary of his birth. In New York he was met by a friend, Richard Thomas, who had settled in Murphysboro, Jackson County, Ill. Going west to that town, he secured a position as clerk for a transportation company at Mount Carbon, remaining with them twelve months, and afterward spending a few months as clerk in the store of Frank J. Chapman, of Carbondale, Ill. The climate, however, was unhealthful, and he was constantly troubled with ague, so decided it would be best to seek a more healthful location.

In October, 1871, Mr. Gwillim came to Colorado and joined his brother, who was on a farm. Soon he commenced to farm on shares, which proved quite profitable. In 1873, with others, he engaged in sheep-shearing for two and one-

half months. In this work he was instructed by the Scotchmen with him, who were experienced hands, and he was soon able to earn good wages. In the fall of 1873 he bought one hundred and twenty acres of government land, and at once commenced its improvement. Soon afterward he returned to Wales, where, March 12, 1874, he married Miss Jeannette Cartwright, who was born in Denbigh, North Wales, and with whom he had been acquainted in Neath. With his young wife he came back to his Colorado home, where he built a log house and began farming. He now owns seventy-five acres, forty acres of which is in one body and comprises timber land, while the remainder is in the home farm and is well improved. In 1874 he planted $320 worth of seed in forty acres of land, but the grasshoppers almost entirely destroyed it, and he sold only two sacks of grain that fall. For three successive years he suffered from these pests. Not being able to do anything on his own farm, he hired as superintendent on the ranch owned by A. B. Daniels near Greenland, where he remained for seven months. Afterward, with his brother, he opened a store in Monument and also carried on a cheese factory in the same place. After continuing there for two years, on account of the scarcity of milk he sold out and returned to his farm, which he increased by the purchase of additional land. He engages in the dairy business, carries on general farm pursuits and is also interested in mining. His wife has taken the first prize at the state fair for the best butter, while he took the first prize for the best potatoes. With others, he originated the potato bake, which was held in Monument for five consecutive years.

Mr. and Mrs. Gwillim are the parents of seven living children, and have lost two by death. Claudia and Jeannette died about the same time, one being five and the other four years of age. The surviving children are: Mary Evelyn, who was born at Greenland; Margaret Eleanor, whose birth occurred at Monument; Gwillim R., John Cartwright, Gwladys Gwalia, Gwendolin Alice and Edward Cecil Cartwright, all of whom were born on the home farm. Margaret Eleanor is now the wife of Gwillim Howell and has one child, Vivienne.

Politically Mr. Gwillim is a Republican. He has served efficiently as justice of the peace, and is proud of the fact that none of his cases was ever appealed and that all of the couples he has united in marriage have been happy and prosperous. In religion he is in sympathy with Presbyterian doctrines, but is not a church member. However he contributes to the support of the neighborhood church, in which his daughter, Mrs. Galley, is organist and leader of song.

GEORGE W. WARNER. Since a period antedating the organization of Morgan County and the founding of the village of Fort Morgan, Mr. Warner has been identified with the history of this part of Colorado. He came to this state in August, 1881, settling first at Greeley, and entering the employ of Abner S. Baker, the well-known contractor, for whom he remained as bookkeeper and in charge of construction work until 1884. Upon the incorporation of the Fort Morgan Ditch Company in 1883 he was made its secretary. The following year he severed his connection with Mr. Baker and opened the first real-estate office in Fort Morgan, afterward being made the agent of the town site company. When Morgan County was organized he was appointed by District Judge Downer to the office of clerk of the district court, and was the first county official installed into office. Largely to his efforts the organization of the county was due. He labored unweariedly to secure its formation, which was rendered possible by the division of old Weld County in 1888. He was the first insurance agent in Fort Morgan and now represents ten or more insurance companies. Under President McKinley, in December, 1897, he received appointment as receiver of the land office of the Akron district, and assumed the duties of the office in January, 1898. Upon a homestead and timber claim of three hundred and twenty acres, which he took up in 1882, and which adjoins the town, he has resided since settling in this county.

Like many others of Fort Morgan's progressive citizens, Mr. Warner was born in Wisconsin. His birth occurred in Baraboo, May 22, 1855, his parents being Chauncey and Ellen (Tuttle) Warner. He was one of four children, the others of whom are: Robert T., a practicing attorney of Watertown, S. Dak.; Mary E., wife of Capt. S. G. Swain, of Winona, Minn.; and Edwin C., a business man of Webster, S. Dak. His father, a native of Litchfield, Conn., born in 1810, remained in that locality, engaged in farming, until 1876, when he removed to Dakota. Upon the organization of Day County he was appointed a county commissioner. He was strong in his

Abolition principles and always supported the policy of the government. His death occurred in January, 1890. Both he and his wife were members of very old families of Connecticut, their ancestors having come to this country early in the seventeenth century, and some of the members took part in the Revolutionary war.

After completing the studies of the Baraboo high school, the subject of this sketch in 1874 became a teacher in the public schools of Wisconsin, and this occupation he followed for six years or more. In 1881 he came to Colorado, where he has since been identified with the development of the northeastern section of the state. In 1886 he married Miss Louise Farnsworth, daughter of J. H. Farnsworth, of Fort Morgan. They have three children, Leona, Esther and Wyllys. The political affiliations of Mr. Warner are with the Republican party. Fraternally he is a charter member of Oasis Lodge No. 67, A. F. & A. M.; Fort Morgan Chapter No. 25, R. A. M.; and Silver Lodge No. 60, K. P.

A GRANVILLE LEWIS, M. D., president of the Sutherland Mining Company, ex-president of the St. Paul Gold Mining and Tunnel Company, and for two terms mayor of Manitou, where he makes his home, was born near Ottumwa, Iowa, May 24, 1845. He descends from Revolutionary ancestors, who took an active part in that memorable conflict. His great-grandfather, Col. Charles Lewis, a native of Virginia and a planter there, was killed in battle during the Revolution, and his heirs, in recognition of his service, were given a grant of six thousand acres of land. The grandfather, Gen. Charles Lewis, was breveted colonel and acting brigadier-general in the war of 1812, and commanded a brigade composed of Tennessee and Kentucky volunteers, under General Jackson, in the battle of New Orleans. After the war he engaged in teaching school in Logan County, Ky., where he died at an advanced age. He was a descendant of Welsh ancestors, who were early settlers of Virginia.

Dr. J. M. Lewis, a son of General Lewis, was born in Logan County, Ky. He graduated from the Louisville Medical College, after which he practiced his profession in Henry County, Iowa, then in Wapello County and practiced in Jefferson and Keokuk Counties, traveling over the country on horseback, with saddle-bags, etc. For more than forty years he continued in practice, and died at seventy-nine years. His wife, who was Hester Williams, was born in Clarksville, Montgomery County, Tenn., and resides in Jefferson County, Iowa, at eighty-five years of age. She has always been interested in church work and is a very conscientious, faithful Christian, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal denomination. Her father, Capt. Matthew Williams, was born in England, the son of wealthy parents, but ran away from home when a boy and shipped on board an ocean vessel. In time he became master of a ship, but in middle life, on his marriage, he retired from the sea and settled in Clarksville, Tenn. He was a large planter and slave owner and at his death, which occurred at sixty-five years, he left a large estate. His daughter, Mrs. Lewis, received for her share about twelve slaves, but, being a strong Abolitionist, she freed all of them. At the time of the battle of New Orleans, when the soldiers started north on foot, and were almost starved, her brother, Philip Williams, heard of their condition, and packed fifty horses with provisions, starting at once to their relief. He met them on the borders of Louisiana. They were for lornand hungry, with nothing to eat but a half ear of corn a day each. He relieved their necessities and earned their lasting gratitude. The truth of this incident comes not only from his side of the house, but also from Gen. Charles Lewis, representing the other side, who commanded the Tennessee and Kentucky troops that were relieved.

Dr. Lewis was next to the eldest of eight children, five of whom attained maturity and four are living, Charles having died in Iowa. William M. is living in Caldwell County, Mo.; Mary E. and James M. reside in Iowa. The doctor was educated in the district schools of Iowa. When about seventeen years of age he enlisted in the Union army, and was mustered in at Keokuk, Iowa, August 12, 1862, continuing to serve until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged. During the entire time of the siege of Vicksburg he took part in skirmishing. He was then sent down the river and participated in the siege of Port Hudson, later was in Banks' expedition up the Red River, fought at Sabine Cross Roads (where most of the regiment were captured by the enemy, but he was one of the twelve or more who escaped) and then went back to New Orleans. On the parole of the other men, he crossed the gulf to Point Isabel, went up the Rio

Grande to Fort Brown, near Brownsville, where he guarded the frontier. Thence, going to Pensacola, Fla., he re-embarked for Mobile, and took part in the last battles of Fort Spanish and Blakeley. He was mustered out in Iowa in June, 1865. Three months after his enlistment he acted as hospital steward and acting assistant surgeon, but the commission promised him was never received. He had always been interested in medcine and before the war he attended consultations, post-mortem cases, etc. The only times he was wounded while in the service were at Morganza Bend, or Sterling farm, where he was wounded in the left hand; and at Vicksburg, in the left knee, while he was helping to carry a wounded man away from the field.

After the war our subject attended Axline University, at Fairfield, Iowa. Upon completing the academic course, he matriculated at Missouri Medical College, St. Louis, from which he was graduated in 1874, with the degree of M. D. He was so thorough in his work that he was twice publicly complimented. For fifteen years he practiced in the vicinity of Chillicothe, and also engaged in the mercantile business, and was president of the Breckenridge Savings Bank. When he assumed the latter position the stock of the bank was selling at sixty cents on the dollar, and in one year, under his management, he increased the earning capacity so that stock sold at $1.10. While in Breckenridge he was elected mayor on the Republican ticket, by a large majority over the Democratic candidate, in spite of the fact that the city has always gone Democratic by overwhelming majorities. In 1887 he removed to Colorado and selected Manitou as the most desirable location for a home. After practicing his profession for a time, his mining interests became so large that he abandoned his practice. He was president, and is still a stockholder and director of the St. Paul Gold Mining and Tunnel Com-. pany, and he is now president of the Sutherland Mining Company and its general manager. Both mines are located in the Cripple Creek district.

Since coming to Manitou Dr. Lewis has served as a justice of the peace and twice was chosen as mayor. In the fall of 1897 he was the nominee of the fusion ticket for sheriff of El Paso County, but was declared not elected. He is a man of unblemished character, with the broad intelligence and force of will that qualify him for any public office of trust. He is a stanch believer in the free coinage of silver, at the ratio of sixteen to one, which he believes will be the only way to restore prosperity to our country. Fraternally he is a Mason and a member of Pike's Peak Post No. 40, G. A. R., and has been an aid on the department commander's staff almost every year since he came to Colorado. He is a member of the Alumni Association of the Missouri Medical College of St. Louis.

In 1872 Dr. Lewis married Clara J. Ross, who was born in Georgetown, Ohio. They have one son living, David Franklin. Mrs. Lewis is a daughter of David Ross and great-great-granddaughter of Elizabeth Ross, of Philadelphia, the designer of the American flag, and whose husband was a signer of the declaration of independence. Their oldest son nailed the flag his mother had designed, on the mast of the vessel on which he served, and when it was shot down, he jumped into the water and brought it up. A piece of this flag is still in the family. A walnut chest, made by this same son, and twice captured by the British, and retaken by the Americans, is now in the possession of Dr. Lewis.

WILLIS D. RUSSELL. One of the most important industries of Pueblo County is the stock business, and in this occupation many well-known citizens are successfully engaged. Among them is Mr. Russell, who for years has owned and occupied a ranch near Nepesta, and has carried on general agricultural pursuits. Since he came to this place he has transformed the land from a barren and unattractive stretch of ground to a ranch containing many of the modern improvements. The situation is excellent, being on the Arkansas River. The property is improved with good buildings, and is supplied with plenty of fruit and also a growth of timber, making it a desirable homestead.

The birth of Mr. Russell occurred in 1852. His parents, John R. and Maria (Carter) Russell, were natives respectively of Ohio and West Virginia, and the latter was representative of a prominent colonial family of the Old Dominion. Besides a half-sister, our subject has three brothers, namely: John T., who was a member of the Second Iowa Infantry during the Civil war and is now living in La Junta, Colo.; Charles F., deceased, who was a member of an Indiana regiment during the Civil war; and Frank T., now of Pueblo, who served in the Ninth Iowa Cavalry in the Civil war.

When four years of age our subject was taken

to Iowa by his parents. His education was obtained in the public schools of Fairfield. In 1870 he came to Colorado, spending a year on Fountain Creek. Ten years after he came to this state he was united in marriage with Mary E. Wiggins, daughter of W. A. Wiggins, who was a Confederate soldier in the Civil war and took part in the battles of Fredericksburg, Antietam and Gettysburg; he is now making his home with his daughter, Mrs. Ross, in Pueblo County. Mr. and Mrs. Russell have two sons, Frank E. and Rufus C. In politics Mr. Russell was formerly a Republican, but now votes with the People's party. Fraternally he is a member of the Woodmen of the World.

DANIEL D. SULLIVAN, one of the prominent and most successful grocery merchants of Leadville, was born at Ulster, N. Y., on the Hudson River, in 1863, being a son of Thomas and Margaret Sullivan, natives of New York state. His father, who was a member of a pioneer family of his state, followed the tanner's trade throughout life, and continued to reside in the same locality until he died in 1876. In politics he favored Democratic principles. His wife, who was also a descendant of a pioneer family of the state, is still living at the old homestead, and notwithstanding her seventy-nine busy years, she is strong and hearty.

At fourteen years of age our subject left home and went to Wisconsin, where an uncle lived on a farm. He made his home with the uncle, whom he assisted in the cultivation of the land during summer months, while in the winter he attended local schools. At eighteen years of age he went to Chicago and secured employment in the commission business, thus gaining an excellent knowledge of dairy products, etc. From Chicago, in 1882, he came to Leadville. His first years here were not successful. However, after leasing a store on Sixth street, his career was one of constant success and prosperity. While he had very little money to commence with, he was so energetic, persevering and honest that he won the confidence of the wholesale houses, from Chicago to Denver, and was trusted by them for large amounts. For three years he leased a building on Sixth street. In 1894 he purchased the corner on Seventh street and erected a substantial business block, two stories high, with his store on the first floor, and residence apartments on the second. His store is one of the most conveniently arranged in Leadville and his stock is the largest carried in any grocery here, ten clerks being kept continually busy attending to customers, while ten horses are used in the delivering of orders at private houses. In addition to the retail business, there is also a large wholesale trade, whose dimensions are constantly enlarging. It is worthy of note that since he started in business he has never had a bill presented to him that he has not paid promptly, and he has never borrowed a dollar from a bank or other parties. This is especially remarkable when we consider that he began for himself without capital, and had to work his way forward, without assistance from anyone. The large financial success he has gained proves his ability as a business man. In beginning in business for himself he gave his personal attention to even the smallest details. He saw that every department of his store was furnished with a complete line of goods, and no grocery in Leadville offers to its customers finer stock or choicer variety of goods than that of D. D. Sullivan & Co.

Numbered among the substantial business men of the city, Mr. Sullivan devotes himself untiringly to the demands of commercial life, has no desire for political prominence, but is nevertheless interested in national issues, voting the Democratic ticket, while in local matters he casts his ballot for the man he considers best fitted to hold the office. A public-spirited citizen, he ardently advocates the development of local enterprises and improvements. Fraternally he is connected with Lodge No. 5, A. O. U. W. He and his wife have two children, William A. and Margaret R.

PROF. WILLIAM HENRY DAVIS, M. D., of Denver, was interested in the organization of the Rocky Mountain University and was one of the original promoters of Gross Medical College, of which he is treasurer and member of the board of trustees, also professor of dermatology since the inception of the institution. In addition to his private practice and his duties in connection with the college, he is president of the Long's Peak Reservoir and Irrigation Company.

The subject of this sketch was born in Vernon, Ind., November 28, 1848. In 1871 he graduated from the Indiana Medical College, now the medical department of the Indianapolis University, receiving the degree of M. D. After a short

period of practice in Indianapolis he went to Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and in 1876 he graduated from there. On his return to Indianapolis he was superintendent of the City hospital for two terms, 1877-79. The severe strain caused by his professional duties was too much for his constitution, and his health broke down. He came to Colorado, hoping the change of climate might be beneficial, and in January, 1880, opened an office in Denver. The following year he went to Golden, where he became surgeon for the Colorado Central Railroad, and on the removal of their shops to Denver, in October, 1883, he returned here, continuing to act as surgeon for a time, until he resigned. In 1887 he took a post-graduate course in the Polyclinic and Post-graduate Hospital Medical Colleges of New York, where he made a special study of dermatology.

EMILE J. RIETHMANN, Swiss consul for Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona, was born in Switzerland in 1844. He was four years of age when the family came to America. In 1859, when he was fifteen, he and his brother, J. J., were induced to come to Colorado by reason of the discovery of gold in Pike's Peak. His older brothers had come west in the fall of 1858 and L. D. remained, but J. J. started back and he was the first to bring the news of the discovery of gold dust in Colorado to Council Bluffs, Iowa. The brothers started west with two teams and a wagon and arrived in what is now West Denver, in the spring, finding only a few log houses in this place. They settled on the east side of Cherry Creek, building a log house in what is now East Denver. The house was of a primitive character, built of logs and covered with dirt, while a rude chimney of mud and sticks afforded an outlet for the smoke. The building of a house entitled a settler to thirteen lots, six of which they could choose, while seven were drawn by lot. They constructed several cabins and thus became the owners of some forty lots, some of which in time became very valuable property.

In May, 1859, the three brothers went to the mountains at South Boulder, then called Deadwood Diggings. From there they went to Gregory's Diggings (Central City) and Russell's Gulch, where they struck a lead and mined until they received news of their father's arrival in Denver. They then sold their claim and returned to Denver, soon after which our subject began to work upon the farm that the family entered. In 1866 he started in the dairy business five miles north of Denver, and later began to raise stock. He called his place the Pioneer dairy and milked as many as one hundred and twenty-five cows, selling the milk in the city. He started the first dairy wagon in Denver (it was drawn by oxen) and was one of the first dairymen in the state, having had charge of a dairy wagon for his father as early as the fall of 1859. After having conducted the dairy business for twenty-two years, in 1888 he sold out. He still owns the old homestead, but in 1890 removed to Denver, where he now resides.

W. C. JONES, member of the legislature from Colorado Springs, has for some years been a successful business man of this city, where he is proprietor of the Club Coffee restaurant on South Tejon street, and the Blue Front and Annex restaurants. The success which he has attained proves that he possesses exceptional business ability and good judgment. When he came to this place he had no capital, but he possessed a determined will and industrious habits, and with these qualities to assist him, he has worked his way forward to an assured position among the business men of his city.

The Jones family originated in Wales. The grandfather of our subject brought his family to the United States and settled in Ohio, but afterward became a pioneer of Emporia, Kan., and engaged in farming near that city. He died when an aged man. The father of our subject, Joshua Jones, was born in Cardiganshire, Wales, and improved a farm in Kansas, where he died in 1875. He married Ann Maddock, a native of Carmarthanshire, Wales; she accompanied her parents to Virginia at six years of age and afterward, with them, settled in Emporia, Kan. One of her brothers was a soldier in the Civil war. During the early days of her residence in Kansas the Indians were troublesome, and the settlers lived in constant danger of attacks, but as the settlements became more numerous, the red men retreated before the steps of advancing civilization. By her first marriage she had two sons, of whom our subject is the elder; by her second husband, Mr. Davis, she had three daughters. Twice widowed, she is now making her home with her elder son.

In Emporia, Kan., where he was born August 1, 1868, our subject attended the grammar and high schools. In 1887 he went to Salt Lake City,

Utah, where he spent six months, being interested in the restaurant business during part of that time, and later employed as clerk in a dry-goods store. In the fall of 1887 he came to Colorado Springs, where, with the exception of two years in Kansas, he has since resided. On coming to this city the second time, he bought a restaurant business, which under his management was transformed from a losing venture to a profitable enterprise. A branch business was started, which also met with success. In fact, from the inception of the business to the present time, he has been uniformly successful. This is due to his great energy. His increasing prosperity did not make him forgetful of those less fortunate than himself. Many who were friendless and destitute have found in him a helpful friend. During Christmas holidays he has provided food for as many as five hundred poor persons, but he does this without display or ostentation, and few are aware of the extent of his charities.

Besides the management of his restaurant business, Mr. Jones was for a time engaged in the real-estate business, as a member of the firm of Irvine & Jones, and he has also been interested in the building of residences in Colorado Springs. In the spring of 1897 he was nominated and elected, on the citizens' ticket, to represent the fourth ward in the city council, and as councilman he has been chairman of the committee on streets, alleys and lights, and a member of other committees. In the fall of 1898, on the Democratic ticket, endorsed by the fusionists, he was nominated for the state legislature, and was elected. Politically he supports the Democratic ticket in national issues, being a stanch friend of free trade and free silver. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Jones was made a Mason in El Paso Lodge No. 13, A. F. & A. M., to which he now belongs. He is connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, Woodmen of the World, Knights of Pythias, Knights of the Korahson No. 1, of Colorado, and Pike's Peak Club.

DAVID C. HALL, is a well-known and successful farmer of El Paso County. In partnership with Mr. Sitlington, he owns what is known as the Hall ranch, comprising nearly two thousand acres of land, and situated in township 6, range 65 west, sixteen miles south of Colorado Springs, and four miles south of Fountain. Since coming here in 1890 and purchasing the ranch from Mr. Hall's father, the partners have erected two substantial houses and have made other improvements that have enhanced the value of their property. As agriculturists their specialty has been the cattle business, in which they have engaged successfully. On their ranch they have usually about two thousand head of cattle, buying and selling in large quantities, and making shipments from the ranch to the markets.

The subject of this sketch was born in Crawford County, Pa., August 15, 1857, and is a son of B. S. Hall, mention of whom is made elsewhere in this work. He was about six years of age when, in 1863, he was brought to Colorado and he has since made his home in El Paso County. His education was such as the common schools afforded. From boyhood he has been interested in the cattle business, his tastes running in that direction rather than toward the professions. At sixteen he secured employment in herding cattle for others, and at the same time he started a herd of his own, which, from a small nucleus, has grown to be a large herd. By the time he was twenty-one he had an excellent start in the business, and also owned two cow camps of deeded land, with one hundred and sixty acres each. His first partner was a Mr. Replogle, but on attaining his majority he formed a connection with Mr. Sitlington, and the two have been together ever since. For several years they had their cattle on a range in the White River country, in what was then Garfield (now Rio Blanco) County, but not finding the business profitable there they returned to El Paso County in 1890, and bought their present property, since which time they have met with unvarying success.

August 29, 1890, Mr. Hall married Miss Nora B. Atterberry, of Colorado Springs, and a native of this state, where her parents have resided for years. They are the parents of four children: William H., Theodore Tuttle, Ola B. and John. Reared a Democrat, Mr. Hall has always adhered to that party, but he does not take an active part in public affairs, his attention being concentrated upon his business. Fraternally he is connected with the Elks and El Paso Lodge No. 13, A. F. & A. M., in Colorado Springs. He is a successful ranchman, and is one of the best informed men in the county regarding the care, value and sale of stock.

HON. RUFUS CLARK. Perhaps there is no life that more fully exemplifies what it is in the power of God to accomplish than does that of Mr. Clark. His has been a strange and unusual career. When a lad of fifteen he was converted, but in a boyish way, that resulted from impulse rather than reason. He became a sailor and went to sea, which threw him into intimate association with a class of men who were rough and Godless, and naturally he soon fell into their ways. However, he says it took him a year to learn to swear without reluctance, for the oaths of the sailors at first sounded very harsh to him. From swearing he took another step and began to drink, in the course of time becoming a confirmed drunkard. These habits became so imbedded in his nature that when he left the sea they clung to him. He came to Colorado, a pioneer, and while financial success attended his every effort he continued a seemingly hopeless slave to drink. His appetite for liquor was insatiable and demanded constantly fresh stimulants.

It seems strange that, while so deep in the mire of sin and drink that he contemplated committing suicide, he still retained the confidence of business men. This was doubtless because his word could always be relied upon, even when he was under the influence of whiskey. Whenever he made a promise to merchants. they knew he would fulfill the obligation. At any time he desired the bankers gave him money without security, though other business men they required to furnish an additional signer as security. In all of these years he was never arrested, though looking back over the past he wonders how he escaped.

In the spring of 1873 the noted evangelist, Rev. E. P. Hammond, was holding a great revival in Denver, and out of curiosity he attended the meeting on the 23d of March. His sense of honor prevented him from desiring a rear seat, where might be others like himself, and so, thinking in this way he would not create a disturbance, he asked the usher to take him as far forward as possible. He was given a seat near the minister. The meeting was enthusiastic. Mr. Hammond preached what was called the gambler's sermon. Sinners wept and there was a great outpouring of God's spirit. He came under conviction of sin and was converted the same night. At once the desire for drink was taken from him, and during the twenty-five years that have followed he has never had a craving for liquor. In this the grace of God was abundantly manifested. At first people said it was one of his jokes. Three days after his conversion there was an open air revival on the street and he told the listeners the story of his conversion. Those who heard him said his conversion was genuine, but he was so soaked with whiskey and rum he would never be able to carry out his reform and good intentions. As the days passed, however, the power of God began to be shown in his life, and the fruits of his conversion were evident on every hand. He united with the United Brethren Church, to which his benefactions have been continuous. With another gentleman, he also donated the building now occupied by the Salvation army, for he is a thorough believer in the good accomplished by this organization. At Shangay Sherbro, Africa, sixty miles from Freetown, on the west coast of Africa, he built, in 1886, a college that is known as the Rufus Clark and Wife Theological Training School. The corner stone was taken from John Newton's slave pen in Africa, which had been built a century ago. John Newton later was converted and became a noted evangelist. The building was dedicated in 1887; it is a three-story structure of granite, and at present has two hundred and thirteen students. During its first year he paid for thirteen scholarships to be presented to worthy young men, and in other ways he has promoted its welfare.

The site for the University of Denver was the gift of Mr. Clark, who gave it to the institution together with $500 in cash. At that time he estimated that he had given $16,000 to the college, figuring that the eighty acres were worth $200 per acre, but the rapid rise in the value of real estate in a very short time made his gift worth $80,000. He has since been a trustee of the University.

HON. CLARK WALKER, who has resided in Prowers County since 1891, was elected to the state legislature in 1896 by a majority of one hundred and eight. He was the nominee of the People's party, the principles of which he has supported for some years, although he was reared in the Whig faith and in early manhood voted the Republican ticket. In the legislature he advocated measures for the advancement of local interests, as well as those broader measures looking toward the development of the state. In every respect, his representation of his constituents was

satisfactory. He held the chairmanship of the committee on public buildings and served as a member of the committee on agriculture and irrigation.

Seventeen miles west of Columbus, in Franklin County, Ohio, the subject of this sketch was born November 8, 1844, a son of James B. and Margaret (Warren) Walker. When he was a very small boy his parents removed to Appanoose County, Iowa, where he was orphaned at sixteen years of age by his father's death. In February, 1862, he enlisted as a member of Company G, Fourth Iowa Infantry, and was assigned to the Fifteenth Army Corps, commanded by General Sherman. While at the front he cast his first presidential vote, which was in support of Abraham Lincoln, from the time of the organization of the corps until it was disbanded he was engaged in active duty at the front. Soon after he enlisted he was taken sick and compelled to remain in a hospital for a time, but afterward was able to report for duty almost constantly, although at Lookout Mountain he was slightly wounded. After having taken part in the grand review, he was mustered out in August, 1865.

On his return to Iowa, Mr. Walker engaged in the grocery business. March 7, 1867, he was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Clark, of Mount Ayr, Ringgold County, Iowa. Mrs. Walker was born in Kentucky and in childhood accompanied her parents to Indiana, from which state her father went to the front in the Union army, serving until he lost his life in the service. Afterward she removed to Iowa, where she remained until the year following her marriage. In 1868 Mr. Walker removed to Jackson County, Kan., and there remained for two years. Afterward he homesteaded a tract in Chautauqua County, that state, and engaged in clearing and cultivating the land for ten years. In addition to farm work he manufactured grindstones and at the same time became familiar with the blacksmith's trade, which he has since followed, in connection with agricultural pursuits. The advent of the railroad made it possible for grindstones to be brought from other points cheaper than he could manufacture them, so he closed out the business. In 1891 he removed from Kansas to Prowers County, Colo., and has since identified himself with the interests of this section of the state. He is an energetic, persevering man, and the competence which he possesses represents years of toil and unwearied industry.

WILLIAM H. GOSHEN, who is a well-known business man of Colorado Springs, came to this state in December, 1878, and some months later settled in the city where he has since resided. The family which he represents is of remote German descent. His great-grandfather Goshen was a soldier, under General Lafayette, in the Revolutionary war. Grandfather Goshen, died in Juniata County, Pa. The father, George Goshen, who was born near Marietta, Lancaster County, Pa., was a plasterer by trade and followed the occupation until the opening of the Civil war. He then enlisted as sergeant in a Pennsylvania regiment, and continued at the front until the close of the war. Since then he has engaged in the mercantile business near Mifflin, Juniata County, Pa., where he still lives, at seventy-three years of age. His wife, who is seventy years of age, was Anna D. Souders, a native of Perry County, Pa. They became the parents of eleven children, nine of whom are now living. The three daughters remain in the east; Milton is a farmer in El Paso County, Colo.; William H. is the subject of this sketch; Howard is a printer in California; Samuel and David are interested with our subject in business; and Frank resides in Pennsylvania.

Near Mifflin, Pa., where he was born January 20, 1854, the subject of this article remained until sixteen years of age, when, in 1870, he was apprenticed to the plasterer's trade, completing the same at Altoona, Pa. Afterward he worked as a journeyman in different parts of Pennsylvania. In 1877 he went to Iowa, where he worked in Shenandoah and Council Bluffs for one year. In the latter part of 1878 he came to Colorado, and after working at his trade in Canon City until the fall of 1879, he came to Colorado Springs. The following year he embarked in contracting and the manufacture of brick, in which he has since continued, having built, in the eastern part of the city, brick yards with a capacity of three million bricks. Among his contracts have been those for the Robertson, Oriole, El Paso, Durkee and Gazette blocks, the Garfield and Lowell schoolhouses, many of the finest brick residences here, as well as a number of the college buildings. Ever since he came to Colorado he has been interested in mining, his first experience along the line having been in Cripple Creek. He is now president of the Marguerite Consolidated Gold Mining Company and vice-president of the Rickway-Savage Gold Mining Company, besides

which he is interested in numerous other mining companies.

Aside from his other large and important interests, Mr. Goshen has found time for considerable work in the development and improvement of real estate. He laid out Goshen's addition, some twelve acres lying in the eastern part of Colorado City. Upon this property he built a number of houses, which he afterward sold. He is now laying out what is termed Goshen's second subdivision, an addition that will contain about one hundred lots. Politically he votes the Republican ticket and takes an interest in public affairs, keeping posted concerning the great questions before the nation to-day. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Honor.

MAJOR JACOB DOWNING was engaged in the practice of law in Denver when the Civil war began. On hearing of the attack on Fort Sumter in 1861, he organized Company D, First Colorado Cavalry, of which he was commissioned captain by Governor Gilpin. He marched with it to New Mexico and was engaged in all the battles of that campaign, being promoted from captain to major for gallantry in these actions.

When relieved from New Mexico duty Major Downing returned to Colorado. On arriving at Fort Lyon, on the Arkansas River, he was ordered to proceed to Fort Larned, Kan., and take command of that post. For five months he was stationed there. He was compelled to protect two hundred and forty miles of the Arkansas stage and emigrant route, with only one hundred and fifty men. He wrote General Schofield for more men, but they could not be furnished. Major Downing said he would hold the post if he could, and General Schofield said "Go ahead." The major had consultations with the northern and southern chiefs separately and managed so as to have them fighting each other, which prevented them from molesting the whites. When relieved from the command, he was highly complimented by Major-General Curtis for the able manner in which he had performed his duties, for during his term of management not a life was lost, nor were the stages materially molested. He was appointed assistant inspector-general to inspect Camp Filmore, Fort Lyon, Camp Wynkoop, Fort Garland, Guadaloupe, Forts Laramine and Halleck, Camps Collins, Sanborn and Weld, embracing an immense territory inhabited only by Indians. During the depredations of 1864 many people had been killed by the savages and supplies seized. Colonel Chivington, then commanding the military district of Colorado, ordered Major Downing to take such troops as could be spared from Camp Sanborn and to find and punish the Indians. After a long search he found them camped at Cedar Canon, and charged upon them, routing them with a loss of thirty-eight killed and many wounded. On returning to Denver three weeks later, he was placed under arrest for causing an Indian war and was ordered to the states; but, upon the request of the inspector-general he reported that the cause of the trouble was the action of the Indian agents, who were robbing the Indians of the supplies intended for them; the Indians knowing what they ought to have would take revenge by killing white settlers. A copy of this report reached President Lincoln, who investigated and found that matters were even worse than reported, and had his life been spared the disturbances would soon have been remedied.

In 1865 Major Downing was mustered out of service and turned his attention to the practice of law. The next year he went to New York City, but not liking the place he returned west. In 1867 he was elected probate judge on the Republican ticket and held the position for two years. Having become the owner of two thousand acres five miles west of Denver, in 1869 he began the improvement of the tract by irrigating, fencing, etc. Here he has since engaged in raising cattle and horses, and in general farming. He laid out Downing's addition to North Denver, eighty acres; Downing's addition to East Denver, one hundred and twenty acres; and Downington, three hundred acres, on Colfax avenue near City Park. In land and money he gave $18,000 toward the building of the Colfax avenue street car. Some years ago he originated the bill providing six hundred and forty acres for City Park, which passed the lower house, but was reduced to three hundred and twenty acres in the senate. With the assistance of other property owners he improved Mount View boulevard, extending from the park six miles east, running north of Downington; the street is one hundred and twenty feet wide and will eventually be the finest drive in the city.

In the introduction of improvements Major Downing has been a pioneer. In 1862 he introduced alfalfa into Colorado, bringing the seed

from Old Mexico and planting it on his farm. However, he raised it for years and used it for feed before others would consent to use it; now it is considered indispensable and every farmer raises it in large quantities. He also introduced some of the first fine breeds of poultry raised in the state, and brought fourteen dozen quail to Colorado, the first ever in the state. For twenty years he has raised sugar beets, often having as much as five hundred tons annually, and he has a machine that cuts them up for feeding to the stock. In cattle-raising he makes a specialty of Shorthorns. He brought the first Herefords ever in Colorado, buying them from Erastus Corning, of Albany, N. Y. This was considered the best herd in England or America. He paid $1,000 for three calves only six months old. By importation from the east he brought fine Arabian stallions into the state, and in the recent festival of the mountain and plain his horses were the finest in the parade. He owned the celebrated horse "South Australian," sired by "West Australian," a thoroughbred horse on both sides, and the finest of its kind ever in England. His standard-bred and blooded horses are as fine as can be found in the United States.

GEORGE FAHRION, judge of Elbert County, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, April 16, 1836. He was educated in the public schools of that country. In 1853 he emigrated to America. Landing in New York City in April, he immediately went to Buffalo, N. Y., where he secured employment in a factory. One year later he moved into the country and engaged in agricultural pursuits, making a specialty of gardening. Subsequently he went to Detroit.

In 1859 he decided to cross the plains to Colorado, but upon reaching Leavenworth, Kan., he accepted a position hauling for the government to Fort Laramie, and in the summer of 1860 continued to Colorado, where he engaged in mining at French Gulch, and later in Gilpin County. He continued until September, 1861, when he enlisted as a private in the First Colorado Volunteer Infantry, and served for three years and three months.

Upon receiving his discharge at Denver in November, 1864, our subject settled on a squatter's claim in Elbert County, and after the survey of 1866 he secured by pre-emption a tract on section 8, township 8 south, range 63 west. Later he homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres and acquired a timber claim, having in all four hundred and eighty acres. He has since purchased other lands from time to time, and at present owns about one thousand two hundred and eighty acres of valuable land. In political belief he is a firm Democrat, but prior to 1872 was a supporter of the Republican party. In 1868 he was elected justice of the peace and served in that capacity for nearly four years; he was later elected judge of Elbert County, which office he has since held.

July 19, 1865, Judge Fahrion married Miss Elizabeth Swena, of Denver, who was born in Whiteside County, Ill. They have six children.

GEORGE BENKELMAN. During 1862 Mr. Benkelman came to Colorado. Like all the early settlers, he experienced many hardships in his journey westward. He joined an ox and horse train at Omaha and from there followed the Platte to Fort Morgan, then crossed the plains to Denver. Nor did his hardships cease with the end of the journey. Colorado was then in its infancy. Comforts were few and of improvements there were none, but he had all the dauntless perseverance of his race and remained undismayed by hardships and reverses. Finally, as a result of his judicious efforts, he acquired a fortune. For several years he has been retired from the cattle business, giving his time to the supervision of his moneyed interests.

The subject of this notice was born in Wurtemberg, Germany. In 1850, at the age of twenty, he left Antwerp and arrived in New York after a voyage of forty-six days. Locating in Lancaster, N. Y., he worked on a farm for four years. In 1854 he went to San Francisco, from which place he proceeded to the Yuba River, where he engaged in prospecting and mining for eight years. In the fall of 1861 he returned by Panama to New York City, then went to Michigan, and in the spring of 1862 came to Colorado with a view to mining here, but instead turned his attention to the cattle business.

After one year on Turkey Creek Mr. Benkelman located in Black Hawk, Gilpin County, where he engaged in the meat business, and he also had a market in Central City. In 1870 he located in Denver and at the same time started a cattle ranch on the Middle Kiowa, in Elbert County, where he continued in business until 1876. His next location was on the South Fork of the Republican, in Cheyenne County, Kan.,

where he first leased land, but subsequently bought a large tract situated along the south fork of the Republican River. The most of this he still owns and now rents. On this ranch he had from ten to twelve thousand head of cattle. Shipments were made each fall to Chicago, often sending two trains of thirty-three cars. In 1883 he retired from business. He has been an active member of the Colorado Cattle Growers' Association, and is now a director in the Colorado Packing and Provision Company, in which he is financially interested. Politically he votes the Republican ticket.

LEWIS H. NELSON came to Fort Morgan in the spring of 1884 during the early days of the town. For a year he worked at teaming, after which he engaged in the stock business with Charles W. Kinkel. In 1886 he purchased the livery business which he has since successfully conducted. Two years later he established his present business of hay, grain, farm implements, wagons and vehicles of all kinds, in the building which he had erected for the purpose. As a business man he is enterprising and active, and his success is commensurate with his zeal and perseverance.

In Hamilton County, Iowa, Mr. Nelson was born November 28, 1857, a son of John and Carrie Nelson. He was the sixth among ten children, seven of whom are living, viz.: Carrie; John G., a wealthy land owner and stockman of Hamilton County, Iowa; Jennie (2nd); Lewis H.; Espen, a farmer of Hamilton County, Iowa; Hilda and Iver (2nd), who is engaged in raising stock in Hamilton County. Three are deceased; Jennie (1st) and Iver (1st) and the firstborn child, an infant. The father, who was born, reared and married in Norway, was a man of means, owning a one-half interest in a bank, a large farm and many head of stock. On coming to America he settled in Webster City, Iowa, and became one of the leading farmers and stockmen of his section. Later he removed to Hamilton County, where he died in 1869.

When eleven years of age our subject began to be self-supporting. For eight years he worked for a neighboring farmer during the summer and attended school in winter. In 1876 he went to Nebraska in company with the man to whom he had bound himself until his twenty-first year. For one year he represented the nursery business of F. W. Holderman and a publishing firm, after which he rented a livery barn in Columbus, Neb., and carried on that business for a year. He then came to Colorado, where he engaged in railroading at Julesburg for a year. Next he went to Denver, and for five years followed various occupations, a part of the time carrying on a fruit store on Larimer street. In 1883 he went to Greeley and worked on a ranch for one season, after which, purchasing a team, he secured employment on the High Line ditch. After a short time he came to Fort Morgan, where he has since become a prominent business man. In politics he is a Populist. Fraternally he is a member of Fort Morgan Camp No. 193, Woodmen of the World. By his marriage, in 1888, to Miss Minnie R. Hill, he has a son, George H., who was born August 10, 1889.

MARTIN W. HOHL. The fact that Logan County furnishes an excellent location for those desiring to engage in the stock business led Mr. Hohl to embark in the cattle industry here. While he is still a young man, he has already met with encouraging success, and holds a place among the rising young ranchmen of this section of the state. He resides one mile west of Sterling upon a ranch that he purchased and settled upon in the spring of 1896. Since then he has been interested in the breeding and raising of cattle.

A son of Martin and Christina (Smith) Hohl, our subject was born in Lee County, Iowa, November 10, 1864, the second of four sons, his brothers being Jacob, a merchant of New Rockford, N. Dak.; John, a farmer in Lee County; and Philip, also a farmer in that county. His father, a native of Germany, born in 1833, came to America with his parents in the year 1845, and settled with them in Lee County, Iowa. There he grew to manhood, married, and settled upon a farm. Being industrious, in time he became one of the substantial farmers of his neighborhood. He is still living in that county and is well-to do and highly respected.

At the age of twenty-one years, the subject of this sketch began for himself by renting a tract of land. In the summer of 1886 he farmed as a renter, meantime devoting his spare days to working for his father. In the fall of 1886 he determined to come west. After a few weeks spent in Gibbon, Neb., he came to Colorado and preempted one hundred and sixty acres of land in Logan County, eight miles southwest of Sterling.

A few days later he returned to Gibbon, Neb., where he spent five months, and then again came to Colorado, this time crossing the plains with a yoke of oxen. Going to his pre-emption claim, he devoted the summer to its improvement and broke some land. The following year, in partnership with a cousin, he rented a farm in the valley one mile north of Sterling, which place they farmed in conjunction for one season. Later he rented the same place alone, cultivating it for two years, after which he spent one year as a renter on an adjoining farm. He then returned to his pre-emption claim. In the meantime he had added another one hundred and sixty acres to his ranch by homesteading, making the place one of three hundred and twenty acres. There he continued to reside until the spring of 1896, and he still owns both the homestead and the pre-emption claim. During the last year that he rented land he bought a small bunch of cattle and began the breeding and raising of cattle, which is now his principal business.

In 1894 Mr. Hohl married Miss Rosa B. Hague, who was born in Missouri and came to Colorado with her parents in 1889. The only child born of this union is a daughter, Doris M., born March 29, 1898. Mr. Hohl is one of the highly esteemed citizens of his county. Politically he votes the Democratic ticket usually, although he is inclined to be liberal in politics, as, indeed, he is concerning other matters open to argument and discussion.

JOHN H. LUNDY, treasurer of Elbert County, is also engaged in agricultural pursuits and stock-raising, and is proprietor of a fine farm located on section 27, township 8, range 63 west. He was born in Belfast, Ireland, December 16, 1845.

He was about three years of age when his parents left their native land and emigrated to the United States, locating in Pawtucket, R. I. In the spring of 1862 he enlisted in Company A, Ninth Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry. Shortly after the second battle of Bull Run he was taken sick and was soon afterward discharged. Returning to his home in Rhode Island, he began to learn the trade of a blacksmith.

In 1865 he started for Colorado. From St. Joe, Mo., he drove an ox-team to Denver, arriving there in August of that year. He began working in the mines at Russell Gulch, and when they were closed in the fall he went to South Boulder, where he spent the winter. In April of the following year he came to Elbert County and for two years he worked in a sawmill. The next few years were spent in farming near Kiowa Creek. He then went to California Gulch, taking with him three mules, and worked at setting out ties. After his return to Elbert County he worked in a sawmill for a year, and then took up a tract of land of one hundred and sixty acres on Comanche Creek. He is now the owner of fourteen hundred acres of land, well stocked with Shorthorn cattle. Politically he is a firm supporter of the Democratic party, and in 1873 he was elected sheriff, serving two consecutive terms, and was elected treasurer of Elbert County in 1883-85-95 and 1897. He has also been a delegate to county and state conventions.

CHARLES F. LUTIN, who has resided in Colorado since 1872, came to Logan County in 1882 and pre-empted land four miles south of Merino. At once he began the improvement of the place, with a view to engaging in the sheep business. He bought a small flock, from which he gradually established a large and profitable business. In 1887 he invested in a bunch of cattle and has since followed the cattle industry, to which he now devotes his entire attention, having disposed of his sheep interests in 1897. He has increased his land holdings until he now has one thousand acres of ranch land, all of which is under ditch. This property and his herd of cattle represent his judicious and continued efforts, and cause him to rank among the substantial men of the county.

Mr. Lutin was born in Avoca, Wis., February 1, 1853, a son of Lucas and Mary Lutin. He was one of seven children and the fourth among six now living, the others being Louis, a farmer and stockman of Cozad, Neb.; Mary, the widow of John Carswell and a resident of Dixon, Wis.; Lucas, a real-estate agent of Pueblo, Colo.; John, a ranchman and cattle-raiser of Logan County; and Elizabeth, who is the wife of Arthur Ochsner, of Dixon, Wis. The father was born in Baden, Germany, in 1811, and was there reared and married, and engaged in farming. In 1851 he emigrated to America, settling at Avoca, Wis., where at that time few improvements had been made, the surrounding country being in its primitive wildness. He took up a claim and built a house, after which he cleared and cultivated a farm. He continued to reside in the same

township (though not on the same farm) until his death, which occurred in 1882. His wife, a native of Baden, born about 1819, died when forty-two years of age.

When nineteen years of age our subject came to Colorado. He landed in Denver July 7, 1872, with thirty-five cents in his pocket. Two days later his brother returned to Denver from a freighting trip and with his assistance our subject secured a team of mules and a wagon and engaged in freighting, which occupation he followed for four years, freighting between Denver and various mining camps (Georgetown, Fairplay, Alma, Como, Montezuma, Breckenridge, etc.). In the spring of 1876 he went to Sidney, Cheyenne County, and from there freighted to the Black Hills and the Red Cloud agency during the next two years. The Indians were exceedingly troublesome and he was constantly harassed by them. In 1877 a party of red men drove off his stock, but he succeeded in getting them back. In the spring of 1878, when the South Park and the Rio Grande Railroads were building, he went to Como and Colorado Springs, and freighted from these points to Leadville. While still continuing as a freighter, in the summer of 1880 he and a partner engaged in burning charcoal, securing a contract to furnish three thousand bushels a day. They built extensive furnaces and for eighteen months made money rapidly. Mr. Lutin then sold out his interest to his partner and in 1882 came to Logan County, settling upon the ranch where he has since resided. He is succeeding in the cattle business, to which his time and thought are closely given, and in this industry, the most prominent in northeastern Colorado, has acquired a reputation for soundness of judgment and thorough information.

FRED W. ARENBERG, mayor of Salida, Chaffee County, was born near Milwaukee, Wis., in 1858, a son of Henry and Sophie (Byers) Arenberg, natives respectively of Germany and Milwaukee. His father, who came to America in youth, conducted a brewery and also engaged in the flour mill business and followed the cooper's trade. Our subject, who was next to the eldest of four children, was educated in public schools of Wisconsin, and attended evening school while learning the trade of blacksmith and wagonmaker. For a time he followed his trade at Hartford, Wis. At nineteen years of age he went to Minnesota, and there, and later in Iowa and Omaha, Neb., engaged in work at his trade.

Coming to Colorado in November, 1877, Mr. Arenberg spent a short time at Colorado Springs. In 1880 he started for the mountains, but stopped at Maysville, where he remained for three and one-half years. Returning to Wisconsin, he worked at his trade there for eighteen months, when he disposed of his business and returned to Colorado, settling in Salida. With faith in the future of this then little town, he determined to establish his permanent home here, and the result has proved the wisdom of his judgment. Soon after his arrival here he bought a small building, and here he has since carried on business, building up a good patronage and gaining a reputation for the high quality of his work. He gives his personal attention to the entire business, but employs three men to assist in the work.

Politically a Democrat, Mr. Arenberg was chosen on that ticket as a member of the town council, and in the spring of 1898 was elected mayor. He has done much for the benefit of the town, and has erected a number of buildings here. In mining affairs he has been interested and has contributed toward the development of the mines of Chaffee County. Fraternally he is connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and Lodge No. 56, A. F. & A. M. September 24, 1880, he married Martha Monroe, of Lowell, Mass., and they have two children, Earl and Edna.

JOSHUA S. BROWN, county commissioner of Archuleta County, came to this county in 1883, and after a few years in Pagosa Springs, homesteaded and pre-empted on a half-section of land twelve miles southeast of the village. Settling upon that tract he embarked in the business of a stock-raiser, which he has since carried on in connection with general farm pursuits. In the raising of stock he has made a specialty of Shorthorn cattle.

A son of George and Elizabeth (Leach) Brown, the subject of this sketch was born in Mahaska County, Iowa, in 1862. He was educated in public schools and remained in Iowa until he was twenty-one years of age, when he came to Colorado and established his home in Archuleta County. He has led an industrious life and, as a result of his perseverance and energy, has become well-to-do, his possessions in stock and land bringing him in a fair income. He has not mar-

ried, but has been content to keep "old bachelor's hall."

The Republican party receives the allegiance of Mr. Brown. Since 1890 he has served as county commissioner, having first been appointed to fill a vacancy from July up to the fall of 1889, and was elected in 1892, 1895 and 1898. In this office he has been instrumental in promoting local enterprises and has worked for the advancement of the county. In public-spirited affairs he has been a prime mover. For four years he was a member of the state committee, and in his county has for a decade been a leader of the party. In fraternal relations he is connected with Pagosa Camp No. 412, Woodmen of the World.

ALMON BURNS is one of the honored pioneers of Colorado, having made his home in this state since 1859. He formed an intimate acquaintance with the hardships and privations of frontier life, but as the result of his industry and resolution he now has a fine ranch situated on Fountain Creek, about twelve miles from Pueblo, in Pueblo County. It is all in the creek bottom and is well watered and fertile.

Mr. Burns was born January 4, 1826, in New York state, where he was reared, and was educated in the public schools. At the age of twenty years he went to Wisconsin, with his family, and later became a resident of Illinois. He had four brothers, but all are now deceased. Of his three sisters who are still living, one, Mrs. Charles F. McCarty, is a resident of Pueblo.

In 1859 our subject came to Colorado, where he engaged in mining and prospecting in the mountains for some years. When the Civil war broke out he enlisted in the First Colorado Infantry, and for four years was in active service, participating in many battles with the Indians, and being stationed in Mexico a part of the time. By his comrades it is said that he was a valiant soldier, always at his post of duty, and that he never was reprimanded for any misdemeanor.

At the close of the war Mr. Burns settled upon his present ranch in Pueblo County, and was not long in transforming the wild land into highly cultivated fields. During these years he has always dealt in stock, and has made a specialty of raising fine horses and cattle, but his life of toil has told upon his constitution, and he is now hardly able to attend to his business affairs, being afflicted with rheumatism. He is an honored member of the Grand Army of the Republic, is a good neighbor, and stands high in the community where he has so long made his home. He is one of the few now living who settled in this state as early as 1859, and his name belongs on the roll of honored pioneers.

SAMUEL H. GOLDSMITH is engaged in farming and stock-raising on the north side of the Arkansas River, three miles from Pueblo, where he has a valuable homestead, with good improvements and all the modern accessories of agriculture. Almost his entire life has been passed upon the place where he now resides, and he is therefore familiar with the methods of farming best adapted to the soil. He is a young man of energy and application and is succeeding admirably in his work as a stock-raiser and general farmer.

On the farm which he now owns the subject of this sketch was born in 1866. He is a son of Henry Goldsmith, who was born on the Rhine River in Germany and in 1849 came to Colorado, settling in Denver. From there he removed to Pueblo County in 1861 and entered the land where he afterward resided. The place had no improvements whatever, but under his intelligent oversight the land was placed under cultivation, a substantial house and barn were built, and other necessary improvements were made. He was not spared to enjoy the fruits of his labors, but died in 1872, while in middle age. His wife was born in the same place as himself and died on the home farm in Pueblo County in 1894. She left a son and daughter, the latter, Mrs. N. Weil, being now a resident of New Mexico.

Reared on the home farm, Mr. Goldsmith received his education here and in Denver. For some time he was engaged in business in Denver, but three years after the death of his mother, he returned to the homestead, where he now deals in stock and engages in raising various farm products. He is a Republican in politics, and is now serving as deputy county assessor. Fraternally he is connected with the Woodmen of the World. He was married in 1895 and has one son, Ernest.

CHARLES H. DEGRAFF. Farming and stock-raising have formed the chief occupation of Mr. Degraff, and the energetic manner in which he has taken advantage of every method that would enhance the value of his prop-

erty, proves him to be a man of excellent judgment and great enterprise. In 1887 he bought three hundred and twenty acres on section 30, township 16, range 65 west, near the city of Colorado Springs. Later, by additional purchase, he became the owner of ten hundred and twenty-seven acres. His present possessions have been accumulated since he came to this state, as at that time he had no capital.

Our subject was born in Woodstock, Ulster County, N. Y., August 13, 1861, a son of Benjamin and Eliza J. (Hardenburg) Degraff. He was reared on a farm and received a common school education. In 1881 he came to Colorado. For four years he worked in the employ of his uncle, David Degraff, after which he rented the latter's farm for a year. With the money he saved during these five years he invested in property, comprising a part of his present ranch.

In Columbia County, N. Y., March 3, 1886, Mr. Degraff married Miss Catharine Elting, who was born in that county. Two children, Clyde and Frank, bless this union. As a worthy representative of the farmers of El Paso County, Mr. Degraff is highly respected wherever known. By a course of industry and good management he has laid the foundation of a very valuable property, and his land indicates to what good purpose he is laboring.

HON. JAMES F. GARDNER, of Castle Rock, Douglas County, was residing in Nebraska at the time of the discovery of gold in Pike's Peak. In company with William B. Beck and George M. Chilcott (who later represented Colorado in congress and in the United States senate) he spent two months on the road to Colorado, making the trip with an ox-team. He started west March 15, 1859, and on his arrival in the mountains engaged in prospecting until illness temporarily interrupted work of all kinds. In November, 1859, he came to what is now Douglas County, and here he engaged in contracting for logging for a mill until August, 1864, when the mill was closed, on account of the Indian outbreak. He was chosen commander of a military company that was organized, and through application to the governor, secured arms for the men. A stockade of logs was built, in which the settlers remained from August to November.

While there Mr. Gardner was sent for by Colonel Shoup, of Denver, who made the proposition that if he would enlist the men into a regiment, such as preferred to go could do so, and the others could remain to guard their homes. Mr. Gardner enlisted the men and took them to Camp Wheeler, where they remained until December, serving one hundred days, with himself as commissary sergeant. In December, 1864, on being mustered out, he returned on a visit to New York state, where he remained until July of the following year. He then came back to California ranch and bought the land, with the large hotel. The travel along the road was enormous, sometimes as many as one hundred teams going by in a single day. He was successful in the hotel business, which he followed until 1867. In the meantime he acted as agent for the Denver & Santa Fe Stage Company. In 1882 he received from President Arthur a commission as Indian commissioner for the confederated bands of Ute Indians, and was one of five who settled the Indians on their reservation. The work was completed in a year. In October, 1883, he was appointed Indian agent with headquarters at the reservation in Utah, where he remained for three years.

Though reared a Democrat, Mr. Gardner early espoused the cause of the Republican party. In 1862, when Douglas County was organized, he was appointed the first county clerk and served for a year. In 1863 he was elected county treasurer. At the expiration of his term he was elected to the territorial legislature and served for two years, after which he served one term as county treasurer. In 1872 he was again elected to the legislature, and in the fall of 1876 was chosen state senator, which position he filled for four years. From 1888 to 1892 he was again a member of the senate and in 1896 was elected to the lower house. During his service in the legislature he took part in the election of United States senators seven times. He also served as chairman of a number of important committees and as a member of others.

GILBERT H. DOWNER, clerk of the district court for Prowers County and for some years past a resident of Lamar, holds a high place in the regard of those among whom he has made his home. The education which he obtained was largely acquired through his own exertions, for by his own industry and perseverance he defrayed his college expenses and secured a start in the world.

A son of T. C. and Margaret E. (Holmes)

Downer, the subject of this sketch was born in Ohio County, W. Va., October 16, 1860. Until fourteen years of age he resided in Virginia and Ohio. In 1875 he accompanied the family to Buffalo County, Neb., and settled upon a farm, where he made a heroic effort to clear and cultivate a tract of land, but the plague of grasshoppers proved too great an evil to be overcome. After a year he went to Page County, Iowa, and with his parents settled upon a farm, where he remained for ten years. In 1886 he came to Lamar, then just started. In a short time he proceeded to La Junta, where he obtained a position as cashier of the Bank of Commerce. From there in 1891 he went to Denver, and was employed by a real-estate firm in that city for one year.

At Hutchinson, Kan., April 7, 1892, Mr. Downer married Miss Josephine Stahl, a native of Ohio. Five children comprise their family, Bonita, Marguerite, May, Raymond and Marian. Since his marriage Mr. Downer has resided in Lamar, where, in 1895, he was appointed to the office he has since satisfactorily filled.

When he was a boy he had such advantages as the common schools afforded. Desirous of acquiring a more extended knowledge, he entered the high school at Shenandoah, Page County, Iowa, and continued there until shortly before the time for graduation. He then left school and entered the Western Normal College at Shenandoah, where he took the regular course and remained for three years, graduating in 1886, as valedictorian of his class. In order to assist in the defraying of his college expenses he taught for two years, but the work was not congenial, and he gave it up for other enterprises. In fraternal relations he is connected with Lamar Camp No. 36, Woodmen of the World.

EDWARD A. THEOBOLD, member of the firm of Moon & Theobold, dealers in meats and market produce at Breckenridge, Summit County, and a rising young business man of this city, was born in Honesdale, Wayne County, Pa., September 25, 1873, a son of Adam and Theresa (Vogel) Theobold. He was one of twelve children, all but three of whom are living. His father was a native of Germany, born in 1833, and in early manhood emigrated to the United States, settling in Honesdale, Pa., where he established and prosperously conducted a hardware business. After a long and active business life he retired in 1896, disposing of his business interests, and since then he has, in leisure, and surrounded by every comfort, been enjoying the fruits of his many years of business activity.

Upon the completion of his education, at eighteen years of age, the subject of this sketch left home and began in the world for himself. He had no capital, but was so energetic, enterprising and determined that success could safely be predicted of him. Coming to Colorado, he arrived in Denver April 10, 1891. In that city he secured employment with H. E. Potter, a marketman, but remained in that market for only thirty days. He accepted a position in Idaho Springs, where he was connected with a meat market for more than six months. From that place he came to Breckenridge and here he has since made his home. November 1, 1898, he formed a partnership with George E. Moon in the meat business, and began his business career as a member of this enterprising firm. He is one of the promising young men of Breckenridge and has many friends among the people of this city.

GEORGE FIEDLER, assessor of Summit County and since 1894 a resident of Breckenridge, was born in Rochester, N. Y., June 21, 1855, a son of Moritz and Henrietta (Korn), Fiedler, natives of Germany. He was the eldest of eleven children, of whom nine besides himself are living, viz.: Mary, Emma, Caroline, Charles J., Henrietta, Anna, Frederick H., Theodore P. and Laura. The father, who was born in 1833, learned the trades of carpenter and cabinet-maker in his youth. In 1854 he emigrated to America and settled in Rochester, N. Y., where he followed his trade of carpenter, continuing to reside in that city until his death, in 1886. His wife, who was born in 1832, came to America on the same vessel with Mr. Fiedler and shortly after reaching this country was married to him. She is still living and occupies the old homestead in Rochester.

When thirteen years of age our subject began to earn his livelihood. At thirteen years of age he entered a paper mill in Rochester, where he worked hard, receiving in return a small salary. His earnings were contributed to the support of the family. After a year in the mill he became an employe of one of the shoe manufacturers of Rochester. During the ten years that followed he was employed much of the time in this line of

work. With a desire to better his condition he decided to come west. In the spring of 1879 he went to Kansas, where he spent six months on a stock ranch in Coffey County. In the fall of the same year he came to Colorado. During the winter he was employed in the Union Pacific freight depot in Denver. From there, in the spring of 1880, he proceeded to Montezuma, where he began prospecting. The winter that followed he spent in Denver, returning in the spring to Montezuma, where he resumed prospecting and mining, and he has continued interested in mining to the present time. From 1886 to 1890 he was engaged in the mercantile business in Montezuma. In 1884 he was appointed assistant postmaster and afterward was given the position of postmaster, which he held until 1891. In 1894 he moved his place of residence from Montezuma to Breckenridge.

Interested in local affairs, Mr. Fiedler is a leading representative of the Democratic party in his town. Upon the party ticket he has been elected to various offices. For two terms he was a member of the town board of Montezuma. For twelve years he has filled the position of notary public, and for many years he served as a member of the school board. During the fall of 1897 he received election to the office of assessor, which he has since filled to the satisfaction of the people. He is a member of the Patriotic Order Sons of America and is a loyal and law-abiding citizen of his country. About the time of his location in Breckenridge he was married, August 1, 1894, to Miss Delia Kostbahn, of Rochester, N. Y.

FRANK EDBROOKE. The farm which is owned and operated by Mr. Edbrooke lies on section 22, township 22, range 50 west, and is six miles northwest of the village of Caddoa, Bent County. Since he established his home here in 1888 he has made many valuable improvements. A portion of the property was secured by pre-emption, the remainder by purchase or as a homestead, and at the time of settling on the place no improvements whatever had been made. He now has water rights under the Fort Lyon ditch, and has erected the buildings that are necessary for the proper conduct of the farm. In connection with the raising of farm products he has given considerable attention to stock, and has a fine herd of Polled-Angus thoroughbred cattle, in the raising of which he has met with encouraging success.

The son of William and Sarah (Clarke) Edbrooke, the subject of this sketch was born in Somersetshire, England, July 11, 1861. His boyhood years were uneventfully passed in his native shire, where he received such advantages as the common schools afforded. At the age of twenty-three, having resolved to seek a home in America, he crossed the ocean and after a voyage of ten days landed in New York. From there he went to Texas, where he was employed in the stock business for two years. He first saw Colorado in 1886, and here he has since made his home, believing that no state in the Union can surpass the Centennial state in wealth of undeveloped resources. After having worked for two years in the employ of others, he took up a preemption and homestead and also bought some land, the whole comprising his present ranch. He is a hardworking man, with the perseverance that, combined with good judgment, almost invariably brings the possessor success.

While Mr. Edbrooke has never identified himself with public affairs and has never sought nor desired public office, he is nevertheless interested in all matters affecting the welfare of our country, and especially such as pertain to the prosperity of the farmers of southeastern Colorado. He gives his vote in support of the principles for which the Democratic party stands. In fraternal relations he is connected with Elder Lodge No. 11, I. O. O. F.

JOHN B. FRASHER, treasurer of San Miguel County and a resident of Telluride from the time of its organization as a town, has been connected with frontier life from an early age, and has many an interesting story to tell of pioneer days, when Indians were numerous and wild animals roamed through the trackless forests or across the plains. When he was less than twenty years of age he journeyed by team over the plains from Junction City, Kan., to Elizabethtown, N. M., a distance of seven hundred miles. During the fall of the same year (1868) he traveled by ox-team from Elizabethtown, N. M., to Central City, Colo., covering the distance of four hundred miles in twenty-five days. He was one of the first miners at Georgetown, where he engaged in prospecting during its "boom" days. In the summer of 1869 he was one of the Adams party that left Breckenridge to go down the Colorado river by boat, but at the falls of the Blue and Grand river the boats were lost and the party

then scattered, he returning to Georgetown. For ten years he prospected and mined at that camp, after which, in 1881, he went to Chaffee County, and the following year came to Telluride, when this place was just being started. Here he engaged in mining until 1886, after which, for four years, he served as postmaster under Cleveland's administration. In 1893 he was elected on an independent ticket, treasurer of San Miguel County, and in 1895 and 1897 was re-elected to the office, which he has filled with great credit to himself.

A son of Henry and Sarah (Pearsall) Frasher, our subject was born in Fayette County, Pa., in 1848, and in 1855 was taken by his parents to Ohio, where he was educated in common schools. From there in 1868 he came west, making a trip to New Mexico, where he prospected and mined for a few months. In 1868 he came to Colorado, where he spent two years in Central City, and ten years in Georgetown, carrying on the work of a miner and prospector. He is one of the oldest miners in the state, and his long experience in mining makes his opinion on the subject valuable. Like most miners, he has had his share of both successes and reverses, of prosperity and adversity. His attention is now given almost wholly to his official duties, although he has other interests of an important nature. While living in Georgetown, he was married in 1877 to Miss Ida M. Lowe, who died in 1897, leaving four children.

PAUL MEIER, county commissioner of Cheyenne County and the owner of a ranch situated near the village of Kit Carson, was born in Rochester, N. Y., in 1869. He is a son of Simon and Magdeline (Cook) Meier, natives of Germany, but residents of the United States from an early age. His father, who first settled in Rochester, continued to reside in New York state for some years, but finally removed to Kansas, and has since carried on a stock business in that state. He is a Democrat in politics and is a well-informed men regarding current political events. He and his wife were the parents of three sons, of whom Peter is a druggist in Grinnell, Kan.; and S. J. is a school teacher in that state.

The first thirteen years of our subject's life were passed in Rochester, where he attended the public schools. From there he accompanied his parents to Kansas, where he grew to manhood. In 1887 he came to Colorado and secured employment as manager of a ranch, remaining in that position for six years. He then removed to a ranch one mile from Kit Carson, and here he has since conducted a stock business, raising horses and cattle and selling them for shipment to eastern markets. He has given his time and attention closely to farming and stock-raising, and is rapidly accumulating a valuable property.

In 1897 occurred the marriage of Mr. Meier to Lena, daughter of L. F. Rhodes, a farmer and stockman of Cheyenne County. A local leader of the Republican party, on that ticket Mr. Meier was in 1896 elected commissioner of Cheyenne County, and in addition to filling this position he has for years served as secretary of the school board.

ROBERT R. STERLING, who has had his business headquarters in Breckenridge since 1891 and whose prominence as a mining and civil engineer is not limited to any town or county, but extends through the state, is an Ohioan by birth. He was born in Hamilton County, March 9, 1858, a son of Samuel G. and Eliza (Smith) Sterling. He was one of nine children, five of whom are living. The eldest of these, Henry L., is purchasing agent of the Standard Oil Company of Kentucky, with his headquarters in Cincinnati, Ohio. Mary F., the older daughter, is living at home, and the younger daughter, Ida B., is a professional nurse. The youngest of the family is Winthrop S., vice-dean of the College of Music in Cincinnati, Ohio.

A native of Pittsburg, Pa., born May 14, 1819, Samuel G. Sterling was nine years of age when his mother removed with her two sons to Cincinnati, Ohio. His father, who was an iron founder, had died a short time previous to their removal. Samuel grew to manhood in Cincinnati and acquired a finished education in Woodward College. In 1842 he was united in marriage with Eliza Smith, a native of Cincinnati. With his young wife he settled in Clifton, a delightful suburb of Cincinnati. There he was president of Resor Academy and later superintendent of public construction of the board of public works in Clifton, which position he filled efficiently for forty-five years. He continued as president of the academy until 1868, after which he gave his attention entirely to official duties. Since the annexation of Clifton to Cincinnati he has lived retired from business duties.

In the academy of which his father was presi-

dent, also in Woodward high school, our subject laid the foundation of his education, which was further extended by attendance at the McMicken University and the University College in London, England. On his return to the United States he spent a short time at his father's home. In 1879 he came to Colorado and for six months remained in Georgetown. From there he went to the Gunnison district, where he began mining and civil engineering. In 1895 he returned east and for a time was employed on the public works of Clifton. Since 1891 he has made his headquarters in Breckenridge, Colo., although his occupation is of such a nature as to cause considerable travel. In 1895 and 1896 he was employed by the village of Clifton, Ohio, to assist in public works, and in 1895 he was employed by the Standard Oil Company in the construction of storage tanks in Indiana and Ohio. As an engineer his ability is recognized throughout Colorado and the contracts given him are of an important nature and carefully filled under his personal supervision.

July 10, 1897, Mr. Sterling married Miss Adelaide Bunney, who was born in Pennsylvania and died in Leadville, Colo., August 28, 1898, leaving a daughter, Madaline.

HENRY HASLEY, president and general manager of the Leadville Live Stock Company, has been connected with this firm as manager since 1891, and in 1897 was elected to the presidency. Under his efficient supervision the business has assumed immense proportions, and the company have become the owners of a large number of cattle on the range. While at times these are sold for other markets, the usual custom of the firm is to prepare the beef for sale to butchers, their business being exclusively wholesale.

Mr. Hasley was born in Allegheny, Pa., in 1857, a son of Jacob and Annie (Trimby) Hasley, natives respectively of Switzerland and Germany, both of whom came to the United States in early life. The father, who settled in Pennsylvania, engaged in the manufacture of soap and owned a plant which is now operated by his nephews. Later he engaged in the meat business, in which he continued until his retirement in 1893, and since then he has lived quietly in Allegheny, having no business cares other than the oversight of his property. A lifelong Republican, he takes an active interest in public affairs. In religion he is connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church. In his family there are two sons and four daughters, namely: Henry; John, who is connected with a coal business in Denver; Maggie, wife of C. F. Frazel, of Pittsburg, Pa., who has been a salesman for the Arbuckle Company for twenty years; Annie, wife of Charles Cneis, who has been with the Arbuckles for sixteen years; Rosie, wife of Ernest Walters, a tailor of Allegheny, Pa.; and Katie, Mrs. William Felter, of Pittsburg.

When nineteen years of age our subject began to learn the butcher's trade under his father's instructions. After two years in Pittsburg, in 1879 he came to Leadville, where he engaged in mining and the lumber business, being with Tingley S. Wood for some time, and later with Pierce, Reef & Co. After a time he purchased an interest in the latter business, and the firm name became Hasley, Pierce & Co., the members being Messrs. Hasley, Pierce, Reef, Nichols and Adams. Upon selling his interest in the concern he went to Ogden, but soon returned to Leadville, and since 1891 has been connected with the Leadville Live Stock Company. Besides his interest in the business, he owns a large ranch in Garfield County.

While not actively interested in politics, Mr. Hasley is a loyal supporter of Republican principles and candidates. Fraternally he is connected with the Elks and the Woodmen of the World. In 1888 he married Zona McCurdy, who was born in Ohio, but grew to womanhood in Iowa. He is a public-spirited and progressive citizen, in whom the best interests of the community find a friend.

SAMUEL COHEN, one of the leading merchants of Park County, owning stores at Fairplay and Leavick, was born in the city of Wloclawek, state of Warsaw, Poland, in 1845, and was the only child of his parents. The family being poor, it was impossible for him to attend school. At eleven years of age he became an errand boy in a mercantile house, where he laid the foundation of his subsequent successful business life. Having determined to come to America, where a poor man would have better opportunities than in his native land, in August, 1866, he arrived in New York City. For some time he met with varying success. Acting upon the advice of a mercantile friend, he decided to come west. He arrived in Denver, Colo., in the fall of

1873 and from that city went to Pueblo, where he had friends. However, he found a small town, with little prospect of success, and, as his means were limited, he thought best not to remain there. Strapping his blankets on his back, he started out to look for a suitable business location. He walked the entire distance from Pueblo to Fairplay. On his arrival here, believing he had at last found a favorable opening, he began in business on a small scale. Possessing an abundance of that indomitable will and self-reliance, given to those who are early in life thrown upon their own resources, he prospered from the first. Soon he became recognized as a leading merchant of his town. He invested heavily in mining property and devoted his earnings to the development of the mining industry of the county. In the early '80s, when there was a lull in mining activities and labor was clamoring for employment, unlike others who thought only of their own business safety and suspended operations, he considered the welfare of the miners and spent his money even more freely than usual, continuing the active development of his property. He has done as much as anyone toward the development of Park County's mineral resources and deserves much of the credit for the present prosperity of the county.

Mr. Cohen is the father of seven children, of whom the oldest son has charge of the mercantile establishment at Leavick. For twelve years he held office as treasurer of Doric Lodge of Masons, and for a similar period he served as a member of the town council. He has also rendered efficient service upon the school board of Fairplay.

EZEKIEL WESLEY ST. JOHN. This gentleman, who spent his early manhood in active business, is now living retired on his ranch in Pueblo County, between Buelah and Rye. A man of great energy and more than ordinary business capacity, his success has been largely due to his own efforts and sound judgment, which have enabled him to secure a comfortable competence.

Mr. St. John was born in Hubbardton, Rutland County, Vt., in 1822, a son of Ezekiel and Amy (Needham) St. John. His father, who was a school teacher in the Green Mountain state, was born on Christmas day, 1800, and died on Christmas day, 1840. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, as was also the maternal grandfather of our subject. When only four years old, our subject was taken by his parents to St. Lawrence County, N. Y., and there his early life was passed, his education being obtained in its district schools. In 1849 he removed from that state to Davis County, Ill., where the following three or four years were spent. He worked as a machinist and engineer throughout the greater part of his active life, being thus employed for some years along the Mississippi River, both in Illinois and Iowa. In 1881 he came to Colorado and settled at Pueblo, where he did carpenter work and contracting with George Lannon for some years, but for the past ten years has lived retired upon his ranch in Pueblo County.

In 1856 Mr. St. John married Miss Rhoda Clarissa Mitchell, a native of Pennsylvania. Her people were of English extraction and early settlers of the Keystone state. She had four brothers, all of whom were in the Union army during the Civil war. The children born to our subject and his wife are as follows: Thomas, Josiah M. S., who enlisted in the Fifteenth Infantry, U. S. A., and went to Cuba during the war with Spain; Clara May, wife of William Fox; Pearl, wife of Charles Miller; Louis R., who died in Pueblo in 1896; and Hattie Miller, who died in the same city. Mr. St. John has given to each of his daughters one hundred and sixty acres of land, and owns a good home in Pueblo. Since the organization of the Republican party he has been one of its stanch supporters. He is widely and favorably known, and is held in high regard by the entire community in which he lives.

LON E. FOOTE, former receiver of the United States land office at Hugo, Lincoln County, and now proprietor of the King ranch, ten miles north of Hugo, was born in Lycoming County, Pa., February 28, 1856, a son of Myron and Amy (Wilson) Foote. His paternal grandfather, Capt. William Foote, was an officer in the Union army during the Civil war. He spent the greater part of his life in Pennsylvania, where he was a dealer in horses and proprietor of a hotel. His death occurred in Pennsylvania in 1872. The maternal grandfather of our subject, Ira Wilson, was a farmer in Pennsylvania, and had several sons, all of whom took part in the Civil war.

Myron Foote was born in York state February 12, 1833, and in early life engaged in the lumber business in Pennsylvania. In 1870 he removed to Hall County, Neb., where he was a farmer and stockman. From there he went to the Black

Hills in 1875. Later he spent a short time in Colorado, Oregon and Washington, then returned to Colorado, from there went to Idaho, and finally came back to Colorado, where he died July 25, 1896. During the war he was employed by the government as a horse inspector. His wife died in 1863, leaving three sons, one of whom is a farmer in Elbert County, Colo.; and Willis E., who was engaged in farming and the stock business in Elbert County, died January 16, 1897.

In the schools of his native county our subject obtained a fair education. He accompanied his parents to Nebraska and from there removed to Colorado, settling near Deertrail, Elbert County, where he engaged in the stock business until 1890. During that year he came to Lincoln County. May 25, 1890, he received from President Harrison the appointment of receiver of the United States land office at Hugo, which position he held for four years and three months, and retired under the Cleveland administration. He then resumed agricultural pursuits. For three years he lived on the John Bent ranch, four miles west of Hugo, after which he was employed at the Lincoln County reservoir for a year, and then settled upon a ranch, where he now engages in raising sheep and horses.

February 27, 1881, Mr. Foote married Miss Mary A. Knight, daughter of James Knight, a farmer of Jefferson County, Kan. She died January 19, 1883, leaving an only son, Marion L. The second marriage of Mr. Foote united him with Susanna Knight, a sister of his former wife. This union has been blessed by three children. Fraternally our subject is identified with the Masonic Lodge at Burlington, Elbert Lodge No. 86, I. O. O. F., and the Woodmen of the World, No. 152. In politics he has from youth been stanch in his allegiance to the Republican party.

JACOB A. BETTS, who is engaged in farming and stock-raising on Hardscrabble Creek, near Wetmore, eleven miles south of Florence, Fremont County, came to his present place in 1873 and was one of the early settlers of the locality. He has been successful in the cultivation of his three hundred and twenty acres and has carried on general farm pursuits extensively, besides which he has a number of cattle and horses and gives some attention to the stock business.

The Betts family has lived in America for several generations. The grandfather of our subject removed from Lancaster County, Pa., to Boonsboro, Md., where he engaged in farming. David Betts, our subject's father, was born in Maryland, and learned the blacksmith's trade in youth, afterward carrying on a large shop at Funkstown, immediately north of Hagerstown, and on the main thoroughfare from Baltimore to Wheeling. His trade was large; he had as many as eight fires and gave employment to a number of men. In addition, he also conducted a hotel. Politically he was a Democrat and upon his party ticket was elected to a number of local offices. By his marriage to Elizabeth Macsilles he had five sons and four daughters who attained maturity. Of these only four sons are now living, viz.: Daniel, who makes his home in Sterling, Ill.; Luther, of Chewsville, Md.; Jacob A.; and Alfred H., who resides in Columbus, Kan.

Near Hagerstown, Md., our subject was born November 12, 1830. In boyhood he learned the tailor's trade, which he followed until twenty-four years of age. Then, going west, he spent two years in Illinois and from there settled in Colorado. The gold excitement was just beginning when he crossed the Missouri River in 1858. He reached Denver in May, 1859, and found a small town of tents, with few people, and wholly destitute of comforts. Proceeding to the mines, he worked during the summer months as a miner. In the fall he started, with his teams, for New Mexico, but found the winter too severe for his cattle there. Returning in the spring, he resumed mining. Soon, however, he returned to New Mexico, where he prospected. At the time the Baker excitement started in the San Juan Valley he proceeded toward that section of the country, but when near Pueblo was taken ill. For some time he lay ill at the Hicklin ranch and upon recovering worked for Mr. Hicklin, caring for his stock for two years. He then went to Denver, with the intention of pursuing his way to the Black Hills in Montana, but Indians were so numerous and hostile that he concluded it would be unwise to go. Returning to Pueblo he engaged in the grocery business there. After four years, in the spring of 1867, he sold out, and began to be interested in the stock business. He bought, from John Dawson, a large bunch of cattle, which he brought to Red Creek from the St. Charles in 1868. In 1873 he moved to the ranch where he now makes his home.

Politically Mr. Betts is a Democrat. In 1864

and 1865 he served as sheriff of Pueblo County, when the city of Pueblo was the headquarters of a lawless gang and the work of sheriff involved many dangerous duties. For almost fifteen years he has been president of the school board, and it is largely due to his efforts that eight or nine months of school are now taught, instead of four months, as in former days. He owns a half-interest in the Whistle mine at Querida, which, though only partly developed, shows a good assay. Besides his farm, with its handsome residence of stone, built in 1873, he is the owner of real estate in Canon City.

November 8, 1866, Mr. Betts married Sarah E., daughter of Richard Parker. Her father was a native of Tennessee, where for years he owned a plantation, but in 1833 he removed to Illinois, and in 1865 he came with his family to Canon City. Mr. and Mrs. Betts are the parents of two sons and seven daughters, viz.: William D., who was shot and killed by a drunken Mexican, when he was a lad of sixteen years; Rose E., Mrs. John A. Kelly, deceased; Emma M., who married E. R. Tucker, and resides on the home farm; Alice J., Mrs. William A. Tribble, deceased; Annie E., wife of Fred S. Allen, living near the old homestead; Jacob A., Mary L., Eva C. and Edith Helen, who are at home.

B. A. ARBOGAST, M. D., of Breckenridge, and county physician of Summit County, was born in Pocahontas County, Va. (now W. Va.), September 25, 1847, a son of John and Margaret (Yeager) Arbogast, being the second of three sons. His older brother, Joel, is a prominent farmer of Kansas and formerly served as postmaster of Fontana; the younger brother, Eldridge U., is engaged in farming near Florence, Ala. The father was born in Pocahontas County and in youth studied for the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church. After his ordination he gave himself wholly to the preaching of the gospel. Undoubtedly his life would have been a most useful one and he would have attained prominence in his denomination, had his early death not terminated his career. The accidental falling of a tree upon him, in 1850, left his three sons fatherless before they were old enough to realize their loss. He left three thousand acres of farm land, which his wife, being a woman of courage and energy, managed with success after his death, until the outbreak of the Civil war changed their future.

The family were pronounced Abolitionists, while their neighbors were southern sympathizers. It soon became unpleasant and even dangerous for them to remain and they were finally compelled to flee from their home. They paid a man $10 a day to harness one of their teams and drive them through into the Union lines at Beverley, W. Va. They took with them nothing but the clothes that they wore. During the night the older brother, Joel, fled from the state, having been drafted into the Confederacy, with which he was not in sympathy.

At Washington Court House, Ohio, where the family settled, our subject attended the public schools. Later he took a course of study in the Holbrook Institute at Lebanon, Ohio. After completing his education he taught in Fayette County, Ohio, for thirteen years and in Iowa for one year. Having determined to enter the medical profession, he entered the Ohio Medical College in Cincinnati, where he took the first course of lectures. In order to obtain the money necessary for the continuation of his studies, he came to Colorado in the spring of 1880 and secured an appointment as "ditch tender on the Gold Run ditch near Breckenridge." In the fall he returned to Cincinnati, where he took his second course of lectures. In the spring of 1881 he returned to Breckenridge and resumed work as "ditch tender." During the winter of 1882–83 he finished his studies in the medical department of Denver University. On his return to Breckenridge he opened an office and began the practice of his profession. His skill as a practitioner gained him a constantly increasing number of patients and he prospered.

In 1883 Dr. Arbogast was appointed to fill an unexpired term as county superintendent of schools of Summit County, which county at that time embraced all of Garfield, Eagle and Rio Blanco Counties, and parts of Grand and Routt. After the expiration of the term he was regularly elected to the office and for the three terms following this (covering a period of nine years) he succeeded himself in the position. His experience as a teacher and his knowledge of schools was of the greatest value to him in his work as superintendent. From one small building (now a blacksmith shop) which was then the best school in the entire region, the schools have reached a position second to few counties in the state. For two terms he served as coroner of Summit County, for a similar period of two elections was mayor of

Breckenridge, and is now serving his seventh term as county physician.

By the Colorado State Medical Society, of which he is a member, Dr. Arbogast was appointed a delegate to the American Medical Association's convention in Columbus, Ohio, in June, 1899. He is identified with the Pan-American Medical Congress, comprising the United States, Canada and Mexico. He is also connected with the Rocky Mountain Inter-State Medical Association and the International Association of Railway Surgeons, and has acted as surgeon for the Denver, Leadville & Gunnison Railroad (now the Colorado & Southern), ever since its building. For thirty years or more he has been a Mason, and for years has acted as secretary of Breckenridge Lodge No. 47, A. F. & A. M. He is also medicine man of Kiowa Tribe No. 6, of the Order of Red Men. In Denver, May 13, 1883, he married Miss Lillian A. Smith, a native of New Haven, Conn. They became the parents of three children: Minnie L., deceased; Clio L. and Clarence.

ROBERT H. ASHWORTH, member of the board of alderman of Colorado Springs and a civil engineer of this city, has resided here since the 4th of July, 1890, and owns a comfortable residence at No. 1028 Bluff street. He was born near Pomeroy, Meigs County, Ohio, August 5, 1850, a son of Robert and Sarah (Murray) Ashworth, natives of the same county as himself. His grandfather, David Ashworth, was born in Ireland, of English descent, and settled in Ohio, where he engaged in farming until his death. Robert Ashworth was owner of a tannery near Pomeroy, and it is still in the family, being operated by a son. He died April 26, 1897, at the age of eighty-two years. His wife, who was the daughter of a farmer, died in March, 1892, at the age of seventy-nine years. She was the mother of four sons and one daughter who attained mature years. The eldest of these, David, was a member of the One Hundred and Fortieth Ohio Infantry during the Civil war and is now living at the old homestead, where Charles, the second son, also resides. Augustus is with the Titus Paper Company in Middletown, Ohio, and Mrs. Hoskins, the daughter, also resides in Meigs County, Ohio.

After studying in the public schools and the National Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio, our subject engaged in teaching, and for a time was principal of the Rock Springs school. From early youth he was interested in surveying, and was three times elected county surveyor of Meigs County, besides which he served as city engineer of Pomeroy, Ohio, for one term. On resigning his position as county surveyor he went to Iowa in 1884, and was chief engineer of the Des Moines & Kansas City Railroad until the year 1889, when he embarked in the manufacture of furniture at Cainsville, Mo., but after one year, on account of the ill health of Mrs. Ashworth, he sold out and came to Colorado Springs, where he has since engaged in surveying and civil engineering. In 1895 he was elected county surveyor of El Paso County, on the Republican ticket, and served for one term. He is now chief engineer of the Pike's Peak Power Company. For a short time in 1892 he was employed in the survey of the Midland Terminal Railroad.

In Chillicothe, Ohio, in October, 1882, Mr. Ashworth married Miss Ada Chapman, who was born in Cincinnati, the only child of Hon. O. B. Chapman and Louise (Hamil) Chapman. Their two children are Raymond Chapman, a member of the high school class of 1902; and Frank Carr, of the class of 1903. Mrs. Ashworth is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

On the Republican ticket, in 1897, Mr. Ashworth was nominated as alderman from the fifth ward and was elected, taking office in April of that year for a term of two years. He has since served as chairman of the fire and sewer committees and member of the street police and cemetery committees. While in Ohio he was made a Mason at Chester, in 1872, afterwards serving as master of the lodge and still holds membership in the Pomeroy, Ohio, Chapter. He was also made a Knight Templar there and is now associated with Pike's Peak Commandery No. 6.

COL. H. M. FOSDICK. The records of the lives of our forefathers are of interest to the modern citizen, not alone for their historical value, but also for the inspiration and example they afford; yet we need not look to the past. Although surroundings may differ, the essential conditions of human life are ever the same, and a man can learn from the success of those around him if he will heed the obvious lessons contained in their history. Turn to the life record of Colonel Fosdick, study carefully the plans and methods he has followed, and you will learn of managerial ability seldom equaled. A man of keen perception, of great sagacity, of unbounded

enterprise, his power nevertheless lies to a great extent in that quality which has enabled him to successfully control men and affairs.

This honored citizen of Boone, Pueblo County, was born in Boston, Mass., in 1822. His father was a prominent merchant of that city, and for over thirty years an influential member of the Massachusetts legislature. Our subject was educated in the best academies of that city and also in Andover College, and at the age of twenty-two commenced learning civil engineering in the office of Samuel Felton, ex-president of Harvard college. Before the end of a year he was head engineer in the office, with a salary of $1,800. He located a part of the Grand Trunk Railroad from Quebec, Canada, to Richmond. He next went to Kentucky, where he was chief engineer of a railroad, but the officials of the Grand Trunk recalled him to take charge of special work on their line. He returned to Quebec, and for eight years was again connected with that road as chief engineer, with headquarters at Montreal. Appreciating his efficient work in their behalf, the company presented him with $3,000 when he resigned from their service.

Returning to Boston, Colonel Fosdick opened an engineering office there and also purchased a sugar refinery eight miles from the city, paying for the same $80,000, but it was soon afterward burned to the ground. In 1859 he crossed the plains by team to Denver, Colo., meeting Horace Greeley on the way. Afterward he laid out Colorado City, and became the owner of most of the town. He returned to Boston in the year 1860 for his wife and children, bringing them to Colorado City, and in 1863 he located at his present place, near Boone, where he owns a fine ranch, well stocked with horses and cattle. He has also done considerable engineering since coming to the state, in the way of laying out ditches, etc. He has also been prominently identified with public affairs in his community, and is recognized as one of its most useful and valuable citizens.

In 1847 he married Miss Lucy Hollis, of Boston, daughter of a wealthy merchant of that place. They became the parents of the following-named children: Henry M., a prominent stockman of Fowler, Colo.; Lucy, a resident of Boston; Susie, wife of Albert G. Boone; Samuel, Mary Ellen (familiarly known as Pink) and Frank, all at home; and Willie, who died when a young man.

Politically Colonel Fosdick was originally a Whig. He was in Faneuil Hall, Boston, when Daniel Webster delivered his famous address. Since the formation of the Republican party he has been one of its ardent supporters, and for twenty-five years he most acceptably served as postmaster of Boone. He is the youngest looking man for his age in Pueblo County, is pleasant, genial and sociable, and is very popular, having a most extensive circle of friends and acquaintances, who esteem him highly for his genuine worth.

WILLIAM R. MILLIGAN. The ranch owned and occupied by Mr. Milligan is situated three miles south of Jefferson in Park County, and, at the time he located upon it, consisted of one hundred and sixty acres, but has since, under his energetic business management, been increased to ten hundred and twenty acres. Here he has engaged in haying and the cattle business, and has become recognized as one of the substantial men of his county.

Coitsville, Ohio, is Mr. Milligan's native home and August 6, 1863, the date of his birth, his parents being W. J. and Martha T. (Brownlee) Milligan. The eight children comprising the family are all living, our subject being second in order of birth. The others are: N. R., a contractor of stone and brick work, residing in Youngstown, Ohio; Katie McGuffey, at home; Ada, wife of Oscar Fosdick, of Cleveland, Ohio; Joseph T., who is connected with his brother, William R., in the management of the latter's ranch; Ed F., a teacher in the public schools of Park County; and John T. and Bessie, at home.

A native of Coitsville, Ohio, born in 1834, W. J. Milligan in youth learned the trade of a stone and brick mason, and in time became one of the leading contractors of his locality. He continued in business until his oldest son, N. R., was fitted to succeed to it, when he retired from active labors. His father, James Milligan, was a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, and came to America with his parents at twelve years of age. In early manhood he studied law and was admitted to the bar, after which he engaged in practice. He became one of the successful attorneys of Mahoning County, where he served as county commissioner, probate judge and in many other offices of trust. He married Katie McGuffey, a sister of Rev. William McGuffey, a Presbyterian minister of Wheeling, W. Va., but best known as the author of many text books.

When one year of age our subject was taken into the home of his maternal grandfather, Moses Brownlee, who was a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and in boyhood accompanied his parents to the United States, where he settled upon a farm near Coitsville. Under the loving and watchful care of his grandparents, our subject remained until his grandmother died, when he was twelve years of age. He then returned to his father's home. Under the instruction of his father he learned the trade of a stone and brick mason. At twenty-one years of age he left home and went to Pittsburg, Kan., where he worked for some six months at his trade. During that time he cut the stone for the tower of the water works at Pittsburg. Afterward he accepted a position on the civil engineer's corps of the Burlington Railroad system and continued in the same position for three years and three months. In 1889 he came to Colorado and settled in Park County, where for two years he worked on the ranch owned by William McCartney. His next step was the taking up of the land he has since owned and managed. He has been a hard-working man, and justly deserves the prosperity he has secured. In fraternal connections he is a member of the blue lodge of Masons. Since coming to Park County he has established domestic ties, having been married, August 12, 1891, to Belle, daughter of the late William McCartney.

DANIEL E. NEWCOMB, president of the San Luis Valley Stock Growers' Association and vice-president of the San Luis Chamber of Commerce, is one of the largest stock-raisers and land-owners in Conejos County. He was born in McHenry County, Ill., in 1844, a son of Daniel and Mary Ann (Thomas) Newcomb. After the Civil war opened, in 1862, he enlisted in Company D, Ninety-fifth Illinois Infantry, in which he served until the close of the war, meantime participating in the siege of Vicksburg and Mobile, and the other engagements in which General McPherson commanded. He was mustered out as corporal and was acting sergeant-major of the regiment.

Returning to Illinois in 1865, Mr. Newcomb entered the State Normal School, from which he graduated in 1868. For four years he was principal of the Golconda public school. In 1872 he came to Colorado and located in Pueblo, where he was proprietor of the old Drovers' hotel, situated on the corner of Third street and Santa Fe avenue. After one year there, in 1873 he settled at Del Norte, and accepted the position of principal of the school, at the head of which he continued for four years, and then was elected county superintendent of schools, being the first to hold the position after the admission of the state. In 1877 he settled six miles west of La Jara, but at that time there was no village nearer than Del Norte, fifty miles away. He took up a pre-emption and homestead and embarked in stock-raising. In 1883 he organized the La Jara Creamery Live Stock Association, of which he was elected secretary, treasurer and general manager, and since then he has given his attention to the management of this company, in which he is the largest stockholder. He conducts farming operations upon a large scale, raising forty thousand bushels of grain in a year, and keeping between two and three thousand head of cattle, besides some horses. His landed possessions aggregate ten thousand acres, his taxes being the largest of any land owner in the county.

Politically Mr. Newcomb is a Republican of the silver branch, being a firm believer in the merits of silver and the need of a change in the present system of monometallism. He is interested in mining at Good Hope, N. M., where he has favorable prospects. Successful in his enterprises, he is numbered among the substantial residents and prominent pioneers of the valley. In 1897 he assisted in the organization of the San Luis Chamber of Commerce, of which he was chosen vice-president. For three years he served as regent of the Colorado State University at Boulder. All the leading questions of the day receive thoughtful attention from him, and the state has no one more enthusiastic than he in all matters bearing upon stock or mining interests, or the general welfare. In 1879 he was united in marriage with Miss Alice Russell, of Illinois. She died in 1887, leaving five children, of whom four are living: Daniel E., Jr., who is in charge of the ranch, Alice, Anna and Kate.

LONNY HORN, a well-known stockman residing in Trinidad, was born in Lamar County, Tex., September 17, 1845, and was one of the first white children born in the then republic of Texas. He was a son of Berry and Martha (Doss) Horn, natives respectively of Alabama and Virginia, but both of whom died when their son was a small child. The father was a cotton planter by occupation and owned a

large plantation, which was operated by his slaves. In his family there were three children, one son and two daughters.

Until twenty years of age our subject made his home in Texas. The school system was then so defective that he received very few educational advantages. His parents dying, he was reared by his uncle, S. E. Doss, a cattleman in Texas, and about 1865 he began to drive cattle to Colorado, in those days a perilous undertaking, as Indians were hostile and numerous. He continued thus engaged for some years. In September, 1872, he started from Texas with a herd of fifteen hundred cattle. While still in that state, and following the Concho trail to New Mexico, he was attacked by Comanche Indians, who stampeded the horses. There were nine men in the party of whites. The Indians, supposing they were sleeping in the wagons, fired twenty-three shots through these vehicles, but fortunately the men were lying on the ground, and as the Indians came rushing toward the wagons, our subject killed one with his musket. This so frightened the others that they beat a hasty retreat. However, the following night they again made an attack, stampeded the entire herd and took five hundred head of the cattle that could travel most rapidly. Proceeding by stage to Colorado, our subject found that the Indians had taken a herd of forty horses that were on the Chaquaqua. This was his last trip as a driver.

In 1872 Mr. Horn turned his attention to the stock business on the Chaquaqua, having as his partner George W. Thompson. From the Chaquaqua he removed his herd to Colfax County, N. M. For six years he remained in New Mexico, during which time he sold five thousand beef cattle and invested $17,000 in cows. At the expiration of the six years, he sold his herd for $300,000 in cash. Re-investing, he bought five thousand head of cows, which he drove to Utah, expecting to clear a large fortune from the investment, but the heavy snow storm of 1888 caused the total annihilation of the herd and left him without means.

After his disastrous loss of his herd in the storm, Mr. Horn went to the staked plains, where he has since had a range, with a herd of about six thousand head. He bought a private bank and organized the Trinidad National Bank, of which he was president for six years, but not liking the business, he sold out. Politically he is a Democrat. For three years he has been chairman of the board of county commissioners. At the first election of President Cleveland, he was elected as one of the presidential electors, receiving fifteen hundred more votes than his ticket. Though not caring for office, he has been a power in politics and has wielded a large influence. Fraternally he is a Knight Templar Mason. March 27, 1868, he married Miss Doss, of Texas. They have an only daughter, who is the wife of G. W. Fuller, of Bonham, Tex. For his namesake and only grandchild, Lonny C. Fuller, a boy of four and one-half years, our subject has started a private herd of Herefords, numbering about fifty head, which number will be increased in coming years, and will form a valuable herd by the time the child attains his majority.

ORVAND E. SPERRY, M. D. In this age when men of energy and ability are rapidly pushing their way to the front, those who by their unaided efforts have won success in professional or business life may properly claim recognition. Prominent among this class in Custer County is Dr. Sperry, a well-known physician and druggist. Years of practical experience and success in his useful work of healing have given him the esteem of his acquaintances and a reputation as a skillful physician. He is an exceptionally active, energetic man and has a very extensive practice, which extends into Chaffee, Huerfano, Pueblo, Saguache and Costilla Counties, his long residence here and his high standing as a physician making his services in demand throughout this large extent of territory.

The Sperry family is of Scotch lineage. The doctor's father, Philip P. Sperry, emigrated from Scotland in 1818 and settled in Warwick County, Va., where he became a prominent physician. Early in the '50s he returned to Great Britain and in 1862 his death occurred in Wales. By his marriage to Margaret Campbell, of Scotland, he had five sons and two daughters, of whom three are living: Harlow W., a physician in Lincoln County, Mo.; Daniel D., an architect in California; and Orvand E., the youngest of the family. The last-named was born at Warwick Court House, Va., October 25, 1838. He received a classical education at William and Mary College, his studies from an early age being directed with the medical profession as their objective point. After having gained a rudimentary knowledge of medicine under his father's instruction, he en-

tered the Albany (N. Y.) Medical College, from which he received the degree of M. D. in 1860. However, before completing his course there, he spent eighteen months in the Edinburgh University in Scotland.

Opening an office in his native place, Dr. Sperry remained there until the breaking out of the war. He then went to Macon, Ga., and enlisted as second lieutenant in Company F, Ninth Georgia Infantry. He was wounded in the shoulder in the first battle of Bull Run and in October was discharged on account of disability. Later he entered the Richmond artillery, in which he served until the close of the war, participating in the principal engagements prior to the surrender at Appomattox. At the close of the war he came west as contract surgeon with the Eighteenth United States Infantry and was in the service for twenty months, after which he began to practice in Cheyenne, Wyo. In 1869 he came to Colorado and settled at La Porte on the Cache la Poudre, when Fort Collins had little else besides the government buildings. The town was so dull and prospects so poor that he decided to remove to southern Colorado. For nearly two years he was engaged in inspecting ties and timber for the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, in the Hardscrabble district, when the road was building from Pueblo to Florence, and the temporary track from Monument south to Pueblo being put in shape.

At that time there were but two physicians in Pueblo and one in Canon City. The doctor, therefore, had considerable to do and, liking the country, he decided to remain. In 1874 he removed from the Hardscrabble district to Rosita, then the only town in the Wet Mountain Valley. In 1892 he settled in Westcliffe and in 1897 opened a drug store, the following year taking P. Phelps Collins, M. D., as his partner in practice and the drug business. After a time he engaged in practice at Querida, his present location.

In politics a Republican, Dr. Sperry was elected a member of the seventh general assembly in 1889, and has served frequently as county commissioner, but the demands of his practice are such that he prefers not to hold public office. As a member of the town board, he favored the development of the city water supply as well as those other enterprises for the advancement of the town. In the development of the mining interests of the county he has been active, and now holds some properties that, under more favorable prospect for silver, will be paying investments, but at the present low price of silver their operation would not be profitable. He is a member of the Episcopal Church, in which he has been a delegate to the general council and for many years a vestryman. Fraternally he is connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen; Westcliffe Camp No. 308, Woodmen of the World; and Silver Cliff Lodge, A. F. & A. M. In 1863 he married Harriet Scott, daughter of Dr. J. W. Compher, of Bedford Springs, Pa. They have one child, Hazel, who is now a student at Wolfe Hall, Denver.

NATHANIEL A. RICH, the owner of valuable mining property and a large ranch in Park County, was born in Cartersville, Bartow County, Ga., February 27, 1840, a son of J. W. and Charlotte Rich. He and his older brothers, James W. (a merchant in the Cherokee Nation) and Thomas J. (residing in Seattle, Wash.) are the survivors of eleven children comprising the family. His father, a native of Habersham County, Ga., born about 1798, was a descendant of an old family of South Carolina, and married Charlotte Wofford, a native of Georgia, but descended from one of the pioneer families of Virginia. He engaged in farming in Georgia and became the owner of a plantation and slaves. During the Mexican war his son, W. W. Rich, enlisted, rose to the rank of captain and later held the commission of colonel in the Confederate army. He himself was a veteran of the Florida war. His death occurred in 1848. He was a son of William Rich, a native of South Carolina, and one of the substantial planters of that state. The maternal grandfather of our subject, Nathaniel Wofford, was a native of Virginia and a member of one of the F. F. V.'s; after his marriage he removed, with his wife, to North Carolina and settled at Turkey Cove, being the first man to locate in that district. The Wofford family furnished many patriots during the Revolutionary struggle.

In the fall of 1859 the subject of this sketch started for Colorado. Reaching Leavenworth, Kan., he spent the winter there. In the spring he and fifteen others hired their passage and crossed the plains, making the journey with ox-teams, and arriving in Denver April 4, 1860. From there he proceeded to Leavenworth Gulch, where he engaged in mining. On the 15th of July he went to California Gulch. He was the first white man in Pleasant Valley, to which he

gave its name. He also named Badger Creek, Texas Creek and Squaw Creek, the name of each being suggested by some incident connected therewith. During the years 1862-65, in connection with mining, he engaged in the mercantile business at Canon City and on Cash Creek, while the winter months were spent in trading with the Ute Indians. He took up and located the first ranch in South Arkansas Valley, where he arrived, on his wedding trip, in a wagon that had but three wheels and was drawn by one ox. The place, which was situated near Salida, was afterward known as Punch's Springs ranch. He remained there for two years and left in 1867, going to Twelve Mile Park in Fremont County, where he traded with the Utes. He gained the confidence of this tribe of Indians possibly to a greater degree than any other white man ever possessed, and frequently he used his influence for the protection of his white brethren.

In the summers of 1868 and 1869 Mr. Rich had charge of a mine at Washington Gulch. In 1870 he contracted and built the river road leading from Pine Creek. In the summer of 1871 he mined on the west bank of Cash Creek. In the fall of 1871 he finished the section of the river road from Granite to Lake City. Afterward he went to California Gulch and worked in the Printer Boy Mine. In the spring of 1872 he went down near Salida, where ten years before he had discovered a copper mine, and there for eighteen months he worked the mine. A severe attack of pneumonia incapacitated him from working in the mine. In the fall of 1873 he returned to Cash Creek and took charge of the night shift on the placer mine, while his wife carried on a dairy. Here he spent the summers until 1877, the intervening winters being spent in the valleys. In 1877 he and his wife went to the Black Hills, starting in March and returning in July, $140 in debt. From the 1st of August until October he was employed on the Weston Pass toll road, and then came down to his present location at the mouth of the pass and began gathering logs for the building known as Platte station, in the employ of the St. Louis Company. In 1878, 1879 and 1880, he had charge of the toll road and transfer business here and carried on the stage hotel. In 1880 the toll road was abandoned. He then purchased from the company three hundred and twenty acres of land and all the buildings, and soon afterward purchased four hundred and sixty-eight head of cattle, with which he engaged in the cattle business. Later he homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres and pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres, making his ranch a section in extent. In 1881 he began to invest in and develop mining property in Weston Pass, and in the following years he spent many thousands of dollars in the development of the mineral resources of this district.

January 2, 1865, Mr. Rich married Miss Loretta Shields, a native of Davenport, Iowa, and a daughter of Richard and Nancy (McGuire) Shields. Her father, a native of County Tipperary, Ireland, came to this country in time to vote for President Jackson. He was a soldier in the Black Hawk war. In 1859 he crossed the plains with ox-teams, in company with Dave and Will Stout, brothers of Pink Stout, one of the founders of Denver. His wife, on account of her discovery of gold in Nevada Gulch, was the only woman awarded the privilege of voting in the mining camps of those early days. She was of Scotch parentage, was born in Nova Scotia, and is now making her home in Cripple Creek. Mr. Shields was one of the typical pioneer miners of Colorado. He owned the richest claim in Nevada Gulch, and his wife panned the first gold ever taken out of this gulch. During the summer of the discovery he took out $30,000 in gold. He had valuable mining property in Gilpin County. While he made much money from mines, he devoted it to the development of other mining property, and in that way assisted largely in the developing of the state's mineral resources. During the Civil war he enlisted at Central City and for a short time served as recruiting officer, after which he was honorably discharged. His death occurred in Leadville in 1893, when he was ninety-five years of age. This is especially remarkable when it is considered that on starting for Colorado he was so ill that he had to be carried to the wagon and it was supposed by everyone that consumption would soon terminate his life.

In all of Mr. Rich's enterprises he has received the cordial co-operation of his wife, who has been a most efficient counselor and helpmate. They became the parents of two sons, the elder of whom, Nathaniel A., was born October 18, 1865, and died January 14, 1883. The younger, James W., was born September 19, 1867, and is now engaged in mining at Weston Pass.

WILLIAM R. SMETHERS, former superintendent of schools of Las Animas County and a successful educator, has made Trinidad his home since 1894. He is of southern birth and parentage. His father, Philip Smethers, was born in Tennessee and from there removed to Indiana about 1850, settling upon a farm where he spent the remaining years of his life. He was a man of great energy and force of character, and had he been spared to old age, would undoubtedly have attained wealth; but he died in 1863, when forty-two years of age. By his marriage to Catherine Welty, of Tennessee, he had three children: John, of Indiana; William R., who was born in eastern Tennessee in 1845; and Barbara, who is the wife of Thomas Steele, a prosperous farmer of Kansas. The mother still occupies the old Indiana homestead.

In 1863 our subject enlisted in Company E, Eighth Indiana Cavalry, and served until the close of the war under Major-General Kilpatrick, assigned to the army of the Cumberland. He took part in the siege of Atlanta, and during the southern campaign was in skirmishes or engagements almost daily, but was never wounded. He accompanied Sherman on his march through Georgia to the sea, and was mustered out at Durham Station, in North Carolina, in 1865.

Returning home, Mr. Smethers resumed his studies in the high school. After graduating he commenced to teach, in which occupation he continued in Indiana until 1886, meantime becoming known as a successful instructor and well-informed man. On coming to Colorado he accepted a position as principal of the public schools of Starkville, where he remained for eight years. In 1893, upon the Republican ticket, he was elected county superintendent of the public schools and the following year moved to Trinidad. His administration of the office was of such a nature as to reflect credit upon his own abilities, and materially advance the welfare of the schools. Having the advantage of years of successful experience as a teacher, he was especially qualified to understand the needs of schools and the difficulties with which teachers have to contend. It has been his aim to keep posted concerning the latest improvements in the educational world, and, with this object in view, he has been a close student of educational journals and literature. He has also kept himself informed concerning the world's advance along every line of thought and discovery.

In 1875 Mr. Smethers married Miss Kate B. Barrett, daughter of a prominent physician in Franklin County, Ind. She is a lady of ability and in girlhood had excellent school advantages. Both in Indiana and Colorado she has engaged in teaching, and for eight years was employed in the schools of Starkville, of which Mr. Smethers was principal. They are the parents of one child, Gertrude M., who was deputy superintendent of public schools during her father's term of four years. Fraternally Mr. Smethers is connected with Las Animas Lodge No. 28, A. F. & A. M., and he is also a member of Canby Post, G. A. R.

JOSE BENDICTO MARTINEZ, whose stock ranch is situated in Archuleta County, was born in Taos County, N.M., in 1853. The first nineteen years of his life were passed on a ranch in New Mexico. When he started out for himself he had no money, and his present prosperous circumstances are due to his energy and perseverance. In 1874 he settled in La Plata County, Colo., and engaged in farming and stock-raising near Durango, also freighted from that city to the mines. The year 1879 found him in Archuleta County, where he homesteaded a quarter-section of land northwest of Pagosa Springs, and upon that place he engaged in farming and stock-raising. In 1884 he rented the ranch and returned to Durango, where he remained at his former homestead until 1893. During that year he disposed of his interests in La Plata County and returned to Archuleta County, settling on his former ranch, and also buying another quarter-section near. He is now the owner of three hundred and twenty acres in one ranch, and here he is engaged in the breeding of sheep, cattle and horses. At times he has as many as twenty-seven thousand sheep in his herd.

Since coming to this county Mr. Martinez has been active in the local Republican party. In 1886 he was elected county commissioner and two years later was elected for a term of three years, during which time he acted as chairman of the board. When Archuleta was cut off from Conejos in 1885, he was instrumental in securing the division. For five years he was chairman of the county Republican committee. He is an active member of the Farmers' Alliance, the Order of the Golden Chain at Durango, and Pagosa Camp No. 412, Woodmen of the World.

The marriage of Mr. Martinez, in 1870, united him with Marie L. Valdez. They have eight

children, all of whom have been given good English educations, and the older daughter, Jennie, is a successful teacher in the Durango schools. The oldest son, Joseph T., is a graduate of the Jesuit College in Denver. The sons are energetic ranchmen and have been dealing in stock with success. The total landed possessions of the family aggregate eleven hundred and twenty acres, divided into seven ranches, the whole forming a valuable property.

LYNN S. ATKINSON, one of the rising young business men of Colorado Springs, has been familiar with contracting and building from a very early age, and under the instruction of his father gained a thorough knowledge of the business which he now successfully follows. For some time he was in partnership with his father, and during that period he made all estimates and managed the finances. Among the contracts filled by the firm were those for the State School for Deaf and Blind, the State Normal School at Greeley, the Alta Vista Hotel, Rouse block, Aurora (Neb.) courthouse, Fullerton (Neb.) courthouse, Lancaster (Mo.) courthouse, DeGraff building in Colorado Springs, Catholic Church here, high school and a business block at Pocotello, Idaho, and Columbia school in Colorado Springs. Upon the different jobs as many as one hundred and fifty men were given employment.

The history of the Atkinson family is presented in the sketch of George W. Atkinson, our subject's father, upon another page. Lynn S. was born in Freeport, Armstrong County, Pa., December 2, 1864, and received a public school education. In 1882 he removed with his parents to Beatrice, Neb., where he attended the high school, graduating in 1884. Meantime, however, he had gained a thorough knowledge of the mason and bricklayer's trade and was drawing good wages for his work. In 1885 he entered the University of Nebraska in Lincoln, where he was a student for a year, his intention being to complete the regular course, but he became interested in contracting and decided to leave college. In 1886 he went to California and for a year worked in Los Angeles, San Diego and Pasadena. In 1887 he came to Colorado Springs, where he became a member of the firm of G. W. Atkinson & Sons, but in 1893 the partnership was dissolved, and for a few years he was a partner of his brother, W. W. Since 1897 he has been alone. He has his office at No. 15½ East Kiowa street.

In Kokomo, Ind., Mr. Atkinson married Miss Mary Marks, who was born in Urbana, Ill., a daughter of J. O. Marks, who was engaged in the agricultural implement business at Kokomo. Mr. Atkinson has one son, Lynn S., Jr. In politics he is a Republican. Fraternally he is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America, Tejon Lodge, A. F. & A. M., Chapter No. 6, R. A. M., P. P. Commandery No. 6, K. T., and El Jebel Temple, N. M. S., of Denver.

JNESTOR ORTIZ resides in the village of Ortiz, Conejos County, of which he was the founder and which is named in his honor. He was born in New Mexico in 1843 and continued to reside there until 1871, at which time he removed to the San Luis Valley. Settling in Conejos County, he built up the little town of Ortiz, where, in 1874, he opened a general store, and this business he has since successfully conducted. He is also the owner of a ranch of five hundred acres, where he raises sheep, cattle and horses. Not only is he one of the largest stock dealers in the county, but he is also extensively engaged in the buying and selling of wool.

When the postoffice was established at Ortiz, our subject was made postmaster in 1891 and this position he has since filled. He is a strong Republican in political belief, and for some time served as county commissioner, but has usually refused nomination for public offices. However, he is deeply interested in everything that bears upon the local welfare and is the leader of his community in all public-spirited enterprises. In addition to his other interests he carries on a real-estate and loan business. He is said by many to be the wealthiest man in Conejos County, and certainly it is true that he has met with unusual success in all of his undertakings.

FREDERICK ORTIZ is engaged in the mercantile business at Ortiz, Conejos County. In 1882 he came from New Mexico, where he was born, to Colorado, joining his brother, who was a business man of Ortiz. Here, in 1885, he embarked in business for himself, and is now the proprietor of the next to the largest general store in the town. Besides this he is the owner of a ranch of five hundred acres in Conejos County, upon which he is engaged in stock-raising. On his place he keeps about fifty horses and four

thousand sheep, and makes a specialty of sheep-raising. He is also interested in the mercantile business in New Mexico.

A believer in the policy of the Republican party, Mr. Ortiz supports its candidates by his vote and lends his influence to all beneficial objects. He has erected a number of buildings in his town, among them being the neat residence which he occupies. In 1885 he was united in marriage with Maria Antonia Salazar, and they are the parents of five children.

ROSWELL P. SHOEMAKER is intimately connected with the ranching interests of Park County, where he owns eight hundred acres of land and devotes his attention to cattle-raising and haying. He is a man of progressive ideas, of more than ordinary intelligence, and possesses a nature which for genial kindness is unexcelled. By reason of his personal qualities, he is one of the successful ranchmen of the county.

Mr. Shoemaker and his brother, Samuel F., are the only survivors of the eight children comprising the family of Asa and Elizabeth (Blodgett) Shoemaker. His father was born and reared in Elmira, N. Y., and there married Miss Blodgett, a native of Connecticut. About 1829 he removed to Ohio and settled on the state road near Harrisburg. From there, in 1852, he removed to Indiana and settled near Columbia City, where he engaged in lumbering and timbering, and was also extensively interested in trading with the Indians. His death occurred shortly after his removal to Indiana. At that time the children were small, our subject, who was born in Ohio March 20, 1849, being then four years of age. The mother kept the family together until she passed away, nine years later. Our subject was then taken into the home of a sister, with whom he remained for two years, and while there he attended the public schools. Later he joined his oldest brother in Iowa and spent one season in that state.

The fall of 1864 found Mr. Shoemaker in Denver, Colo. He secured employment at sawmill work, for which he was fitted by his experience with engines in his boyhood. As he grew older and stronger, he began work as sawyer, and for fifteen years followed that business through New Mexico, Wyoming and Colorado. He has seen much of the growth of the west, through which he has traveled extensively. During the building boom in Leadville he was employed in that town. In the latter part of the '6os he was in Denver when that city was building so rapidly; he was near Cheyenne and Fort Russell, Wyo., during the building of these places, as well as Elizabethtown, N. M., during its boom days.

In 1872 he settled on the South Platte River, fifteen miles south of Fairplay. From that time until 1885 he was closely connected in his ranching interests and sawmill business with that sturdy pioneer, J. D. Parmelee, and the latter's son. In 1879 they retired from the sawmill business and afterward conducted a shingle, lath and planing mill in Leadville, cutting timber from the principal streets of that city, which they made into shingles. Since 1885 Mr. Shoemaker has given his attention to raising cattle and the haying business. He is a friend of the public-school system and for many years has been a member of the school board.

In 1876 Mr. Shoemaker married Miss Emma Adeline, daughter of J. D. Parmelee. Five children were born of their union, three of whom are living, Anna Maud, Ralph Parmelee and Bertha Adeline.

JOHN RADFORD, who resides twelve miles south of Fairplay and owns important ranching interests in Park County, was born in Somersetshire, England, October 16, 1834, a son of Francis and Jane (Smith) Radford. He and his sister, Louisa, widow of Thomas Day, and a resident of Somersetshire, are the only survivors of a family of ten children. His father, who spent his entire life in Somersetshire, was a substantial farmer and a highly esteemed man.

Acquiring his education in common schools and spending his leisure hours on the home farm, our subject grew to manhood. For years he assisted his father in the cultivation of the estate. At twenty-seven years of age he rented one hundred and fifty acres and began to farm independently. For seven years he cultivated the same place, after which he rented a farm of three hundred and fifty acres. He prospered until 1878, when he met with a series of reverses, and gave up the farm, afterward buying and selling cattle and engaging in various enterprises.

In 1885 Mr. Radford came to America, landing in New York on the 14th of February of that year. From there he went to Milwaukee, where he visited a brother for a week. He then proceeded to Colorado, and settled in Park County

near his present home. Here he has since given his attention to cattle-raising. His ranch is one of four hundred and eighty acres, while he rents twelve hundred acres of additional land, over which his cattle range.

The first marriage of Mr. Radford united him with Miss Salina Lovelace, by whom he had two children: Francis W., who has a profitable clerical position in London, England; and John E., a ranchman of Park County, Colo. His second marriage took place in 1867 and united him with Miss Ellen Harman, by whom he has four children, namely: Henry M., who is foreman of the Hock Hocking mine; Emeline E., wife of William Hill, of Fairplay; Rosalie E., Mrs. Joseph Clugston; and May E., at home. All of the sons and the two eldest daughters were educated in London, England, and were given excellent advantages, it being the desire of their father that they might be fitted for responsible and honorable positions in the business and social world.

CHARLES G. VOLZ, the owner of a ranch of six hundred and forty acres situated near Jefferson, Park County, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, August 27, 1852, a son of Philip and Rosina (Kern) Volz. Of nine children originally comprising the parental family, only three besides himself are now living. His father was a native of Baden, Germany, born in 1818, and in 1837 emigrated to the United States, settling in Cincinnati, where he remained until his death fifty-three years later. Some time during the '40s he established a dairy, which he conducted until 1864. Afterward he engaged in the grocery business until about 1888, when he retired from active labors.

Until twenty-three years of age our subject remained beneath the parental roof. When a young man he came to Colorado. With a determination to succeed, he followed any occupation that afforded an honest livelihood. During his first summer here he worked in Denver, Caribou, and at Georgia Gulch. Late in the fall he went into Platte Canon, where he worked on the South Park Railroad, then in course of construction. During the latter part of November he returned to Denver, from which city he proceeded to the foot hills near Morrison and there found employment on a ranch. In May of the following year he went to Summit County, and spent much of the summer at Georgia Gulch, but in August began to work on the Colorado Central Railroad near Fort Collins. After a short time he went back to Denver, bought a team and began hauling lumber on the divide. In May, 1878, he came to Park County and took up a portion of his present ranch, five miles west of Jefferson. A month later he began freighting from Morrison; later he was similarly engaged from Pine Grove to Leadville and intermediate points. Returning to his ranch in the spring of 1879, he made a number of improvements preparatory to irrigation. His next place of work was Leadville, and later he sank a tunnel in Tarryall, also gave considerable attention to prospecting. In the spring of 1880 he returned to his ranch and has since devoted himself to its cultivation and improvement.

Miss Sophia Cook, a native of Ripley County, Ind., became the wife of Mr. Volz May 1, 1883, and two children bless their union, Magdalene R. and Louisa M. In fraternal relations Mr. Volz is identified with Como Lodge No. 17, A. O. U. W., and Lincoln Legion No. 22, Select Knights of the Kansas Division.

W. C. JOHNSTON, a well-known citizen of Colorado Springs, came to this city in 1891 and engaged in the real-estate, building and contracting business, as a member of the firm of Johnston & McClintock. Since that time he has built ninety dwellings, either on contracts for others, or for himself to be placed on sale. Besides the residences erected by him, he has had contracts for many large public buildings, among them the Temple Theater, Unitarian Church, Country Club and the girl's hall at the School for the Education of the Deaf and Blind. He has also carried on a loan and insurance business.

Our subject's father, Andrew Johnston, was born in Scotland, and in early life emigrated to the United States, settling in Meigs County, Ohio, and later going to Cleveland, where he bought and sold real estate. At the opening of the Civil war he raised a company of which he was made captain and which became a part of the Forty-fourth Ohio Infantry. After having served for a short time he was raised to the rank of major in recognition of his meritorious service. At Gettysburg he was in command of a regiment on the right wing of the army and was ordered to take a battery belonging to the enemy. He and his men made a heroic assault, but in the attempt every one of the men perished. He was then

forty-eight years of age. His wife, Mary (Clark) Johnston, who was born in Ohio, of Scotch descent, is still living and makes her home at Clinton, Iowa. They were the parents of five sons and one daughter, as follows: James, who was a member of the regiment his father commanded and was killed at Gettysburg; George, Andrew, Frank, W. C., and Mrs. Ross, of Clinton, Iowa.

The subject of this sketch was born in Cleveland, Ohio, August 24, 1861. After the death of his father, his mother returned to Meigs County, and there he attended the public schools. In 1872 he accompanied the family to Iowa, settling near Dubuque, where he was apprenticed to the cooper's trade. At the expiration of three years, upon finishing his trade, he went to Minneapolis, where he worked at the trade and also attended the high school. After two years he went to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where he attended school. Later he was with the Morris Bridge Company, of Youngtown, Ohio, and assisted in the construction of bridges in their western division. He was with this company for eight years, the last three years being their traveling contract agent, during which time he traveled over the entire west, with the exception of California. At the time he made his first trip to Colorado he visited Leadville, then in the height of its "boom." For one year he was engaged as foreman of construction of bridges between Colorado Springs and Leadville for the bridge company, during the construction of the Colorado Midland Railroad. While filling this position he received injuries that caused him to resign. He went to Omaha, where he recuperated, and from there in 1891 removed to Colorado Springs. While in Iowa he was identified with the Sons of Veterans. He is an active member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church and the Young Men's Christian Association. Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

JOHN A. FARNSWORTH, M. D., who is a rising and skillful physician and surgeon residing in Fort Morgan, was born near Toronto, Canada, on the 4th of July, 1869, being a son of J. H. and Mary J. (Anderson) Farnsworth, of whom mention is made in the sketch of J. B. Farnsworth, presented elsewhere. The common schools afforded our subject a fair education, which was increased by his habits of careful reading and study. Much of his time was given to the management of the stock interests on his father's ranch in Colorado, and it was not until he was about twenty-three that the way was opened for him to commence the study of medicine. For some time he carried on his studies under private preceptorship. In 1894 he matriculated in the medical department of the Denver University, where he took the regular course of studies for two years. The senior studies he took in the State University of Colorado, from which he graduated both in allopathy and homeopathy.

Upon completing his medical education, Dr. Farnsworth went to Gilpin County, where he opened an office and began to practice his profession at Apex. Some six months later, in February, 1898, he removed to Fort Morgan, and established his present growing and important practice. While he has been here for a comparatively short time only, he has already met with success, and is known as a progressive physician. In his practice he is thoroughly up-to-date, and it is his ambition to keep abreast of the times in the rapid advancement and development of the medical profession. Politically he is a believer in Republican principles, and fraternally holds membership in Fort Morgan Camp No. 192, Woodmen of the World. June 16, 1898, he married Miss Mary J. Dace, daughter of J. M. Dace, a pioneer of Colorado and a business man of Denver.

HON. JAMES CASTELLO, a pioneer of Colorado, was born and reared upon a farm in Pennsylvania and in early manhood removed to Missouri, settling near St. Louis, and becoming interested in the mercantile business. Later he engaged in lead mining at Mineral Point, Wis., and vicinity. He was married in Wisconsin in 1838 to Catherine Hughes, a native of Ohio and in girlhood a resident of Illinois. In 1846 he returned to St. Louis, where he engaged in farming near the city. A man of prominence in his community, he was elected sheriff in 1857 and at other times held various local positions.

During the summer of 1858 one of Mr. Castello's sons had come to Colorado, and in 1860 he crossed the plains, intending to settle in the west. Going to Nevadaville, he engaged in mining for one year, after which he was similarly interested in Fairplay, Park County. At the same time he carried on a hotel business there until 1868. His family had joined him in 1863. In 1870 he removed to El Paso County, where he founded the town of Florissant, named in honor of his former home town in Missouri. There he

started the first store, which he conducted in connection with ranching.

For one term, during his residence in Park County, Mr. Castello served as county judge. In 1865 he was a member of the first state senate of Colorado, which met in Golden in December of that year, and then adjourned to meet in Denver. However, the proceedings of the convention were not ratified by President Johnson, and hence were rendered null. In 1868, when the United States land office was established at Fairplay for the district now included in Leadville, he was appointed by President Johnson receiver for the same and continued in that capacity until 1872. His death occurred May 18, 1878. His wife died in Florissant, Colo., October 27, 1898, in the eightieth year of her age. They were the parents of nine children, six of whom attained mature years, viz.: Charles, who died in Missouri in 1893; Joseph, who is engaged in mining in Rico, Colo.; John, a stockman of Florissant; Lucy, Mrs. George W. Barrett, of Park County, Colo.; Julia, Mrs. W. H. Berry, also of Park County; and Frank F., who resides in Colorado Springs and is president of the Mary McKinney Mining Company.

JAMES P. CURRY, vice-president and a director of the State Bank of Fort Morgan, and an extensive ranchman and sheep-raiser of Morgan County, was born in Valparaiso, Ind., July 22, 1855, a son of J. G. and Elizabeth (Hesser) Curry. He was one of five children, all but one of whom are living. John W. is engaged in the mercantile business at Trent, Tex., of which town he is the postmaster; Julia R. is the widow of Randolph Trinkle, of Denver, Colo.; and Fannie J. is the widow of William Kinnie, of Valparaiso, Ind.

A native of Ohio, born in 1820, our subject's father removed to Indiana in early manhood and settled upon a farm near Valparaiso, where he continued to reside until his death, in 1886. During the Civil war he served his country as a soldier, showing his patriotism during those trying times. He was a man of intelligence and high moral character, and had many friends in and around Valparaiso. When our subject was seventeen years of age he began to work for a neighboring stock-raiser, with whom he continued for two years, and then came to Colorado. In May, 1875, he arrived in what is now Elbert County, and there he was employed on a stock ranch for two and one-half years. With the money saved during this time he bought a ranch and embarked in stock-raising for himself. As the years passed by he was prospered; and while his residence has changed occasionally, he has continued his stock on the same range. Since 1882 he has made Morgan County his home. Here he has ten hundred and forty acres of ranch property and is the largest individual sheep-grower in the entire county.

When the State Bank of Fort Morgan was organized, he became one of the largest stockholders, and was made a director in the institution. Two years later he was chosen vice-president of the institution, which position he has since filled. His success has truly been remarkable. When he came to Colorado he had no means, nor did he have any friends in the state. In spite of poverty, obstacles and hardships, he worked his way steadily forward until he is now ranked among the wealthiest men of northeastern Colorado, where his stock and ranch interests are exceedingly large and valuable. He has given his attention so completely to his personal interests that he has had no leisure to participate in public affairs. However, be discharges his duty as a citizen and supports men and measures that he believes will assist in the development of the state. From 1893 to 1896 he held the office of county commissioner, in which position he was enabled to materially promote local enterprises. His political affiliations have always been with the Republican party, which he believes to be the party of progress. Every project for the benefit of the people receives his hearty sympathy and active co-operation. To those less fortunate than himself he has been kind and generous, and more than one has reason to remember him with gratitude. Fraternally he is connected with Oasis Lodge No. 67, A. F. & A. M., and Akron Commandery, K. T.

The marriage of Mr. Curry in 1884, united him with Miss Alma Herrendoerfer, a native of Minnesota. They are the parents of two daughters, namely: Flora G., who was born February 28, 1887; and Vera M., February 29, 1892.

TINGLEY S. WOOD. The family represented by this well-known citizen of Leadville has been identified with American history from a very early period of colonial settlement and its members have been people of great patriotism and personal energy. In a very early day they crossed the ocean to Massachusetts, and

in that new and undeveloped country sought to establish homes. In the affairs of Plymouth colony they were active and influential. Henry Wood (from whom our subject represents the seventh generation in descent) was married to Abigail Jenney April 28, 1644, as shown by the records of the Plymouth colony. Miss Jenney was a daughter of John Jenney, who came from England in the company of the "Ann and little James," in June, 1623, and his name appears in Governor Bradford's list of early settlers. John Jenney was an assistant governor of Plymouth colony and occupied a place on the judicial bench with William Bradford, Miles Standish and John Alden. Henry Wood was a member of the grand inquest of the colony from 1648 to the year of his death, 1670. Numerous mention of both Mr. Jenney and Mr. Wood appears in the colony records.

That branch of the family through which the subject of this article is descended lived on and near the original grants of land made by the colony on Namasakett Creek, afterward known as Middleborough, Plymouth County, Mass. From that place, early in the nineteenth century, Sylvanus Wood, our subject's father, removed to Ohio, and there became a physician, practicing at Cadiz. He married Amanda Tingley, of Cadiz, who descended from Palmer Tingley, who came to America in the ship "Planter," in 1635, and served as a soldier in the Pequod war. His name is recorded in Sargent's Dictionary of Early Settlers of New England. Six generations of the Tingley family resided in Massachusetts and New Jersey. Several members, including Jeremiah Tingley, Mrs. Wood's grandfather (born 1755, died 1803), took part in the Revolutionary war, as found on the records of the adjutant-general's office of New Jersey. William Tingley, father of Mrs. Wood, migrated from the east to Ohio early in the nineteenth century, and was afterward a resident of Cadiz.

On a farm called "The Moccasin," owned by Dr. Sylvanus Wood, the subject of this sketch was born January 20, 1845. His early childhood years were passed on this farm, in Guernsey County, Ohio, and in the village of Cadiz. At the age of fifteen he entered Allegheny College at Meadville, Pa., where he carried on his studies for two years, and then left the institution in order to enter the pay department of the United States army. He continued in the government service until the close of the Civil war. Afterward he engaged in the banking business in Ohio and later in Illinois, where he remained until 1876. From that time until 1880 he was assistant state auditor of Illinois and secretary of the State Board of Equalization.

Early in 1880, mining investments which he had made in Colorado demanded his attention, and he established himself in Leadville, in which place he has since had his business office. From 1880 to 1885 he was general manager of the Little Chief, Big Pittsburg and Silver Cord Mines. Since the latter year he has given his attention exclusively to his personal mining interests. He is a member of the board of directors of the Carbonate National Bank of Leadville and the board of trustees of the Colorado State School of Mines at Golden. In 1869 he married Leonora Chesnut, of Springfield, Ill. They have three sons and three daughters: Tingley C., Leonard E., Benton G., Kathryn B., Leonora C. and Lilian M.

HON. JAMES DOYLE, ex-mayor of Victor and one of its most extensive mine owners and operators, has made a wonderful record in the development of this most marvelous camp. His discovery of the immensely rich Portland mine, named after his birthplace, Portland, Me., gave an incentive heretofore unexampled to the development of the mining resources of this district. So intimately is his name associated with the growth and progress of this camp that, as one of the old residents well said, "As long as Victor is known, the name of James Doyle will be remembered."

A descendant of a family for generations associated with the history of Massachusetts and Maine, Mr. Doyle was born August 20, 1868. He had no broader educational advantages than those furnished by the public schools of Portland. At an early age he began to earn his livelihood, and proved to be so energetic and persevering that a successful future was predicted for him. For a time he was connected with a coal company in Maine, but in 1887 he came to Colorado. For three years he followed carpentering in Colorado Springs. In 1890 the city council elected him superintendent of irrigation for the city.

The first time that Mr. Doyle visited the present site of Victor was in December, 1891, when he located at what was known as Stratton's camp and prospected on Battle Mountain, in this immediate vicinity and into Fremont County. Fol-

lowing up the rich float which he found, January 22, 1892, he made a location where the Portland mine now is. However, this did not give immediate returns, as the reports of expert mineralogists and mining men had been so unfavorable regarding this locality that it was difficult to get any one to place confidence in its future. Even after he had an assay made in Colorado Springs, which showed a value of over one hundred and thirty ounces, he was unsuccessful in an attempt to borrow some money for food, and was obliged to tramp back to the camp hungry. But he was positive as to the great value of his discovery and did not grow discouraged, in spite of hardships. When it came to be realized that his find was a great one, his troubles were greater than before, though of a different nature. People flocked in, and he was overwhelmed with law suits, but he never gave up; in connection with W. S. Stratton, of the Independence mine, he fought the claims that were advanced to harass them.

During the great strike that occurred in 1892 the Portland was the only mine that was kept in operation in this section, and to this fact is due the result he finally attained, as the mine paid fully $1,000 a day, which gave sufficient funds to carry on the litigation made necessary. The combination finally formed known as the Portland Gold Mining Company, which was incorporated at Council Bluffs, Iowa, included Messrs. Doyle, Stratton, Burns and Harnan. The mine has proved to be more valuable than any other in the camp.

Among the other properties which Mr. Doyle has developed in the camp may be mentioned the Uinta tunnel, which he drove twenty-two hundred feet into Battle Mountain, and on the development of which he expended over $100,000; also the Santa Rita, on Squaw Mountain, of which company he is president; the Home Run, the Reform and the Benny, all of which he made shippers. He is also interested in Boulder County, where he has some promising property.

Politically a Democrat from youth, in 1894 Mr. Doyle was his party's candidate for the state senate. In 1896 he was elected mayor of Victor and two years later was again elected, this time by acclamation, which will give some idea of the esteem in which he is held. He has always had at heart the welfare of the city and has been most helpful to its enterprises. The original plant of water works was not satisfactory by any means, and it became necessary to replace the pipes. The bonds issued for the purpose were a load that it seemed impossible to dispose of, but when he heard of the predicament he immediately furnished money enough to do the work, thus placing the credit of the city on a solid foundation and furnishing the start to prosperity that has since been maintained. The water works are of the gravity system, with eight and a-half miles of heavy cast-iron pipe, and furnish a pressure of one hundred and ten pounds at any place in the city. The supply is from a storage reservoir, built at a cost of almost $30,000. December 13, 1898, Mr. Doyle introduced a bill in the house of representatives granting the city of Victor certain lands for water reservoirs, by which means they will have sufficient supply for all time.

Fraternally Mr. Doyle is connected with Mount Pisgah Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Cripple Creek, and Victor Lodge, B. P. O. E. His beautiful residence in Denver is presided over by his wife, whom he married December 6, 1894, and who was Miss Daphne Belle Sutton, a native of Louisville, Ky. The wealth which has rewarded Mr. Doyle's efforts, though it has brought him many responsibilities, has not rendered him less approachable, nor changed his genial, companionable and kind-hearted disposition. Now, as in the days when he was poor, he is ever sympathetic, helpful and kind. The needy have in him a friend, and many a poor boy looks up to him as his benefactor. By rich and poor alike, he is respected as a man of ability, honor and integrity.

DEWITT C. PATTERSON. Throughout Colorado it is a noticeable fact that many of the men who have been most successful in mining and in ranching, and who are wielding the greatest influence of any citizens of the state, are men quite young in years. To this class belongs the subject of our sketch, who is engaged in ranching in Logan County, and is meeting with an increasing and encouraging success in his efforts. Born December 15, 1874, he is scarcely yet in the prime of life, and the prosperity he has so far attained may be taken as an index of greater success in future years.

The entire life of Mr. Patterson has been spent in Colorado. He was born in Longmont more than a year after the arrival in this state of his parents, Robert J. and Frances (Wray) Patterson, of whom extended mention is made in this volume. He was given such advantages as common

schools afforded, but as he was quick to learn, he acquired a broad education. He was a student in both the Berthoud and the Sterling high schools. His eighteenth year was spent away from home, and was devoted partly to farm work and partly to attendance at school. Returning home, he remained with his parents until he was twenty-one, and then began in the world for himself.

After riding on the range for six months, Mr. Patterson purchased his present ranch, four and one-half miles northeast of Sterling, and there he embarked in general farming and stock-rising. During the winter months he gives considerable time to feeding stock for other parties. He has never identified himself closely with public affairs, although he would make an excellent official, should he care to accept local positions. He votes for the candidates of the silver Republican party. December 25, 1898, he married Mary E., daughter of Simeon F. and Elmira (Murry) Lent. She was born in Faribault County, Minn., and in 1896 came to Colorado with her father, who is engaged in ranching six miles northeast of Sterling, in Logan County.

GEORGE W. GILL. During the year 1895 Mr. Gill purchased a farm two and one-half miles north of Atwood in Logan County, and here he afterward resided, engaging in the stock business, and at the same time carrying on general farm pursuits. One of the respected citizens of his locality, he gave his aid to all measures for the benefit of his community, especially to such as promote the general prosperity and mutual welfare. His death, March 6, 1899, was a loss to his friends and the citizenship of the county.

The birth of our subject occurred in Vinton County, Ohio, February 18, 1835, and he was one of the ten children of Joseph and Margaret (Dunkle) Gill. His father, a native of West Virginia, born about 1795, in early manhood migrated to Ohio and settled in Vinton County, where he purchased a farm and engaged in agricultural pursuits. His death occurred there when he was sixty-one years of age. He was a sincere Christian and an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. After settling in Ohio he married Miss Dunkle, who was born in Pennsylvania.

July 25, 1861, our subject enlisted in Company K, Fortieth Illinois Infantry, and served his country faithfully during the dark days of the war. Among the engagements in which he took part were those at Shiloh, Vicksburg, siege of Atlanta, Missionary Ridge and Sherman's march to the sea. He was mustered out of the service July 24, 1865, at Springfield, Ill. Afterward he always maintained an interest in the Grand Army of the Republic and enjoyed meeting with veterans of the war. March 4, 1866, he married Mrs. Lucinda (Coe) Lake, a native of Virginia, where her father, Sanford Coe, was an influential farmer, and her first husband, James Lake, was also a farmer there. She was the mother of two children by Mr. Lake, of whom the older, Charles L. Lake, is deputy county treasurer of Logan County, Colo.; and the younger, Harvey Lake, is engaged in the mercantile business at Atwood.

After his marriage Mr. Gill engaged in operating a rented farm. In 1872 he removed to Nebraska and took up a homestead in Clay County, of which he was among the earliest settlers. He was successfully engaged in farming there and continued to make that county his home until 1895, when he crossed the line into Colorado, purchasing the ranch where his family now make their home. However, he still continued to hold his Nebraska farm, which he leased. In politics he was from youth a stalwart believer in Republican principles, and always voted the ticket of his party. He became the father of four children, namely: Addie, wife of Wilder Jones, a stockman of Logan County; Samuel, who is engaged in farming in Lane County, Kan.; Frank and Ernest, who reside in Logan County.

FRANK E. BAKER, postmaster of Fort Morgan, and a general contractor, was born in Auburn, Ind., October 14, 1853, a son of George R. and Hannah A. (Hicks) Baker. He was one of seven children, the most prominent of whom was Abner S., now deceased, of whom mention is made elsewhere. Five of the family are living, viz.: Elizabeth, wife of J. Max Clark, editor of the Greeley *Tribune*, and a member of the state legislature; Edwin E., a civil engineer residing in Greeley; Lyman C., editor of the Fort Morgan *Times*; Frank E.; and Kate M., wife of W. H. Clatworthy, of Fort Morgan.

The father of this family was born in New York state November 5, 1816. When he was ten years of age his parents removed to Huron County, Ohio, where he grew to manhood and married.

Shortly after his marriage he moved to Crawford County, where he cleared and improved a tract of forest land. From there, in 1844, he went to De Kalb County, Ind., and embarked in the mercantile business, which he continued until 1855. He then sold his interests in the business and town removed his family to Sauk County, Wis. During the early years of his residence in that county he devoted himself to farming, but afterward he became agent for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company. In 1883 he came with his wife to Fort Morgan, to spend his remaining days among his children, who had preceded him to Colorado some years. He took up three hundred and twenty acres of land, a portion of which afterward became the town site of Fort Morgan, the other portion of the town covering land belonging to his son, Abner S. Here he continued to reside until his death in 1893. His wife is still living, and, though now over eighty-three years of age, is quite robust and hearty. She makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. W. H. Clatworthy.

April 15, 1873, the subject of this sketch arrived in Greeley, Colo. There he spent four years with his brother, Abner S., engaged in farming and stock-raising. Returning to Wisconsin, in January, 1877, he began to work at bridge building on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, which work occupied the principal part of his time until 1880. In the fall of the latter year he was united in marriage with Miss Martha L. Luce, a native of Baraboo, Wis., and a daughter of Joseph C. Luce, who was a veteran of the Civil war and a prominent farmer of Baraboo. After his marriage, Mr. Baker worked at coopering until August, 1881, at which time he determined to return to Colorado. The 1st of September found him again in Greeley, where he took charge of a crew of men for his brother, Abner S., who had a contract on the Greeley, Salt Lake & Pacific Railroad, as well as a contract on the Denver & New Orleans, now a part of the Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf system. Upon the completion of the contract, he superintended construction work, under his brother, on the Ogilvey ditch, east of Greeley; the Platte and Beaver ditches, and the Fort Morgan ditch, and later he had under his supervision the building of the head gates, flumes and dams of these ditches. During this time he was also largely interested in bridge building. In 1896 he was the contractor and builder of the state bridge at Orchard. In 1882 he took up a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres three miles east of Fort Morgan, and later purchased one hundred and sixty acres adjoining. In 1884 he removed to his ranch, where he built one of the most substantial houses in the section, and began the improvement of the property, now conceded to be one of the finest ranches in the county. While improving his ranch, he also engaged in the cattle business and carried out contracts for building. In 1884 he established the first lumber yard in Fort Morgan and was largely instrumental in the building up of the new town.

To Mr. and Mrs. Baker were born two daughters: Bessie L., born March 17, 1883; and Alice E., October 11, 1887. They also have charge of the only living son of Abner S. Baker, Jr., a bright boy born November 11, 1888, and named for his father. Fraternally Mr. Baker is connected with Oasis Lodge No. 67, A. F. & A. M., and Fort Morgan Camp No. 193, Woodmen of the World. He was appointed to the office of postmaster March 30, 1898, by fourth assistant postmaster-general, J. L. Bristow, and took possession of the office on the 1st of May. This position he is filling efficiently, discharging its duties with the same energy and faithfulness noticeable of him in every sphere of activity.

JOSEPH P. DILLON, member of the firm of Powell & Dillon, stockmen of Logan County, and also a member of the board of county commissioners, was born in Henry County, Ill., August 23, 1859, being a son of Thomas and Mary (Gleason) Dillon. He was one of fourteen children, of whom the following survive: Kate, wife of Matthew Renhan, of Davenport, Iowa; Thomas, who is engaged in the insurance business at Tampico, Ill.; Joseph P.; Belle, at home; and Alice, who married John McKenzie and lives in Yorktown, Ill. The parents were born in County Tipperary, Ireland, the father in 1817, the mother in 1827. When twenty-two years of age the former came to America, stopping in Providence, R. I., and securing employment in the woolen and cotton mills of Snow & Claflin, of that city. By his strict attention to his duties he soon won the confidence of his employers, and in a short time was made foreman of the mills, which important position he held about twenty years. Just before the outbreak of the Civil war he removed to Illinois and settled upon a farm near Yorktown. Two years before his death he sold his Illinois

estate and removed to Iowa, settling in Davenport, where he hoped to spend years in the enjoyment of the fruits of his labors, but he was called from earth in April, 1897. His life had been prolonged to a good old age, and was a useful and helpful one. His wife is still living in Davenport.

At twenty years of age the subject of this sketch left the parental roof. For four years he was employed by a neighboring farmer and afterward rented the home farm. In 1884 he came to Colorado, arriving in Sterling on the 21st of February, and securing employment with J. H. Simpson, then a prominent cattleman and later a county commissioner. For three years he continued with Mr. Simpson. In the summer of 1887 he worked on the construction of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, driving two teams. In the fall he was employed on the Missouri Pacific Railroad building into Pueblo. The winter months he spent working in coal mines near Trinidad. During the spring and summer of 1888 he was engaged at ditch work and in railroad construction. In the spring of 1889 he began to work for E. A. Reaser near Iliff, taking charge of the ditch and ranch property belonging to Mr. Reaser, who was a prominent broker of Denver. At the same time he leased land for himself and began to buy cattle, his object being to establish himself in the cattle business. In the spring of 1891 he severed his connection with Mr. Reaser and formed a partnership with W. J. Powell, locating five miles northeast of Iliff, where they conduct their present business. They have been prospered and rank among the county's most experienced ranchmen.

In 1896 Mr. Dillon was elected to fill the unexpired term of J. H. Simpson as county commissioner. At the expiration of this term, in 1897, he was re-elected to the office, which he has ably filled. In fraternal relations he is connected with Logan Lodge No. 69, I. O. O. F.

AUGUSTUS G. SHERWIN, one of the leading business men of Sterling, where he is a dealer in lumber, coal, lime and cement, was born in Clermont County, Ohio, June 16, 1848, a son of Eldredge and Mary (Debruler) Sherwin. He was one of six children, of whom himself and his brother William, a contractor and builder in Chicago, are the survivors. His father, who was also a native of Clermont County, there learned the cooper's trade in his youth and afterward followed that occupation for years, having in his employ from fifteen to twenty workmen. During the excitement caused by the discovery of gold in California, he crossed the plains in 1852 and engaged in mining on the Pacific coast, but died a short time afterward. His widow afterward kept the family together, and our subject, from the time he was eleven, was the mainstay of the others. When he was seventeen his mother died. He then determined to start out for himself. Going to Minnesota he secured employment on a river steamer that plied the Mississippi between Dubuque and St. Paul, but the work proved too heavy for him and he resigned his position.

Returning to Ohio, Mr. Sherwin settled in Glendale, which place he reached with only fifteen cents in his possession. He secured employment with William Coles, a prominent business man in Cincinnati. During the six months he continued there the family became greatly attached to him and wished to adopt him, but he had determined to learn a trade. He had been paid a salary of $25 a month and board. On leaving that place he began to work in the picture frame house of Appleton Brothers, Cincinnati, receiving $4 a week and boarding himself. After six months he was promoted to the position of joiner at $18 a week. He held the position for four months, but on seriously considering the matter, he saw there was no possibility of further advance and decided to try another occupation. He apprenticed himself to the carpenter's trade, at first receiving $3 a week, and continuing for six months with the same employer. On leaving he invested his savings in a confectionery business, but the location was a poor one, and he soon disposed of the business.

Next Mr. Sherwin went back to Laurel, Clermont County, where he purchased the interests of his three brothers in a tract of sixteen acres belonging to the old homestead. While superintending this place he also worked for a neighboring farmer for two years, after which he cultivated a rented farm for two seasons, meantime during the winter months carrying on a grocery business. A year later he and a cousin ran a wagon to Cincinnati, where they disposed of their produce. February 23, 1873, he married Leonora, daughter of Dixon and Louisa (Simmons) Buchanan, the former a prominent farmer in Clermont County. For one year after his marriage he continued to farm. In 1874 he removed to

Brazil, Ind., and began to work at the carpenter's trade, in which, after three months, he was furnishing employment to sixteen men. His second year was an unfortunate one, but the third year was so successful that he realized $2,250 in clear profits at its close. For years he continued contracting and building with marked success. His next location was at Point Pleasant, Ohio, where, with a partner, he engaged in the mercantile business, but through the dishonesty of his partner, he lost his entire investment and, upon closing out at the end of eighteen months, was obliged to borrow $200 to settle up the business. Going to Butler, Ky., he resumed carpentering, but work was scarce, and it was three years before he cleared himself of his indebtedness. In 1881 he came to Colorado and settled in Pueblo, where his ability as an expert mechanic soon became recognized, and he was made foreman in the erection of many of the city's business blocks.

In August, 1883, Mr. Sherwin came to Sterling, arriving here on the 19th of that month. A month later he took up a homestead on Cedar Creek, seven miles north of town, which he later changed to a pre-emption, and also took up a timber claim. From that time he devoted himself to contracting and building in and near Sterling, and also invested in cattle, stocking his ranch with a good grade of cattle. He has erected the principal buildings in Sterling, including the court house and the Broadway school. In 1894 he removed into Sterling, and in September established the business he has since conducted, having practically the entire lumber business of the town. He also deals extensively in coal. Retaining his ranch interests, he owns four hundred and forty acres on Cedar Creek and leases seven hundred and twenty acres of state land, much of which is in alfalfa. Since the spring of 1895 he has been a member of the town council. His political affiliations are with the Republican party. A loyal citizen, he favors all measures that will benefit the town and county. He is patriotic, and when a mere lad, shortly after his mother's death, offered his services to his country as a soldier in the Civil war, but being under the stipulated age, he was rejected. He is temperate in his habits, avoiding the use of whisky; and, although for twenty-three years he used tobacco, he finally came to see the evil in the moral influence, and has never since used it in any form. He and his wife are the parents of four children. Claude A., who was born in Clermont County, Ohio, is a stockman of Logan County, Colo.; Leonard W., who was born in Brazil, Ind., attends to his father's stock interests; Lida, born at Butler, Ky., and Helen, born in Logan County, Colo., are with their parents.

HON. CHARLES W. BOMGARDNER, mayor of La Junta and member of one of the leading business firms of the city, was born in Indianapolis, Ind., January 27, 1860, a son of Isaac and Elizabeth Bomgardner. His father, who was a native of Pennsylvania, removed to the vicinity of Indianapolis in 1837 and there purchased and improved a farm. Through his unaided efforts he secured a competency, and now, at seventy-five years of age, is enjoying the prosperity for which he labored in his younger days. When in need of the services of an attorney, during the earlier part of his residence in Indiana, he always consulted the firm of Porter, Fishback & Harrison, and in this way became well acquainted with the junior member of the firm, afterward president of the United States.

The wife of Isaac Bomgardner was born in Ohio and is now seventy years of age. Of a gentle Christian character, she has long been identified with the Baptist Church. Of her thirteen children, eight are living. Our subject spent the years of his youth under the parental roof. In 1882 he came to Colorado and for a year clerked in the St. James Hotel in Denver, after which he followed the carpenter's trade in that city and Grand Junction. In 1885 he came to La Junta. After having farmed for one year, he entered the grocery business, and in 1889 embarked in the hardware business with a brother and Mr. Howard. Later Mr. O'Neil succeeded Mr. Howard, the firm now being Bomgardner & O'Neil. Their trade is the best in the line in Otero County. They carry in stock, not only hardware, but also a general line of farm implements, harness, etc.

Active in local politics, in the campaign of 1896 Mr. Bomgardner changed his allegiance from the Republican party to the silver movement. In 1888 and 1889 he served as a member of the board of town trustees. For one year, while the county was being organized, he held the office of county judge by appointment. He is now serving for a third term as mayor of La Junta, in which responsible position he has accomplished much for the benefit of local enterprises. He is a member of Euclid Lodge No. 64, A. F. & A. M.,

of this city, and is also connected with the Woodmen of the World. He was united in marriage with Miss Edith Behymer, of Denver, by whom he has one son. Both Mr. and Mrs. Bomgardner are connected with the Baptist Church of La Junta.

HON. WEBSTER BALLINGER. The duties of legislator and newspaper editor have occupied much of the time and thought of Mr. Ballinger during past years. Three times elected a member of the Iowa legislature, since coming to Colorado he has twice been elected to represent Park County in the state legislature, and during the entire period of his service he has proved himself to be a progressive, public-spirited man, desirous of promoting local interests and of advancing the general welfare of his state.

Born in Barboursville, Ky., February 25, 1841, the subject of this sketch is a son of Frank and Jane (Adams) Ballinger. He was one of nine children, six of whom are now living, viz.: Webster; William, president of the Keokuk and Quincy Canning Company, and a resident of Keokuk, Iowa; Jennie, wife of Loren G. Rowell, a prominent attorney of Kansas City; Madison, a practicing attorney of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Lucy Lindsey, who is the only ordained lady minister of the Christian Church in Missouri; and Adam, who is clerk and bookkeeper for the Keokuk and Quincy Canning Company.

A native of Kentucky, born in the year 1801, Frank Ballinger was a drummer boy during the war of 1812 and was present at the battle of New Orleans. On approaching manhood he took up the study of law and met with success, although he did not have the advantage of a collegiate education. At the age of twenty-seven he began the practice of law. He was a man of strong moral force, and when an amendment to the state constitution was offered in the Kentucky legislation, providing that every unborn slave should be free at twenty-one years of age, in behalf of the emancipation amendment, he took the stump and spoke throughout the state in favor of the measure. Prior to this he had served as a member of the Kentucky legislature. Bela M. Hughes, who was one of his contemporaries in Kentucky, and who later became a pioneer of Denver, declared Mr. Ballinger to be the greatest lawyer in Kentucky. He was a political associate and personal friend of Cassius M. Clay. His death occurred in Keokuk, Iowa, in 1871.

Under private tutors at home and in the primary department of Bacon College, the subject of this sketch gained much of his education. His studies were finished under Professor Kimball. Prior to the outbreak of the war, and just before the call was made for seventy-five thousand men, he went to Sandusky, Iowa, and made a speech in behalf of the Union, enlisting seven young men for service. Going to Keokuk the next morning, they organized a company, and he was offered one of the commissioned offices of the company, but, not feeling qualified for the work, refused a commission, and thereupon officers were chosen from among veterans of the Mexican war. He was made third sergeant of Company A, Second Iowa Infantry. At Fort Donelson his regiment led the charge and he was one of the first men on top of the Confederate breastworks. Prior to the charge he and some forty others requested from General Smith, who commanded the division, permission to charge the works. General Smith refused such permission, stating to General Tuttle, the colonel of the Second Iowa Infantry, Mr. Ballinger's regiment, that if he wished to show his personal bravery and sacrifice two companies of his men he could do so, but not a whole regiment. A message was dispatched to General Grant, however, and the answer came back that these were the boys he was looking for. The charge was made and twenty minutes later the fort was taken.

For bravery in the battle of Corinth Mr. Ballinger received special mention. He also took part in the battles of Pittsburg Landing and Shiloh. September 6, 1862, he was commissioned second lieutenant and was mustered out of service in May, 1864, at Pulaski, Tenn. Returning to Keokuk, Iowa, he began the study of law under Miller & Rankin. In the fall of 1865 he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law. The next year he was elected to the legislature, and again in 1870 he represented his state in the lower house, also serving in an extra session following this. In the year 1865 he was chairman of the soldiers' state convention, which nominated Thomas H. Benton, Jr., for governor.

Coming to Colorado in 1873, Mr. Ballinger settled six miles northeast of the present site of Como. There he took up one hundred and sixty acres of land and later acquired additional property, until his ranch numbered nine hundred and forty acres. In 1881 he was appointed to the office of district attorney. Three years later he

removed to Como, where he has since resided. In 1889 he was the Republican nominee for the legislature and was elected, serving in the seventh general assembly. In 1889, purchasing the Como *Headlight*, he reorganized it into the Como *Record*, and has since made of it a thorough, up-to-date, newsy country paper. In 1892 he acquired an interest in the King Solomon mine, which has proved a paying property from the first. In November, 1898, he was elected to the state legislature on the fusion ticket, and is the present representative from Park County. Fraternally he is connected with Como Lodge No. 17, A. O. U. W.

September 2, 1866, Mr. Ballinger married Miss Mary L. Morris, a native of Texas, and a descendant of Lewis Morris, one of the signers of the declaration of independence. She was a daughter of Hon. Richard Morris, who was judge of the courts of Galveston and Houston. Of the nine children born to Mr. and Mrs. Ballinger all but one are living. They are: Webster, who is engaged in railroad work; Mamie; Richard M., who is the publisher of the Como *Record;* Sallie, Lucy, Frank, Randolph and Sidney.

JOHN F. DOLE, county treasurer of Washington County, is one of Akron's leading merchants, and also a successful stockman. In 1896, in partnership with J. M. Gillette, he embarked in the cattle and sheep business on a ranch seven miles northeast of Akron, where are now some one hundred and fifty head of cattle and three thousand head of sheep.

Mr. Dole was born in Jefferson County, Iowa, November 19, 1857, a son of Joseph R. and Maria Ellen (Armacost) Dole, being the third of five children. The other members of the family are: Charles, proprietor of a steam laundry in Salt Lake City, Utah; Eva, who resides in Fairfield, Iowa; Joseph Wilbur, a teacher in the Fairfield schools; and Frank, who is deputy treasurer of Washington County, Colo. The father, a native of Kentucky, born in 1825, accompanied his parents to Clermont County, Ohio, at eight years of age, and there grew to manhood and engaged in the sawmill business. Shortly after his marriage he removed with his wife to Jefferson County, Iowa, where he engaged in tilling a rented farm for twelve years, and then purchased farming land. In the fall of 1898, retiring from active life, he established his home in Fairfield, Iowa, where he now resides. His wife was born in Clermont County, Ohio, in 1833, and was united with him in marriage June 17, 1849.

In common schools our subject obtained a fair education. In 1880 he left home and went to Orleans, Neb., joining his brother Charles, who had preceded him there some six years and was engaged in the mercantile business. The two continued the business in partnership until 1887, when our subject came to Colorado, arriving in Akron July 8, and establishing a branch house in this town. He and his brother dissolved partnership November 2, 1888, he taking the business here, while his brother became sole proprietor of the store at Orleans. During his residence in Orleans he was married, on Christmas day of 1884, to Mary E. Lapp, who was born near Plymouth, Ind., and by whom he has three sons, Earl, Ray and Joseph.

Since coming to Akron Mr. Dole has been one of the leading factors in the building up of the town and in the development of this section of country. In 1891 he was chosen mayor of Akron, and was also the successful candidate for the office of county clerk, running on an independent ticket. In 1895 he was the candidate, on an independent ticket, for county treasurer, and notwithstanding the fact that both the Democrats and Republicans had candidates in the field, he was elected by a handsome plurality. In 1897 he was re-elected to the office, this time as a Populist candidate. He has filled the office with efficiency and in a most trustworthy manner. In fraternal relations he is connected with Akron Lodge No. 74, A. F. & A. M.; Akron Commandery No. 21, K. T.; Akron Chapter No. 26, R. A. M.; also Akron Lodge No. 89, I. O. O. F.

CALVIN CHEAIRS was one of the earliest colonists of Logan County, where he is now living retired. He was born in North Carolina September 23, 1819, a son of Joseph and Tabitha (Green) Cheairs. Of eight children comprising the family, the only survivors are he and his sister, Lively, the widow of Lemuel Smith and a resident of Yazoo County, Miss. His father a native of North Carolina, there grew to manhood and married, after which he engaged in farming. In 1830 he removed to Bolivar in western Tennessee, where he made his home for nine years. From that place he went to Marshall County, Miss., which continued to be his home until his death, in 1843.

The education of our subject was such as com-

mon schools afforded. When eighteen years of age he went to Texas on a tour of inspection, seeking a suitable location, but after six months, finding nothing satisfactory, he returned home. He continued on the home farm, assisting in its cultivation, until the death of his father. In the fall of 1844 the estate was divided among the children, and about the same time (September 11) he was united in marriage with Miss Ann E. Hamer. With his wife, he settled upon a tract of land inherited from his father. Being a thorough business manager, he was prospered and acquired an extensive property in Marshall County. At the time of the breaking out of the war he was the owner of seventy slaves, through whose help his large plantation was conducted. When the war closed the adjacent counties were newly subdivided and his large properties in land became a part of Benton County. In 1877 his son, J. J., came to Colorado on a trip for his health and, being deeply impressed by the country and greatly benefited by the climate, he returned to Mississippi and made arrangements to settle in Colorado. At the same time our subject also decided to remove to this state.

June, 1878, found Mr. Cheairs located two miles northeast of Sterling (then a town of but one shanty, in which the postoffice was located). After two years he removed to this town, and with the first carload of lumber ever shipped into the place, he built the first house in Sterling, doing all the work himself; for, while he was not a carpenter by trade, he was very handy with tools. His first wife had died in 1858, and July 24, 1865, he married Mrs. Sarah A. (Davis) Jaratt, widow of John A. Jaratt. She was the mother of a daughter by a former marriage, Sarah A. (Jones) Cheairs, the wife of J. J. Cheairs. By his first wife, our subject had seven children, all sons, who lived to be men, but three are now deceased. The survivors are: Joseph J., mentioned elsewhere in this volume; William H., a farmer of Benton County, Miss.; Benjamin F., who is engaged in farming in Coahoma County, Miss.; and Calvin, Jr., who is also living in Coahoma County.

Since settling in Colorado, Mr. Cheairs has dealt in farm loans, warrants and real estate, and has done much to encourage the growth of Sterling. He is deeply interested in religious work, and is serving as a trustee in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of which he was long an elder. When the building of a new house of worship was being agitated in 1898, he took an active part and subscribed the largest amount given toward its construction by any single contributor. The edifice, when completed, was one of the finest in this part of the state. In early life he was a supporter of the Whig party. Prior to the war he opposed the secession of the southern states. In later years he became an adherent of the Democratic party. During his residence in Mississippi, he was actively identified with the blue lodge of Masonry, but has never transferred his membership to Colorado. He and his wife have many friends among the people of Logan County, where they have resided for so many years and in the progress of which they have been so deeply interested.

W. W. MC COLLISTER, one of the substantial professional and business men of northeastern Colorado and an influential citizen of Akron, was born in Atchison County, Mo., December 21, 1859, a son of John and Jane (Kirkwood) McCollister. The other members of the family besides himself are: Belle, wife of W. T. Buckham, a business man and public official of Rockport, Mo.; Clara, wife of R. E. Goudy, a ranchman and cattle-raiser of Tarkio, Mo.; Hattie, at home; and James A., who is with our subject. The father, a native of Ohio, born near Chillicothe in 1832, was a son of Andrew McCollister, a prominent farmer of Ross County. There he grew to manhood and married. Shortly after his marriage he removed to Missouri with his wife and his parents, both families settling in Atchison County, where they secured a tract of government land and engaged in farming. The father and his parents died in that county and there the mother is still making her home. Our subject's maternal grandfather, James Kirkwood, was a native of Virginia and a member of one of the old families of that state. From there he removed to Sullivan, Ill., later settled in St. Louis, Mo., where he spent the closing years of his life in retirement from business cares. He died in March, 1899, at eighty-nine years of age. His wife was in maidenhood Maria Young, and was born in Ireland, but came to America at an early age.

At sixteen years of age our subject entered the Normal School at Kirksville, from which he graduated in 1879. Afterward he became a student in the University of Missouri at Columbia, where he took the regular course of studies, grad-

uating in 1883. Next he matriculated in the University of Iowa, from the law department of which he graduated in 1884. On the completion of his course of study he visited his home, then went to California on a tour of inspection with a view to location. Returning east as far as Colorado, in 1886 he settled in Akron and opened a law office, where he began a general practice. His broad knowledge of his profession soon caused him to become an authority in legal matters. As the town prospered he met with success and during the days of the boom he was one of the principal factors in the upbuilding of the town. In 1893, through a business deal, he became proprietor of the City drug store of Akron. In 1897 he erected a substantial building at Brush and opened a branch drug store in that place. In 1895 he was the candidate on the Democratic ticket for the office of district attorney; and, while the district is largely Republican, he was defeated by only thirteen votes. In 1894 he was elected mayor of Akron, which office he filled for one term. Fraternally he is a member of Akron Tent No. 2, K. O. T. M., also Star of Jupiter Lodge.

The marriage of Mr. McCollister, June 16, 1890, united him with Miss Mary C. Wilson, a native of Marion County, Iowa. Their two children are: John W., born April 2, 1891, and Hattie Lee, August 5, 1896.

FRANK H. WHITHAM. During the time that he has engaged in the mercantile business in Holyoke, Mr. Whitham has established a reputation for fair dealing in every transaction and has built up an important trade, that is not limited to his town, but extends through Phillips County. He was born in Fairfield, Iowa, October 27, 1866, a son of James M. and Emily Almira (Munhall) Whitham. His maternal grandparents were John and Mary Ann (Wells) Munhall, the latter a daughter of Abraham and Hannah (Hoffman) Wells; Mr. Wells lived to be one hundred and twelve years of age. Mr. Whitham was one of thirteen children, and the fourth among nine now living. Of these, Charles W., born May 29, 1859, is in Fairfield, Iowa; Hannibal, born January 6, 1861, is in Dawson City, Klondike; Martin Luther, born January 25, 1863, lives in St. Joseph, Mo.; John W., born October 29, 1868, makes his home in Seattle, Wash.; Emily, born March 5, 1873, is in Holdrege, Neb.; Grace, born December 12, 1874, married C. Hilsebeck, and also resides in Holdrege; Rollo C., born July 7, 1876, lives in St. Joseph, Mo.; and Nellie, born October 15, 1881, makes her home with our subject.

The father of Mr. Whitham was born in West Liberty, W. Va., June 29, 1823. When a young man he went to Washington County, Pa., to establish his home. November 18, 1846, he married Miss Catherine Mount, by whom he had four children, but the only one now living is William J. (born November 30, 1849), of Phillips County, Colo. In 1850, accompanied by his family, James M. Whitham removed to Fairfield, Iowa, and there his wife died May 2, 1855. His second marriage united him with Mrs. Emily Almira (Munhall) Dravo, February 20, 1856. She was the widow of A. A. Dravo, whom she had married January 4, 1854, and by whom she had one son, Samuel A. Dravo, now a prominent lawyer of Holdrege, Neb. She was born near Wooster, Ohio, January 13, 1837, and is now living in Holyoke, Colo.

In 1880 James M. Whitham and his family removed from Fairfield to Thayer County, Neb., where they remained until 1886, and then settled in Imperial, Neb. At that place he engaged in the lumber business with a son. In 1887 he brought his family to Holyoke, Colo., where he engaged in the hardware business and resided until his death, November 5, 1897. While in Washington County, Pa., he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church. When he removed to Iowa he put his membership in the Lutheran Church of Fairfield, while in Nebraska he was connected with the Presbyterian Church. For more than fifty-three years he was a member, in high standing, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. From the time of his settlement in Holyoke he was intensely interested in the development of the town and was actively interested in all undertakings that had for their object the bettering of the condition of the people.

On the twenty-first anniversary of his birth, our subject entered a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, five miles southwest of Holyoke. For two years he worked in a hardware store owned by his father. In 1889 he commuted on his homestead and went to Arickaree City, Colo., where he embarked in the hardware business. After six months he added to his hardware stock a general line of merchandise, and continued in business at that place until April 15, 1891, when he removed his stock of goods to Holyoke and

established himself in business in this town. Here he built up a prosperous business. In 1895 he formed a partnership with his father and brother R. C., and a general mercantile and hardware business was conducted until the death of the father, after which our subject purchased the interest owned by his father, also his brother's interest, and has since conducted the store alone. In politics he is a Republican.

December 14, 1893, Mr. Whitham married Miss Emma M. Tipton, who was born in Glenwood, Iowa, August 20, 1874. She has filled the office of noble grand in the Rebekah Lodge, to which and to Holyoke Lodge No. 76, I. O. O. F., Mr. Whitham also belongs. Their wedding was an elaborate social affair, two hundred invitations being issued. The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. E. Collett, in the Baptist Church at Holyoke, after which a reception was given in the Odd Fellows' Hall by the parents of the groom, with the aid of the members of the Rebekah Lodge. One child has blessed the union, Strayer Earl, born December 3, 1894.

Mrs. Whitham is a daughter of Theodore D. Tipton, who at the time of her marriage was a stockman, fruit-grower and grain-dealer in Glenwood, Iowa. Mr. Tipton was born October 1, 1841, and was married, in Chicago, Ill., in 1873, to Miss S. E. Strayer, who was born in Ohio October 8, 1852, and whose father, S. D. Strayer, was born in Maryland in the year 1828, and her mother, Nancy Strayer, in Ohio in 1834. In 1859 Mr. Tipton made his first trip to Colorado. During the following years he made several other trips from Nebraska west. July 4, 1862, he left Central City to join the army and served in the Union cause for fourteen months and fourteen days. Returning to Colorado in 1864, he went on to Montana. Indians were numerous and hostile. In his charge he had the wife and daughter of Judge Brown of Nebraska City; when they reached Soda Springs, the party with whom he traveled determined to go to Boise City, Mont., which left him and the two women to make their way, as best they could, in the midst of many dangers. Highway robbers attempted to capture the women and rob Mr. Tipton, but he succeeded in saving the women after they had made full preparations for committing suicide, believing this preferable to falling, alive, into the hands of their captors. They finally arrived in Virginia City, Mont., after six months and nineteen days of exhausting and dangerous travel. In that place Mr. Tipton kept a livery for six months, after which he went to Butte and built the second house in that town. He was in British America in 1866 and in 1867 mined at Unionville, in Oraphena Gulch, three miles from Helena, but lost his mining interest through fraud. Going to Red Mountain City in 1868, he located a number of mines, and later located mines at Butte. In 1870 he started for California, but while spending the winter at Salt Lake City was accidentally crippled, and then went back to Colorado, and from there to Glenwood, Iowa. During 1871-72 he had a store at Nebraska City, Neb. On selling out, he went to Lincoln, Neb., and engaged in the real-estate business. In 1873 he came to Colorado and mined in Sherman Mountain, and at other times he visited this state. In 1886 he located southwest of Holyoke. When this town was first started he moved into it, and afterward made his home here (meantime engaging in the stock business) until July 18, 1894. He then moved to Lebanon, Mo., where he now resides.

HON. M. B. GERRY, attorney-at-law of Telluride, was born in Hamilton County, Fla., November 27, 1843. He was reared on a farm and enjoyed the meager advantages which that frontier portion of Florida afforded. Early in 1861 he entered the Confederate service, in which he continued until 1865, meantime being twice promoted in recognition of gallant action on the battlefield. His family fortune, which had been large, was swept away by the war, and at its close he found himself penniless, with the burden of the support of his widowed mother and three sisters. At once engaging in the lumber business, he followed it with varying success for some years. In 1869 he began the study of law at Macon, Ga., and the next year was admitted to the bar. Entering upon the practice of his profession, he experienced the usual obstacles which young and inexperienced lawyers meet. However, perseverance and determination won the day, and in time he prospered. In 1871 the governor of Georgia appointed him judge of the city courts of Macon, which office he held for one year.

Removing to Colorado in January, 1873, Judge Gerry engaged in the practice of law in Denver, but in the fall of 1874 went from there to Pueblo, where he soon obtained a large practice. In 1877 he settled in Lake City, the county-seat of Hins-

dale County, and associated himself with Adair Wilson and John G. Taylor in the practice of law. All the members of the firm were well known and they soon had a lucrative law practice, extending through the San Juan country. In 1878 he was chairman of the Democratic state convention, which met in Pueblo. In the fall of the same year he was nominated by the Democratic party for senator from the twenty-first senatorial district, but was defeated by Hon. Frederick Peck, the Republican nominee. In 1882 he was the Democratic nominee for district judge of the seventh judicial district, and was elected by a large majority. The district was largely Republican, and his election was attributed to his personal popularity and well-known reputation as an attorney. The seventh was then the largest district in the state, comprising La Plata, Dolores, San Juan, San Miguel, Mesa, Delta, Montrose, Gunnison and Hinsdale Counties; its southern boundary was the territory of New Mexico, its western boundary the territory of Utah, and its proximity to these territories, as well as its own character as an unsettled mining district, attracted to it roughs and desperadoes, thus making the office of the district judge by no means a sinecure.

In 1887 Judge Gerry was appointed by Governor Adams railroad commissioner for the state of Colorado, but refused to qualify under the then existing laws in relation to railroads. September 13, 1888, he was appointed associate justice of the supreme court, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge S. H. Elbert. During the same year he was the Democratic nominee for judge of the supreme court, but was defeated. He then again engaged in practice in Pueblo, but subsequently removed to Washington, D. C., where he practiced his profession for some years. In 1895 he returned to Colorado, locating at Durango and associating himself with C. A. Johnson, under the firm name of Gerry & Johnson. In 1896 he came to Telluride, where he is now engaged in practice. He has served as county attorney for San Miguel County. Besides his practice, he is interested in mining in San Miguel and Hinsdale Counties. Fraternally he is a member of Pueblo Lodge No. 7, A. F. & A. M., and Washington Lodge No. 15, B.P.O.E. In 1868 he married Hattie F., daughter of Hon. Charles T. Ward, of Macon, Ga., and they have an only child, Lila, who is the wife of J. J. Hamilton, postmaster at Rome, Ga.

There are few who have taken a deeper interest in politics than Judge Gerry. He is well informed concerning the issues before the people to-day, and not only has opinions of his own, but possesses the courage of his convictions, and champions Democratic principles with a firmness that opposition cannot modify. He ranks among the attorneys and jurists who by their ability have honored their chosen vocations, and who in turn have been honored by their fellow-citizens.

FRANK M. SMITH, M. D., of Holyoke, Phillips County, was born in Erie County, Pa., January 1, 1859, a son of Amos and Catherine (Roberts) Smith. He was one of nine children, of whom four besides himself are now living. Mary, the eldest of the family, is the wife of Frank M. Cole, of Erie County, Pa.; Amos R. is a practicing physician and surgeon at Eddy, N. M.; Belle is the wife of Irvin S. Knight, who is engaged in the elevator and milling business at Hay Springs, Neb.; Ida is the wife of Frank Crane, a farmer of Erie County, Pa.

The father of our subject was born in the Hudson Valley of New York in 1821, and there grew to manhood and married. For some years he engaged in farming in his native place, but afterward purchased a farm in Erie County, Pa., where he continued to reside until his death, in September, 1887. His wife, also a native of the Hudson Valley, was born in 1821 and died June 11, 1897. She was a daughter of Welsh parents, who came to America shortly after their marriage.

In Waterford (Pa.) Academy our subject took a college preparatory course. He then entered the college of Physicians and Surgeons of Maryland at Baltimore, from which institution he graduated with honors in March, 1887. After graduating he went to Texas and engaged in practice with his brother, who was located in Colorado City. However, he spent only six months in that state. September 19, 1887, he arrived in Holyoke, where he settled and opened an office. Here he built up an extensive practice. A year after coming he engaged in the drug business, carrying it on in connection with his practice. In January, 1896, he was appointed local surgeon of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad at this point. At the same time he was appointed examiner for the Burlington voluntary relief department, both of which offices he still

holds. He is a member of the Colorado State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. Fraternally he is connected with Holyoke Lodge No. 81, A. F. & A. M., in which he has twice served as worshipful master. He is also a member of Holyoke Lodge No. 76, I. O. O. F., and Holyoke Lodge No. 46, A. O. U. W. His political affiliations are strongly in sympathy with the Republican party. He is a member of the town council and in this position, as well as in other ways, has been helpful to the interests of the town.

May 14, 1888, Dr. Smith married Millie, daughter of Joseph Bower, who was for many years a millwright in Canada (where she was born), but later made his home in Wattsburg, Pa. Their marriage has been blessed by two sons: Orville Vernon, born November 27, 1891; and Myron H., January 10, 1895.

VICTOR GARDINER HILLS. The name of Mr. Hills stands high among the civil and mining engineers of Colorado. The position he has attained with those of his own profession proves him to be a man of fine intellectual powers and excellent judgment. Various organizations bearing upon his chosen occupation number him among their members, notably the National Geographic Society of Washington, D. C., the American Institute of Mining Engineers (headquarters, New York City), the American Society of Irrigation Engineers and the Colorado Scientific Society. For some years he has acted in the capacity of consulting engineer of the Anchoria-Leland Mining and Milling Company, of Cripple Creek, in which famous mining center he has his headquarters.

Born at Nunda, Livingston County, N. Y., in 1855, Mr. Hills passed the first fifteen years of his life in the east, and from there, in 1870, removed with his parents to Highland, Doniphan County, Kan. He was given excellent educational advantages and from an early age displayed especial aptitude for engineering. In 1877 he graduated, with the degree of B. S., from Highland University, at Highland, Kan., and received from that institution, three years later, the degree of M. S. While in college he devoted considerable attention to the study of civil engineering. After the completion of his university course he was for two years employed as principal of a public school.

The year 1879 found Mr. Hills in Leadville, which was then the most famous mining camp in the world. After having taken a course in assaying, he became manager for a prospecting company, of whose surveying and assaying he had charge for one year. In 1880 he began engineering at Kokomo, Colo. The following year he received a commission as United States deputy mineral surveyor, and had charge of a large business in Summit County. His name became known as that of an efficient and judicious engineer, whose judgment was wise and ability unquestioned. He was selected to write the mining review and statistical article for Summit County, published in the 1882 New Year's edition of the Denver *Republican*, and the article was one that in every respect did justice to the resources of his county, while at the same time it deepened the estimation in which his ability was held by the general public and the representatives of his profession.

After his marriage to Miss Maddie Flick, in 1883, Mr. Hills moved to Pueblo, and for nine years afterward was prominently identified with engineering work in that city and county. In 1886 he became the first city engineer of the consolidated city of Pueblo, and this office he filled efficiently for two terms. As engineer of Pueblo County, which position he held from 1885 to 1891, he had charge of a large amount of iron bridge construction and river improvements; and the recognized fact that no county in the state has better roads and bridges than Pueblo, is to be attributed not a little to his indefatigable energy while acting as county engineer. Much of his time while in Pueblo was given to hydraulic engineering, canals and reservoirs, as an expert in river channel changes and ditch damage suits. He was also extensively engaged in mining engineering, in which capacity he traveled over Colorado, and also went into Utah and New Mexico. Since 1892 he has been interested in the camps of Creede and Cripple Creek, and acts as consulting engineer for the Portland, Anchoria-Leland and other mines.

The attention of Mr. Hills has been so closely given to professional work, that he has had little time, even if he had the inclination, to mingle in politics and public affairs. However, he does his duty as a citizen and keeps in touch with the issues before our nation to-day. He has been especially interested in educational work, realizing the importance of a good education as the foundation for all business and professional success.

DAVID W. MC CORMICK. The visitor in Trinidad notices, picturesquely situated in the canon between "Prospect Point" and "Simpson's Rest," one of the most elegant residences in the city. Here, in the house he erected in 1889, Mr. McCormick is passing the twilight of his years, in retirement from the cares that once thronged his busy life. After years of activity, he can now, in his leisure, look back upon the past without regret and forward to the future without fear, strong in the knowledge that he has done all within his power to make the world better for his having lived.

Mr. McCormick was born in Lewistown, Pa., September 30, 1819, a son of David and Jane (Thompson) McCormick, both natives of Pennsylvania. He was the youngest and is now the sole survivor of a family of five. Of these one died in childhood. John C., who spent a short time in the west, returned to Pennsylvania, where he engaged in the work of a mail contractor. Jane married Theodore Franks, who obtained a position under the government and moved from Pennsylvania to Washington, D. C. Eliza T. married Thomas Stuart, a merchant of Lewistown, but who spent his last years in Philadelphia.

When a boy our subject assisted in his father's store in Lewistown, which, his father having died, was conducted by the mother in behalf of the estate. When twenty-two years of age he accepted a clerkship in a country store, and there he remained for five years. In 1855 he started west. At that time the Kansas free-state troubles were just beginning. Arriving in Leavenworth, he opened a general store and for two years engaged in business, but lost $60,000 by being burned out, without insurance. Building another store room, he gave the business into the hands of his brother-in-law and returned east, where he spent one year in visiting different points, among them Washington, D. C., the home of his sister. On his return to Leavenworth, he became connected with a store, but after a year a friend in the quartermaster's department persuaded him to come west.

In May, 1860, with ox and horse teams, Mr. McCormick started across the plains, going via the old Santa Fe trail, and reaching Las Vegas, N. M., in June. There he spent two years as clerk in a store. In the latter part of 1861 he opened a mercantile store in Mora, about thirty miles from Las Vegas, and there he was interested in business for a year. In 1862 he received a government contract to furnish supplies to the troops on the frontier. Disposing of his business, he started for Kansas City, and during the journey passed through what is now Trinidad. He arranged with a Mr. Baca to secure a mule train of twenty mules, and also arranged with a miller at Council Grove, Kan., for flour. Passing through Lawrence and Topeka, he reached Kansas City. The wildest excitement prevailed there. The war frenzy had reached its height. He made fruitless attempts to secure some one to undertake the trip across the plains, but all feared the lawless element that roamed at large. Finally, George Bryant, of Westport, a town twenty miles from Leavenworth, Kan., agreed to make the trip. Four hundred head of cattle were bought, one hundred and fifty of them from Russell & Wadsworth, who were going out of the cattle business. The supply wagons were loaded at Westport, there being twenty wagons with six thousand pounds of flour, and four to six yoke of oxen for each wagon. April 20, 1862, the train began its long journey, pursuing a trail a little to the north of the old Santa Fe trail. They reached Fort Union, N. M., May 22, having had a little delay by waiting at Council Grove, Kan., for some repairs. In spite of the many perils to which they were exposed, there was no serious mishap in that lonely journey, and the only loss was that of a few cattle that were poisoned by drinking alkali water. A part of the train was sent from Fort Union to General Canby, commanding at Santa Fe, for orders regarding the disposal of supplies. By him the order was given to proceed down the Rio Grande to Fort Craig, where there was a military post. There a part of the supplies were left, the remainder being distributed among various posts. The cattle were turned out on the range near Las Vegas, to fatten for beef.

With such expeditions as these, our subject spent his time until the close of the war. He then took the post agency at Las Vegas, and was engaged in delivering supplies from there to stations and posts below on the Rio Grande, as far as Fort Craig. A large amount of dry goods had been bought by the company, which they expected to dispose of in New Mexico, but failing to do so, a train was made up and started to Chihuahua, Mexico, Mr. McCormick going ahead to see as to the prospects there for the disposal of the goods. Finding it unsatisfactory (as English goods could

be sold for less than American products), he sent an unfavorable report back, but the company disregarded the report and proceeded. He stopped the train and took the merchandise to El Paso, Tex., where he opened a store, remaining until October, and disposing of the goods.

After a visit to his old home and his sister in Washington, D. C., Mr. McCormick went back to Kansas in the spring of 1865, and there found letters from his former employers, requesting him to return to Las Vegas and resume his old relations with them. Again he crossed the plains, this time accompanied by his brother, John. After a few days in Las Vegas he started back to Kansas City, to fill a contract, but was stopped by the government authorities at Fort Lyon, on account of the Indian depredations. He then went via stage to Denver, where he bought a draft on New York, and proceeded to Atchison, thence to Kansas City, where he outfitted ten or twelve trains, and after reaching his destination with these supplies, was obliged to go to St. Louis to fill another contract, this work taking the remainder of 1865 and part of 1866.

In 1867 Mr. McCormick came to Trinidad and established a general store. The town was then a village, with a few hundred people, and indicating to a stranger little promise of growth. After two years he sold his business, and began to buy and ship wool, establishing a store on the Cucharas, above what is now Walsenburg, and remaining there for several years. From there he went to a point forty miles away, where he engaged in stock-raising and ranching, and continued there until 1888, when he returned to Trinidad. Here he became interested in buying and improving real estate. To replace the adobe building that stood on the corner of Main and Commercial streets, in 1888 he erected the McCormick block. He has improved other property in the city. He votes the Democratic ticket, but the nature of his business has been such that he could not as a rule accept local offices, though he served for a short time as justice of the peace. During his visit to Washington in 1865, President Lincoln was assassinated, and he well remembers the excitement that prevailed in the city when the dreadful tidings spread among the people.

April 20, 1868, Mr. McCormick married Mrs. Helen N. Boice, widow of Stephen Boice, and a daughter of Alexander and Lucy Hatch. Her father was born December 7, 1801, and her mother in March, 1805, both in New York state, and she was born at Le Roy, that state. During the Civil war her father went to New Mexico and afterward engaged in the mercantile business there. He also had extensive mining interests in Colorado, principally near Breckenridge.

HON. JOHN LUDLOW PENDERY, who is one of the most public-spirited and liberal citizens of Colorado Springs, and owns and occupies a beautiful residence on North Nevada avenue, was born in a log cabin in the woods, in what is now Wyoming, Hamilton County, Ohio, December 20, 1823. He is a son of Alexander Pendery, who was born in Greenbrier County, W. Va., and a grandson of Ralph Pendery, who accompanied his father from the north of Ireland to Virginia and settled upon a plantation; later he removed to Ohio and settled on a raw tract of land at Wyoming, where he spent his remaining days. The place is now occupied by Israel H. Pendery, a brother of our subject. Upon the same homestead Alexander Pendery spent his life, dying there at eighty-five years of age. He was a member of the Whig party and a great admirer of Henry Clay. His life was that of an earnest, sincere Christian, and his kind heart and great generosity brought him many warm friends. On his mother's side Judge Pendery descends from John Ludlow, one of the first settlers of Springfield Township, Hamilton County, Ohio, and the first clerk of the town. He was a member of a New Jersey family that originated in England. Gen. Israel Ludlow, son of John Ludlow, was born in New Jersey and was the surveyor-general of all of southern Ohio, settling near Cincinnati, at what is now Ludlow Station. He followed civil engineering, together with the real-estate business. At his death he was buried in what is now the heart of Cincinnati, Main and Fourth streets. His daughter, Mary, was born near Ludlow Station, Ohio, and was a most estimable lady, a devoted wife and mother, and a consistent member of the Christian Church. She was fifty-six years of age at the time of her death. Of her ten children three are living: John Ludlow; Israel, who is now sixty-eight years of age; and Mrs. Gephart, of Ohio.

After attending public schools for some years our subject attended Carey's Academy, six miles out of Cincinnati, a school that is still in existence. He graduated there and then took up the study of law with Fox & Lincoln, in Cincinnati, and was admitted to the bar in Columbus, Ohio,

after an examination by Judge Swain, later on the supreme bench of the United States. In 1844, two years before his admission to the bar, he was sent to New Orleans and Texas to secure some necessary evidence for an important case. For eleven years he practiced in partnership with William Garrard, member of a prominent Kentucky family, but in 1857 he determined to remove to Kansas. His main reason in forming this decision was the condition of the country in regard to the slave question. In Cincinnati he was appointed United States commissioner and cases under the fugitive slave law came before him, it being his duty to recognize this law, although he considered it the most infamous law ever passed by congress and sustained by the supreme court of the United States. However, it being recognized by all courts, he was obliged to give it recognition, although he did not believe that it was right to hold men as slaves, or buy and sell them.

In the celebrated Rosetta case, which was tried before Judge Pendery at Cincinnati after the Dred Scott decision, he held that where a slave was brought into a free state by his master, the latter could not invoke the fugitive slave law nor the police regulations of a free state, to take the slave back into a state of bondage. The case was contested by able counsel, but the learned commissioner decided the slave was free.

Shortly after this Judge Pendery resigned and joined his influence with the free state men of Kansas. Locating in Leavenworth, he formed a partnership as a member of the firm of Pendery, Bailey & McCook. Mr. Bailey was afterward minister to Hong Kong, while Mr. McCook was a brother of Gen. Alexander McCook. When the war broke out, his junior partner entered the army, and he formed a partnership with Judge Brewer (now of the United States supreme court) as Pendery & Brewer. He also had as his partner for a time I. S. Kalloch, since mayor of San Francisco. When Judge Brewer was elected to the supreme court of Kansas, Judge Pendery took into partnership Luther M. Goddard, who had previously been in his office and is now on the supreme bench of Colorado. During his entire period of residence in Leavenworth he steadily refused official positions. In 1878 he went to Leadville, Colo., where he was soon joined by his law partner, Judge Goddard. In addition to the practice of law, he engaged in mining. He located a mine that no one else would have and this was sportively called the Judge Pendery mine, and is recorded as such in the records. At a considerable depth he unexpectedly struck a large vein of silver, and in less than a year sold the mine for $200,000. Since then, at different times, he has been interested in more than one hundred pieces of mining property. He partly owned Colorado No. 2, located and later sold the Rubie mine, and was connected with many mining associations, in which he owned interests. In 1884 he returned to Leavenworth and afterward with his wife traveled all over the country. In 1891 he came to Leadville to look after his property and while en route there stopped in Cripple Creek. He was familiar with mining camps and prospects, and became convinced this region would develop into a fine mining district. He located the Combination, Rubie and Lafayette mines, the last-named of which he still owns and is now developing; it is situated on the southern slope of Bull Hill, adjoining the Lucky Gulch. With Judge Goddard he has been interested in the leasing and development of five and ten-acre lots of school land.

For some years past Judge Pendery has spent considerable time in travel. Politically he is now a Democrat. In early days he was a Henry Clay Whig. He was a member of the Clay Guard of Cincinnati, who attended the funeral, and served as a pall-bearer of that famous statesman and followed his remains to the grave. He has never sought political honors. Twice, during the war, he was nominated by both parties for mayor of Leavenworth, but declined the honor. He is an attendant upon the religious services at the Episcopal Church, and gives a liberal support to that denomination.

In Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1847, Judge Pendery married Miss Catherine Oliver Rockey, who was born in that city and died in Leavenworth. She was a daughter of Henry Rockey, a pioneer merchant of Cincinnati. The son of Judge Pendery by this marriage, H. R., graduated at Exeter and in 1873 from Harvard University. For six years he was receiver of the United States land office in Leadville, and is now a member of the law firm of Phelps & Pendery, of that city. He has two children: John M., who is attending the School of Mines at Golden; and Katie.

The second marriage of Judge Pendery was solemnized in Denver in February, 1880, and united him with Mrs. Rebecca (Hensley) McNulty, a native of Cincinnati. Her father,

E. Hensley, who was born in Virginia in 1810, was a member of an old family of that state and was related to the Benhams. When a young man he removed to Cincinnati, where he became a member of the firm of Briggs, Swift & Co., large pork packers of that city. In 1857 he went to Leavenworth, where he was a wholesale commission grocer and also successfully engaged in the real-estate business. He died in that city at seventy-four years of age. His wife bore the maiden name of Sarah Friend and was born in Canada, thence accompanying her father, Charles, to Lockland, a suburb of Cincinnati. She died in 1851. Of her two daughters, one is living in Vancouver, British Columbia. The other, Mrs. Pendery, was educated in the Wesleyan Female College of Cincinnati, from which she graduated. She was first married to John McNulty, a cattleman of California, and after his death she returned to Kansas, taking her two children, Frank and Maude McNulty.

Personally Judge Pendery is a man of many fine qualities. From his Virginian ancestors he inherits the large-hearted hospitality for which the Old Dominion was once so famous. In disposition he is genial and accommodating, yet firm and determined when once convinced of the justice of any cause. Now in the twilight of an honorable career, he can review his past with just pride, feeling that he has done all within his power to promote the welfare of his fellow-men. He is held in high esteem, both by those who are honored with his intimate friendship, as well as by that larger circle of acquaintances whose regard he has won by his integrity, intelligence and ability. He loves the mountains of our state and says that they have fed him when hungry and have always been his strong friends. It is his desire that, when his earth life shall be ended, his remains may rest beneath the shadows of the mountains he loves so well.

RIENZI E. PENISTON, who is engaged in mining enterprises in Hinsdale County, is treasurer of the Gold Quartz Placer Mining and Milling Company, owners of an immense body of rich gold-bearing quartz. Since coming to Lake City in 1876 he has engaged to some extent in merchandising, but principally in mining, and has experienced all the reverses and successes, the "ups and downs" of a miner's life. The Hinsdale Electric Light and Power Company was originated through his instrumentality. He now gives considerable attention to the construction of an electric power plant that will furnish power to the different mines, but more especially to the Gold Quartz Placer mine.

The first of the Peniston family known in the English lists of baronets was Sir John Pennistone, eldest son of Sir John de Pennistone, in the fourth generation from Sir Giles de Pennystone, who built Penniston in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and enjoyed great possessions in Cornwall. He was succeeded by a long line of sons and grandsons, all of whom formed distinguished alliances. The immediate branch of the family can be traced back only six generations, to Anthony Pennistone, "Gentleman Adventurer" to the Bermudas, who was allotted six shares of land. The ground where the old hall stood was strictly entailed. In it seven generations of the family were born. The Herald's College allow the family the Pennystone arms: three Cornish chough, parted pr pale on a field; or, crest a griffin rampant.

Richard Tucker Penniston commanded an American privateer during the war of 1812, and was off the coast of France at the time of the great Napoleon's fatal step of giving himself up to the tender mercy of the English. Mr. Penniston staked his head that he would land him safely in America, but his offer came too late. He was a very high Mason. Among the family heirlooms are a knight's signet, or thumb ring, and a lady's diamond ring set solid, in an emerald back. Coming from the "distant" side, there is a very old silver sword hilt, bearing marks of great antiquity. It belonged to our subject's great-great-grandfather Kiel, who was supposed to be a refugee of the Jacobite war. From its armorial bearings its original owner was of a Crusader and knight baronet ancestry. The great-grandfather on our subject's mother's side was Joseph Walker, surveyor-general of the island of St. Christopher. The grandfather was Hon. John Walker, who inherited the estate of Knapton Hill, and built Relief on the Flats and Victor, the residence of the American consul.

The father of our subject, Joseph Vesey Peniston, was named for a great-uncle, Joseph Vesey, whose body-servant, Denmark, headed the negro insurrection in Charleston, S. C. Denmark was a Malay, and not a negro, as has been erroneously stated. Joseph Vesey Peniston was a sea captain, born in Bermuda, and for years resided in Baltimore, Md., where the subject of this sketch was born in 1850. His mother was Jose-

phine, daughter of John Walker. When he was five years of age his parents removed to Missouri and settled in Platte County, but the father was an invalid during the five years of his residence there and finally returned to Baltimore, where he died. He left two daughters and one son. The older daughter, Frances, married Dr. Samuel Rixey, of Platte County, Mo., where she died. The younger daughter, Catherine E., resides with her brother.

After the death of the father, the family returned to Missouri, where our subject received his education and worked on a farm. In 1866 he went from Leavenworth via Denver to Fort Saunders with a freighting expedition. On his return to Missouri he entered an academy at Platte City, where he continued to study until 1869. He then came to Colorado and engaged in the mercantile business at Las Animas with his uncle, Frank M. Walker. For seven years he also held the office of postmaster. In 1876 he came to Lake City and established a mercantile business, but he has given his attention principally to mining since his removal here. From Independence mine he shipped the first five carloads of ore shipped by rail from Hinsdale County.

Politically Mr. Peniston was a Democrat until 1892, when he took an active part in the organization of the People's party and was a member of the convention held by the Populists and silver advocates, which resulted in the nomination of David H. Waite for governor. Several times he has been chosen to serve as mayor, city clerk and member of the city council, and he has also filled the office of justice of the peace. In 1892 he was a candidate before the convention for the state legislature, but withdrew in favor of another candidate. He and his wife (formerly Loretta J. Hunt) and their daughter, Ruth E., have a pleasant home in Lake City and are popular in the most select social circles.

GEORGE A. SCOTT, one of the very earliest settlers of Ouray, where he has resided since August, 1875, was born in Jackson County, W. Va., April 29, 1844, a son of James F. and Hannah (Neff) Scott, both natives of Ohio. His father, who for a number of years engaged in steamboat building at Murraysville, Va., espoused the cause of the Union at the outbreak of the Rebellion, and during the war served as high sheriff of Jackson County, Va. Now eighty-five years of age, he is retired from active labors and makes his home with his oldest son, our subject. His other children are: Elizabeth, widow of James A. Hicks; Winfield, a merchant of Sioux City, Iowa; Henry, who is engaged in the abstract business at Portland, Ore.; and James E., who is similarly engaged in Monona County, Iowa.

July 17, 1861, when seventeen years of age, our subject entered the Union army as a private in Company F, Fourth West Virginia Infantry, and was soon promoted to first sergeant, then second and first lieutenant of said company. He first served under General Rosecrans in West Virginia and took part in the battle of Beech Creek, Fayetteville and Charleston, and later was transferred, with his regiment, to the army of the Tennessee. He took part in the battles of Haines' Bluff, Champion Hills, siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Mission Ridge, Tuscumbia and other engagements. Re-enlisting with his regiment, he was transferred to the Eighth Army Corps, army of Virginia, and took part in the battles of Winchester, Staunton, Lynchburg and Snicker's Ferry, in which latter battle, on the 18th day of July, 1864, he was shot five different times and was left on the field for dead. He was cared for by citizens of the neighborhood until the fourth day after the battle, when a detachment of Union soldiers took charge of the wounded, and he was sent to the hospital at Annapolis. There he remained until August 28, 1864, when he was given leave of absence for sixty days on the surgeon's certificate of disability, and then returned to Wheeling, W. Va. He was mustered out October 3, 1864, on account of disability. One ball that entered his body in the battle was extracted from his thigh in 1892; another ball he still carries in his other thigh; while a ball that entered his side was taken out from beneath his shoulder blade by a surgeon in the Confederate army. He received a flesh wound in the left leg and was shot twice in the right hand.

While Mr. Scott was in the army his parents had removed to Iowa, and there he joined them on being discharged from the service. He was still far from well, and his wounds troubled him for several years. With a desire to complete his education, he entered Cornell College at Mount Vernon, Iowa, where he remained for two years. Later he took a complete course in a commercial college. From 1868 to 1873 he engaged in the mercantile business in Iowa, and in June of the latter year he came to Colorado, where he was

employed in a Denver dry goods house until the spring of 1875, the time of his removal to the San Juan country.

Settling at the present site of Ouray in August, 1875, Mr. Scott erected the first cabin within the town limits and located several mining claims, among which was the Grandview and Ophir. At the first municipal election held in the town of Ouray in April, 1877, he was elected town clerk. In 1880 he was made a commissioner of Ouray County. He has made mining, ranching and merchandising his principal pursuits. In 1878 he bought a ranch ten miles from Ouray, and there he engaged in raising hay for ten years, when he sold the place. From 1881 to 1890 he engaged in the drug business in Ouray, and after 1890 was interested in a machine shop for the repairing and sale of mining machinery. He owns three hundred and sixty acres, comprising a grain and stock ranch in the central part of the county, and this property he leases. He is also largely interested in real estate in the city of Ouray.

Politically Mr. Scott votes the Republican ticket in national affairs, but is independent in local elections. He was elected mayor of the city of Ouray at the election held April 4, 1899. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, and has passed all the chairs in the blue lodge, chapter and commandery. October 24, 1882, he married Alice L., daughter of A. J. Sparks, of Del Norte, Colo., but a native of Bureau County, Ill. They have two daughters, Louise and Helen.

SAMUEL G. PORTER is engaged in the wholesale flour, grain and coal business at Victor, being general manager of the Victor Supply Company, which was incorporated in March, 1896, and carries on a large business, aggregating $200,000 in annual sales. The officers of the company are as follows: James R. Porter, president; H. E. Johnson, vice-president; J. K. Mullen, of Denver, treasurer; C. L. Smith, secretary; and Samuel G. Porter, general manager.

The president of the company, who is the father of our subject, was born in Ohio in 1828. During the California gold excitement of 1849 he went to the Pacific coast, where he remained for a time, later returning to Ohio. In 1857 he removed to Nebraska and settled at Plattsmouth, where his son, Samuel G., was born March 15, 1865. In an early day he engaged in freighting to the Rocky Mountains. At the time of his removal to Nebraska, it was still a territory, and no railroad had as yet been built west of the Missouri. His experiences in those pioneer times were thrilling. When he began freighting he had a train of oxen, with which he hauled produce into Colorado and Wyoming. Afterward he also established a mule train, in addition to his ox train, and was one of the largest and most successful freighters of his day. While he had frequent encounters with Indians, he never lost a white man.

In 1867 Mr. Porter successfully carried out the relief of the imprisoned soldiers at Fort Phil Kearney. The fort had been attacked by Indians, who had killed some of the soldiers, while they besieged the survivors of the garrison. The government relief trains had been unable to reach the fort, and the Indians, having killed many and inflicted a great deal of damage upon property, were in the first flush of victory, and ready for any desperate deed. After the failure in attempted relief by the government trains, Mr. Porter went under special contract with the government, to secure the release of the men and stock at the fort, and he successfully executed the difficult task. Notwithstanding their number Mr. Porter forced his way in and saved the day, after numerous engagements and being corralled for twenty-one days in one spot. Although his contract provided for reimbursement, his loss of $125,000 has never been settled by the government, although he accomplished the desired result. In this engagement he used repeating rifles, he having been the first to equip his train with this style of rifle. At the peace conference at North Platte, in 1876, Red Cloud, who was in the fight at the fort, told Mr. Porter that "The white man lay on his belly, fought like a badger and his gun was loaded all the time," it being the chief's first experience in fighting against a force equipped with repeaters. He had just cause to believe in their results, for four hundred Indians were killed in the battle.

After having successfully accomplished the relief of the fort, Mr. Porter was requested by the government to leave the fort in good condition for the winter. He made a contract to supply the fort with wood for the winter. During the fulfillment of this contract the Indians assembled in great numbers, and in the well-planned battle that followed, they made open cavalry charges. They succeeded in taking the

entire train, driving off all of the stock and destroying the property belonging to the train. However, it cost them no less than four hundred lives. It was estimated by the white men engaged that there were no less than three thousand Indians in the fight. Though they were forced to abandon their property, the white men found shelter in the fort and succeeded, with the aid of the soldiers, in driving off the Indians with small loss to the whites.

In 1872 Mr. Porter accompanied General Crook into Arizona, on a mission to pacify the Navajo Indians. After three years he settled in Omaha, Neb., and there engaged in business until 1882, when he moved his family to the southwestern part of Nebraska, adjoining the Colorado line, establishing a ranch where he has since engaged in the stock business and in merchandising. In public affairs he has always been interested and active, voting the Democratic ticket at all elections, local or national. When Nebraska was admitted to the Union he was nominated by the Democrats for governor of the new state.

Educated in Omaha, our subject carried on the study of German in the German Catholic school, and gained a good education. When the family moved to western Nebraska, he took charge of the mercantile business in which his father engaged. In 1886, in connection with his father and Harmon Brothers of Omaha, he built a manufactory in Denver. In 1894 he came to Victor and started his present business, in which line he was the pioneer. He was among the first to buy property in this part of the town, and erected a warehouse at No. 606 North Fourth street. From time to time the business has been enlarged, until it is now the most extensive of its kind in the place. In 1895 a branch was started in Cripple Creek.

Following his father's example, Mr. Porter takes as deep an interest in public affairs as in business, and keeps himself posted concerning national issues, voting the Democratic ticket in both state and national elections, but in local affairs supporting the best man. In the councils of the Democratic party he is a local leader. He is a young man of superior ability, and the success with which he has already met is but the precursor of future honors and successes. In 1889 he married Lillie C. Foote, of Connecticut, daughter of Capt. Ralph C. Foote, and they and their daughter, Celeste, reside in the comfortable residence at No. 603 Granite avenue, which he erected in 1894.

THOMAS R. HOFFMIRE, who has been a member of the bar of La Junta since 1890 and attorney for the Santa Fe Railroad since 1894, is one of the well-known attorneys of Otero County. Much of his life has been spent in the west. Born in Mount Vernon, Ohio, February 2, 1863, he was a child of seven years when the family removed to Abilene, Kan., and there his boyhood days were passed in the acquirement of an education. Graduating from school in 1881, he came at once to Colorado, where for two years he taught in La Plata County near Pagosa Springs. In 1883 and 1884 he held the position of under-sheriff of La Plata County. Going to Durango, Colo., he was there employed as chief of police in 1885 and 1886, while 1887 was spent mainly in mining in or near Silverton.

Meantime Mr. Hoffmire had devoted considerable time to the study of law. Coming to La Junta in 1888 he continued his readings and in 1890 was admitted to the bar in Pueblo. Since then he has engaged in the practice of law. In 1891 he received appointment as deputy prosecuting attorney for the tenth judicial district, which position also made him public prosecutor of the county. He continued in this capacity until January 1, 1898. He is attorney for the La Junta State Bank and for a number of prominent business men of his town. His attention is largely given to criminal law practice. In 1891 he married Miss Josephine Patterson, a resident of La Junta, and sister of Captain Patterson, of the Fourteenth United States Regiment of Volunteers.

Politically Mr. Hoffmire is a Republican. The party, recognizing his ability, and desiring his services in offices of trust, has frequently selected him as its nominee for positions of honor. For four years he held the office of city attorney, and in 1896 he was nominated to represent the second congressional district in congress. During campaign times for the past six years he has "stumped" the state, as his party's standard-bearer, and, as a member of the executive committee of the state central committee, has been one of five to plan and take charge of political campaigns. In this work his gift of oratory has been of the greatest assistance to the cause he supports. He is a fluent speaker, with the tact to gain his hearers' attention and the ability to

arouse their attention and hold their interest unflagging. Nor has this been a cultivated art, for when in school he always won the prizes for speaking, and he can scarcely recall the time when it was difficult for him to find appropriate words in addressing an audience. Fraternally he is connected with the Elks in Pueblo, and is a member of La Junta Lodge No. 28, K. of P., also belongs to the grand lodge of the state. He owns one of the oldest ranches in the county, a place of one hundred and sixty acres, lying four miles east of this place, on the Fort Lyon canal, and upon which good improvements have been made.

JOSIAH F. SMITH. In the entire city of Pueblo, with its thousands of inhabitants, there is no one (unless possibly one gentleman be excepted) who has resided here for so long a period as the subject of this sketch. It was in May, 1858, that he arrived on the present site of the city, in company with eight men. At the mouth of Fountain Creek he established a trading post. Indians were very numerous and roamed at will over the surrounding plains. There were also many Mexicans, whose language Mr. Smith soon learned to use with fluency. During the months that followed, much of his time was spent in hunting game, and as he was an expert marksman, he succeeded in supplying himself and others with all the meat necessary for table use.

Almost the whole life of Mr. Smith has been spent upon the frontier. However, the first nineteen years he spent in Dayton, Ohio, where he was born September 3, 1829, and where his father, Oliver Smith, a native of Vermont, engaged in the mercantile business until his death in 1840, at fifty-four years. There were ten sons in the family. All attained years of maturity and each gained prominence in his own community. On coming west, our subject spent one winter at Fort Laramie, Wyo., where he engaged in trapping and hunting. From there he went to California over the old Spanish trail, and engaged in mining at Sherlock's Gulch and Mariposa for a year. Next he engaged in trapping and trading among the Indians in Washington Territory. In the spring of 1858 he went down the Missouri River in a small boat, traveling thirty-five hundred miles, to St. Louis. From there he proceeded to Colorado and established a trading post where East Pueblo now stands. In 1859 there was a large influx of immigration to this locality, and in the fall of that year he sold his trading post and returned east.

After his marriage, in the spring of 1860, to Annie Badgley, of Piqua, Miami County, Ohio, Mr. Smith again came west, this time joining the miners at California Gulch (now Leadville), where he spent the summer in mining on Cash Creek. Returning to Pueblo County, he preempted one hundred and sixty acres, which now forms a part of the city of Pueblo. Here for two seasons he farmed, hunted and sold game. In 1863 he was appointed deputy United States marshal under A. C. Hunt, who was United States marshal, and this position he filled for four years. During four months of 1865 he had charge of the United States prison at Denver. During almost the entire time since the spring of 1859 he has served as justice of the peace, and from 1880 to 1886 he was police judge, it being the law at that time that a police judge must also be a justice of the peace. When not occupied with official duties, he engaged in mining and prospecting in the mountains, where he owned some good claims. In 1865, on the Republican ticket, he was elected sheriff of Pueblo County, but resigned one year later, in order to accept the position of foreman of a large ranch where Mexican help was employed. In the spring of 1898 he retired from the office of justice of the peace and since then he has had no business cares, except those connected with the management of his property. The greater part of his one hundred and sixty acres he sold at a good price, but, unfortunately, has lost a large part of his money through the endorsement of notes for friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith became the parents of four children: Hattie F., wife of A. R. Bartholomew, of Pueblo; Lois, who became the wife of E. A. Bartholomew, but died at thirty years of age, leaving two daughters, who reside with their grandparents Smith; Frank, who is a member of the First Colorado Regiment, now in service in Manila; and Solomon P., who is with his parents.

MRS. ISABEL MOORE. The influence which woman may wield for good, in the advancement of educational institutions, in the realm of literature and art, as well as in the every day amenities of life, finds a fitting illustration in the career of Mrs. Moore, who is one of the most prominent and popular women of Ouray County. A resident of the city of Ouray since 1882, she has become well known for her wide

scope of knowledge, her acute reasoning powers, keen discernment and business ability, as well as for the gentle manners and sweet womanliness that are usual feminine attributes.

A descendant of seven generations of worthy New York state ancestors, and a daughter of Israel S. and Mary (Andrews) Lynch, the subject of this narrative was born in Norwich, N. Y. When she was eight years of age her parents moved to Kansas, where she was educated in grammar and high schools, and later was a student in the Normal School in Albany, N. Y. In 1884 she became the wife of Albert Moore, their marriage being solemnized in Ouray, to which city she had come in the early part of the same year, while Mr. Moore had settled here in 1876. He was born and reared in Cincinnati, a son of Hugh Moore, who was born in Scotland and was for several years captain of a steamboat on the Mississippi River. When a young man, Mr. Moore came to Colorado, after a brief sojourn in Lawrence, Kan. At once settling in Ouray, he engaged in the hardware business here for several years, and for two terms served as postmaster. In this place his death occurred August 13, 1886. He left, besides his wife, a daughter, Eleanor.

In 1893, on the Populist ticket, Mrs. Moore was elected treasurer of Ouray County, and filled the office for two terms. Since then she has held the position of county superintendent of schools. For this office she is well qualified by natural gifts and by education. Her practical experience as a teacher in New York state, where every modern equipment has been adopted and the best methods of instruction used, has enabled her to work in educational circles with commendable success. She labors industriously to advance the interests of the county schools, to increase their usefulness and enlarge their equipments, and her work in this line has met the approval of those best qualified to judge its merits.

In the organization of the Woman's Club of Ouray, Mrs. Moore took an active part, and she has since been enthusiastic in its work. Especially has she been active in securing the organization of a public library, for her connection with schools has shown her that much depends upon the quality of the books read by the young. The library was started under the auspices of the Woman's Club, and by means of personal contributions and entertainments has been supported by them, Mrs. Moore acting as librarian. She gives careful attention to the works chosen, selecting that which is loftiest and best in history, science, fiction and romance, and endeavoring to promote, among the young, a love for good literature. Mrs. Moore was the presiding officer in the Woman's Federation of Labor, the first organization of the kind in the United States. In addition to her other interests, she is actively identified with the Daughters of Rebekah, and at this writing is an officer in the State Assembly of the order.

ANDREW J. THOMPSON, county judge of Montrose County, was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, December 9, 1815, a son of Bernard and Mary (Phillips) Thompson. His grandfather, Bernard Thompson, Sr., was a large land and mill owner, having extensive properties on the Potomac River in Virginia, and during the Revolutionary war he served as colonel of a regiment; his brother, Charles, was private secretary to George Washington. Our subject's father, who served in the war of 1812, was given, in part return for his services, a land warrant in Morgan County, Ill., and removing to Illinois in 1834, engaged in farming and the millwright's trade, entering upon his own land a few years later. Of his ten children our subject is the sole survivor.

When the family moved to Illinois, Mr. Thompson was a young man of nineteen years. Two years before this he had been apprenticed to the carriage-maker's trade at Newton, Ohio, a town eight miles from Cincinnati. At the same time he had also begun to read law. During his residence in Illinois he engaged in his trade and also in the profession of law for some years, afterward also acquiring farm interests, and carrying on a mill and a store. He remained in Illinois until 1888, when he came to Colorado and settled in Montrose County, purchasing a farm here.

August 29, 1839, Mr. Thompson married Mary J. Whittaker, with whom he has passed nearly sixty years of happy wedded life. They became the parents of ten children. Of these, Laura is the wife of Levi Wilmot, a farmer residing at Hotchkiss, Delta County, Colo.; Emma married Milton Ingleman, a merchant and miner living at Canon City, Colo.; Lewis C. is deceased; Julia is the wife of Samuel A. Ingleman, of Montrose; Eva married James F. Rogers, a merchant at Canon City; Leona is Mrs. John R. Miller, of Ridgway; Frank L., who is a talented musician,

is also a mining expert and has recently invented a machine for reducing and separating ores; Charles, a farmer, resides in Montrose; Edward is an instructor in music at Farmington, N. M.; and Harry is an attorney at the same place.

The first vote of our subject was cast in 1836 for Martin Van Buren, and since then (a period of sixty-three years) he has never failed to vote at every county election. During his residence in Illinois, he was an active worker in the Democratic party, and for eight years he was a justice of the peace there. In 1842 he was appointed postmaster of Bethel, Ill., and was continued in that position under thirteen presidents, with only one interval of three years. Upon the occasion of his final retirement from the office he was notified that there was over $100 due him, on account of some change in the postal regulations. For four years he was judge of Morgan County. In 1874 he was elected to the Illinois legislature and served for one term. Shortly after coming to Montrose County he was elected county judge, which position he has since held, a period of nine years, or three terms. Since 1847 he has been connected with the Odd Fellows, and is past noble grand of the lodge. His first attendance upon the grand lodge of Illinois (which was held in Springfield) was in 1851, and afterward he was fourteen times elected a delegate to the grand lodge. In 1851 he received the Rebekah degree.

SAMUEL P. VANATTA, who is engaged in the practice of law at Cripple Creek, was born twelve miles west of Pittsburg, Allegheny County, Pa., March 5, 1831. His boyhood days were spent upon a farm and in attendance upon a country school. At eighteen years of age he secured a position as teacher of a district school, receiving $12 per month in compensation for his services. After teaching in his native county for one term he went to Columbiana County, Ohio, and there taught school. During his leisure hours, for two years, he read law with a firm in New Lisbon. In that town he was admitted to the bar May 9, 1853. He opened an office and began to practice in New Lisbon, but some eighteen months later removed to Logan, Ohio, where he carried on a general practice for four years.

In 1860 Mr. Vanatta removed as far west as Iowa, settling in Vinton, where he built up a good practice in his profession. During his residence there, in July, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company D, Twenty-eighth Iowa Infantry, and was at once elected captain of his company. The soldiers were mustered into service on the 10th of October, and rendezvoused at Iowa City, thence went down the Mississippi and were stationed at Helena, Ark. In January, 1863, they went upon the White River expedition, thence proceeded to Vicksburg and participated in the siege of that city. Afterward they were ordered to Black River to meet Gen. Joe Johnston, thence marched to New Orleans, and with General Banks took part in the Red River expedition. During this expedition our subject was taken ill and sent to a hospital in New Orleans, where he remained for three months. He was then honorably discharged on account of disability. Returning home, six months later he was appointed enrolling commissioner of Benton County, Iowa, and while acting in this capacity enlisted between six and seven hundred men in the county.

After the war Mr. Vanatta continued to practice in Vinton. In September, 1876, he removed to Sioux City, the same state, where he practiced in connection with his son, John K., and gained a wide reputation as a criminal lawyer. Four years were spent there and a similar period in Lincoln, Neb., after which he went to Cass County to look after a large tax-title property. He succeeded in winning his case, although he was contested for seven years. He was recognized as an authority on tax-title in the state. Going to Council Bluffs, Iowa, he looked after his property interests in that city for two years, after which he spent eight months in Nebraska City, Neb. In December, 1896, he came to Cripple Creek, where he has since made his home. On account of deafness, he does not practice in the courts, but gives his attention principally to his civil and real-estate practice.

The marriage of Mr. Vanatta, September 4, 1852, united him with Miss Mary H. Jordan, of Columbiana County, Ohio. They became the parents of six sons and four daughters, of whom three of the daughters are deceased. The oldest son, John K., a prominent attorney of Colorado Springs, is represented elsewhere in this volume; Edward G. is a lawyer at Eldora, Colo.; William D. is engaged in contracting and building at Goldfield, this state; James H. is a contractor and builder in Colorado City; Samuel P., Jr., is an extensive farmer of Lincoln County, state of Washington; Charles A., the youngest son, is cor-

poral of Company M, First Colorado Infantry, now in Manila; Eva is the wife of John Carriher, of Grand Forks, B. C.

Mr. Vanatta was made an Odd Fellow in Vinton, Iowa, in 1864. He was first identified with the Grand Army of the Republic in Lincoln, Neb., and is now connected with M. W. Anderson Post of Cripple Creek. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. While he has never sought office, he has been quite active in local politics and has always supported the candidates of the Republican party.

JOHN UGLOW, representative of Hinsdale and San Juan Counties in the state legislature, and editor of the Lake City *Phonograph*, was born in Palmyra, Wis., October 12, 1859, a son of John and Elizabeth (Jolliffe) Uglow, natives of England. His father, who came to America in early life, settled in Wisconsin and continued to reside there until his death in 1873. By occupation he was a merchant. Of his family of seven children all but two are still living. Mary is the wife of John Garbutt, of Darien, Wis. John was second in order of birth; Luther is a business man of Palmyra, Wis.; and William H. is engaged in the furniture business there; Clara W. is a teacher in the seminary at Evansville, Wis.

At fourteen years of age our subject went from Palmyra to Winneconne, Wis., where he became an apprentice on the Winneconne *Item*. He learned the printer's trade, remaining for eighteen months with the same paper, after which he was employed on the Oshkosh *Independent*, and later was connected with other newspapers in Wisconsin. He went to Minneapolis in 1880 and for fourteen years worked in the composing room of the Daily *Tribune*. In December, 1894, he came to Colorado. After a short sojourn in Colorado Springs he settled in Lake City, purchasing the *Phonograph*, which he has since conducted. Under his control the paper has been a stanch Populist organ, supporting the men and measures of that party. Established in 1875, it was published under the name of the *Silver World* until 1889, when the title was changed to the *Phonograph*. It is a bright and newsy sheet, filled with local happenings, as well as matters of general interest.

For six years Mr. Uglow was secretary of the Typographical Union, and for one year served as its president; in 1893 he was chosen its delegate to the convention of the International Association held in Chicago. For years he has been a firm friend of the silver cause and an active worker in the People's party. During his residence in Minneapolis he was the Populist candidate for city treasurer. In the year 1895 he was appointed city clerk of Lake City, which office he has since held. In 1898 he was elected justice of the peace and police magistrate, and in the fall of the same year was elected to the state legislature, receiving a fair majority on the Populist ticket. The principal industry of Hinsdale County (mining) has received more or less attention from him ever since he came to the west. He has not only kept in touch with mines and mining, but has invested personally in them. He is connected with the Gold Pick, Lode Star, and organized the Pomeroy Gold Mining and Milling Company. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Ancient Order of United Workmen. June 11, 1884, he married Nellie Beggs, daughter of James Beggs, who served as a lieutenant during the Civil war. They are the parents of two daughters, Florence and Nettie.

ADDISON MORRELL WRENCH, cashier of the First National Bank of Telluride, was born in New York state in 1867, a son of B. L. and Mary E. (Champion) Wrench, natives respectively of England and New York. His father, who during his active life has been a successful business man, is still residing at Yorkville, the old family home. In the family there are five children: Bernard L., living in Whitesboro, N. Y.; A. M.; Carrie; George P., a business man of Cleveland, Ohio; and Raymond C., who is with his parents.

Educated in public schools in New York, in 1886 Mr. Wrench came west and for one year was manager of the St. Paul Rubber Company, of St. Paul, Minn. From Minnesota he came to Colorado in 1888, and settling in Telluride, began the study of law under L. L. Nunn. In 1889 he took a course in Colorado College. Afterward he returned east, where he visited for a short time, coming back to Telluride in 1890, and accepting a position as assistant cashier of the old San Miguel Valley State Bank. In the latter part of the same year the bank was merged into the First National Bank, of which he has been cashier since July 24, 1897. Previous to accepting the cashiership he engaged in the real-estate

and loan business in Telluride, and this he still carries on, besides discharging his duties as cashier. Since the organization of the bank he has been one of its directors. The business of the bank is carried on in a building erected especially for the purpose, and the finest bank building west of Pueblo.

In addition to his position as cashier and his duties in connection with the purchase and sale of real estate, Mr. Wrench was interested with L. L. Nunn in the erection of an electric plant in Utah. In 1894 he assisted in the organization of the Telluride Board of Trade, of which he was afterward treasurer for some years. He is interested in mining, and is connected with the Telluride Power and Transmission Company, of which L. L. Nunn is manager. As a Republican he takes a warm interest in politics, and is in sympathy with the principles for which his party stands. In 1892 he married Minnie M. Wood, of New Hartford, N. Y., by whom he has a son, Addison W. During the years of his residence in Telluride he has witnessed its growth from a camp of one thousand people to a prosperous city, with water works, electric lights, and all the conveniences of modern life.

JOHN M. MAXWELL, who is recognized as one of the ablest attorneys of Leadville, also president and treasurer of the Leadville Abstract Company, was born in Mansfield, Ohio, in 1849, a son of George M. and Martha (Mills) Maxwell. His father was a prominent minister of the Presbyterian denomination, an educator of national reputation and was for many years president of the Lane Theological Seminary of Cincinnati, Ohio. He was a member of a family that removed from Connecticut to Ohio in an early day.

The maternal grandfather of our subject, Col. John Mills, was an active business man of Marietta, Ohio, for many years president of a bank at that place, also president of the Marietta chair factory there, and one of the builders of the first railroad from Marietta to Cincinnati. He was one of the founders of Marietta College, from which his son-in-law, Rev. George M. Maxwell, and the latter's three sons graduated. Colonel Mills married Deborah Wilson, the great-granddaughter of Maj.-Gen. Joseph Spencer, who was an officer in the Revolutionary war, and was appointed in April, 1775, by special act of congress, as brigadier-general, which position he held until promoted. He was present at the siege of Boston and accompanied the troops to New York City. August 9, 1776, he was commissioned major-general, and placed in command of a division commanded by Parsons and Wadsworth. He organized an expedition of nine thousand state troops that marched against the British forces at Newport. At East Haddam, Conn., where he was born in 1714, his eyes closed to the light in 1789. Martha (Mills) Maxwell, the mother of the subject of this sketch, is the daughter of Deborah (Wilson) Mills, the granddaughter of Martha Brainard (Spencer) Wilson, the great-granddaughter of Gen. Joseph Spencer, a surgeon of the Revolutionary war, and the great-great-granddaughter of Maj.-Gen. Joseph Spencer, an officer of the Revolutionary war, as above stated.

Rev. George M. Maxwell died in 1897. In his family there are five sons and one daughter, the latter, Mary W., being with her mother in Cincinnati, Ohio; Prof. H. Allen Maxwell has been connected with the high schools of Louisville, Ky., for several years; N. Wilson is connected with a paper in Hamilton, Ohio; and Joseph F. is an attorney in Denver. The education of our subject was begun in public schools in Cincinnati. At sixteen years of age he entered Marietta College, from which he graduated in 1872. Afterward he read law in the law office of Stevenson & Maxwell, attorneys in Cincinnati, and in 1875 was admitted to practice at the bar. For two years he engaged in professional work in Cincinnati, after which he came to Colorado and settled at Boulder, engaging in practice in that city until 1879. From there he came to Leadville in 1879, where he has since become known as an able and successful attorney.

The marriage of Mr. Maxwell, in 1880, united him with Emma C., daughter of Rev. L. H. Long, for years pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Urbana, Ohio, and at the present time a resident of Columbus, Ohio, but retired from professional work. For one of his years, (seventy-six) he is hearty and robust. He married Elizabeth Crumbaugh, who is still living. They became the parents of one son and two daughters. Charles T. Long, their son, is a traveling salesman in Ohio, and the daughter, Mrs. Warren A. Moore, resides in Leadville. Mrs. Maxwell was educated in a ladies' seminary in Ohio, and is a highly educated, refined and cultured lady.

Besides his practice, Mr. Maxwell is largely interested in mining in Leadville. Fraternally a Mason, he served as grand master of the grand lodge of Colorado, A. F. & A. M., during 1891-92, and Grand Commander of the Grand Encampment, K. T., of Colorado, 1898-99.

WILLIAM C. HARRIS. In the history of northeastern Colorado there are few instances of greater success than that shown in the career of the subject of this article. But a comparatively few years have elaped since he established his headquarters in Logan County, but these few years have enabled him to rise from limited means to a position among the most extensive and prosperous cattlemen of the state. He is now one of the largest cattle dealers in Colorado, his herd numbering four thousand head, in addition to which he handles about twelve thousand head annually. By his purchase, in the spring of 1898, of the old Western Union ranch of eleven hundred acres, ten miles northeast of Sterling, on the Platte River, and adjoining his homestead, his ranch possessions have been increased to twelve hundred and sixty acres, all of which is under the ditch; and he has three hundred acres in alfalfa, which he uses in feeding his stock. Besides the feed raised on his ranch, he buys large quantities for his stock, having, in 1898, paid $8,000 for hay purchased during that year.

In Brownville, Neb., the subject of this article was born May 22, 1870, a son of William H. and Jane (Woodson) Harris. He was one of seven children, three of whom are living, his sisters being: Esther, wife of H. T. Sutherland, a cattleman of Logan County; and Belle, who resides with her father in Sterling. William H. Harris was born in St. Joe, Mo., in 1832, and there grew to manhood. Shortly after his marriage he enlisted in the Confederate army and served until the close of the Civil war. Afterward he engaged in freighting across the plains from Leavenworth, Kan., to Denver, and made many trips across the plains. About 1866 he settled in Brownville, Neb., where he engaged in farming. Prior to his service in the army he made his home in Kansas for four years, and while there served as county judge of his county. After settling in Nebraska he gave his attention to agricultural pursuits. In 1875 he removed to Colorado and settled three miles north of Sterling, where he became interested in the stock business. In the years that have since elapsed, while he has made several moves, he has remained in the vicinity of Sterling, and in 1898, retiring from active labors, he settled in Sterling, where he now lives, surrounded by the comforts secured from his former labors.

The education of our subject was completed in the high school of Sterling. After his graduation in 1891 he became a teacher in the district schools, where he taught for two terms. Later he was employed as a salesman in a mercantile establishment in Sterling, where he spent one year. He then turned his attention to the buying and shipping of country produce, such as poultry, potatoes and general farm products. However, this did not prove successful. In a short time he began the business of buying and gathering bones, which he shipped to market. In 1893 he and a cousin organized the Bravo Ditch Company, and pushed the ditch through to completion, also took out homesteads under the ditch and secured water for their property. They traded their surplus stock for work from neighboring farmers in the improvement of their homesteads. Shortly after this, Mr. Harris had a contest for his homestead, but after some months of litigation he won the case. From that time he engaged in buying and shipping cattle, one carload at a time. His earnings were invested in ranch property. In 1894 a drought in Nebraska caused a short crop of farm products there. He was a heavy shipper of alfalfa to that state and also a large buyer and shipper of alfalfa seed. He made money rapidly and extended his business of shipping cattle, alfalfa and seed through 1895 on a larger scale. Meantime the price of cattle had gradually risen and the demand for stock had increased among the ranchmen. Early in 1896 he went through Idaho and Montana, buying cattle, which he shipped into Colorado and disposed of among ranchmen in this section. He also bought many steers and shipped to Nebraska feeders. In 1897 he continued to buy on an increasing scale and shipped many carloads of cattle into, as well as out of, the state, handling during that year twelve thousand head of cattle. At the time that he first began to ship cattle, his second car was consigned to an Omaha commission house, but, before returns had been made for the cattle, the firm failed and he feared there was no hope for payment; the loss at that time would have been a heavy blow to him. However, in the final settlement of the business, he

received a check in full for his stock. During 1897 he began running cattle on the range and increased his herd constantly. He buys almost all of the cattle shipped from this section of the country and is considered an authority in the cattle business. In the transaction of his business, he has traveled over sixty thousand miles by rail. In 1898 he opened an office in Sterling, where he makes his headquarters, but necessarily much of his time is spent in other places. His success has been truly remarkable. Even in Colorado, where instances of rapid successes are common, it is not often that a man is found who, in a short space of five or six years, has risen to a position of such influence and prominence as has he, and his standing proves that he is a man of sagacious judgment and great energy.

PETER P. KENNEDY, who has been engaged in business in Lake City, was born in New York February 27, 1834, a son of James and Catherine (Reynolds) Kennedy, natives of New York and Pennsylvania respectively. His father, who was a farmer, removed from New York to Richland County, Ohio, and there died when his son, our subject, was a boy of fourteen years. The wife and mother had previously passed from earth. They were the parents of six sons and one daughter.

When fifteen years of age our subject went to Mount Vernon, Ohio, to learn the shoemaker's trade. Upon completing his apprenticeship he went to Flemington, N. J., and established a shop of his own, but one year later removed to another town in that state, where he remained about eight years. Going to Illinois he worked at his trade in Galesburg for a year, then went to Rosetta, Henderson County, where he carried on a store for two years. In 1863 he went to Montana, where he engaged in mining, with some success, for a year. On his return east he spent six months in Galesburg, then went to Kirkwood, Ill., and established a shop, erecting a building and remaining for ten years. In 1874, at Minneapolis, Kan., in partnership with G. H. Justice, he established the firm of Kennedy & Justice, and built up an extensive business in the repair and manufacturing line.

Coming to Colorado in 1876, Mr. Kennedy engaged in mining for two years, although at the same time he retained his interest in the Kansas store. In 1878 he settled in Lake City, where for several years he retained his interest in mines, at the same time working at his trade. In 1882 he disposed of his business interests in Kansas and three years later bought a store in which he carried a full assortment of boots and shoes, clothing, men's furnishings and notions. In the early history of the Golden Fleece mine he was owner of a one-third interest in it, and he is still one of its stockholders. He was also interested in the Governor Pitkin mine, and it was largely through his instrumentality that the mine was sold for $135,000. He is still interested in mining stock.

Mr. Kennedy is a Master Mason, belonging to A. Lincoln Lodge No. 518, A. F. & A. M., at Kirkwood, Ill. Active as a Baptist, he was instrumental in the building of the church here, and has served as a trustee since its organization. For ten years he served as a member of the town board. In 1881 he erected a residence that is one of the finest in the town. At Rosetta, Ill., in 1862, he married Caroline A. Hildreth, who was born in Mount Vernon, Ohio, but did not meet Mr. Kennedy until after her removal to Illinois; she died in Kirkwood, that state, in 1872. The present wife of Mr. Kennedy, whom he married in 1874, was Mrs. Mildred A. (Taliaferro) McFarland, who was born in the city of Richmond, Va., member of a prominent southern family, and was first married to Capt. John McFarland, of Ohio.

J. F. SANDERS, president of the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Delta, and the present mayor of the town, is well known among the people of western Colorado. His interests are inseparably associated with the growing town of Delta, which, situated fifty-one miles east of Grand Junction, in the center of a fine fruit-growing country, has before it a future of importance and influence. In reviewing the history of any community there are always a few names that stand out pre-eminent among others, because those who bear them are men of ability, culture and energy. Such men increase the prosperity of a place and promote its commercial importance, while their wealth, put in circulation in the neighborhood, becomes a factor in the general prosperity.

Such a man is the subject of this article. It would be impossible to write a correct history of Delta and omit his name therefrom; for, while he has not been a resident of the town for an extended period of years, his connection with its interests has been very intimate. He is a son

of Henry and Catherine (Sheare) Sanders, natives of Pennsylvania, where the latter died at seventy-three years of age. The former, who was for some years a farmer of Bucks County, moved to New York state in 1848, settling in Broome County, where he followed merchandising and farming. In 1894 he came to Delta, and has since made his home with his son, our subject.

Born in Broome County, N. Y., in 1854, J. F. Sanders spent the first fifteen years of his life on a farm in New York, but from there accompanied his parents to Luzerne County, Pa. He received a public-school education, but when quite young was apprenticed to the blacksmith's trade, which he followed for some years in Pennsylvania, and on that account his educational privileges were limited. In 1880 he came to Alma Park, Colo., and for several years engaged in mining and prospecting, also carried on the blacksmith's trade. In 1886 he went to Ouray, where he in 1893 located the Bachelor mine, now one of the largest silver producing mines in the San Juan country, and in this he still owns a one-third interest. Associated with G. R. Hulbert and C. A. Armstrong, he brought the mine up to its present producing point.

Coming to Delta in 1894, Mr. Sanders embarked in the grocery business, which he carried on for a few years, and he also operated a canning factory. During 1894 he purchased the controlling interest in the Farmers and Merchants Bank, of which he has since been president and which is recognized as one of the solid financial institutions of this section. His bank and mining interests, however, by no means represent the limit of his activities. He is connected with all of the leading bridge and ditch companies of Delta County and is president of a number of these. Other projects for the benefit of local interests receive his hearty co-operation. He owns a grain ranch of one hundred and sixty acres and a fruit orchard of one hundred and twenty acres, containing about fifteen hundred trees, the most of which are apples. In the town of Delta he has important property holdings. In 1896 he built the Sanders opera house and the following year erected the Farmers and Merchants Bank building, these being two of the best buildings in Delta. In 1894 he built his residence, the finest in the town, and besides this he owns six other dwelling houses here.

With so many important business interests in his charge, it might be supposed that Mr. Sanders would find it impossible to give any attention to public affairs, but he finds time to keep posted concerning the great problems before the nation to-day. In politics he advocates Democratic principles. As mayor of the town, he has used his influence for those measures which he believes will promote the prosperity of the people and the welfare of the town. In fraternal relations he is past grand of Delta Lodge No. 116, I. O. O. F., and Delta Encampment No. 36, and is a member of the state grand lodge and grand assembly. In 1879 he was united in marriage with Catherine Ferguson, by whom he has five children, Dora M., Charles H., Cora B., Robert R. and Mary E.

JEROME A. WEIR, a pioneer of Colorado, is the owner of Beaver ranch, comprising two hundred and sixty acres four miles south of Colorado Springs. In the early days of this city he operated a lumber yard, on the site of which he afterward built Weir's block, comprising fourteen rooms in one story, on the corner of Tejon street and Bijou avenue. He is also the owner of large interests in Dakota and has property in Glenwood Springs. Through his efforts a postoffice was established at Weir's Mill, and he was appointed the first postmaster.

At Wiretown, Sussex County, N. J., Mr. Weir was born March 4, 1840, being a son of George and Elizabeth (Kennedy) Wire. His father, who was of German descent and a native of New Jersey, engaged in wagon, plow and carriage manufacturing, and was also a merchant, justice of the peace and the postmaster at Wiretown, a town named in his honor. The family name was originally Wire, and has been changed to its present form within recent years. About 1847 he removed to Philadelphia, and eighteen months later came as far west as Illinois, where he spent one winter in Peoria, and then removed to Nauvoo, Ill. He died in that town when fifty-two years of age. Twice married, he had seven children by his first union. His second wife, our subject's mother, was Elizabeth Kennedy, a native of New Jersey. Her grandfather, Dr. Samuel Kennedy, was born in Scotland, and was a member of a noble family there. During the persecutions of those days a price was set upon his head and he fled to America, settling at Johnsonburg, N. J., where he engaged in the practice of medicine. Her father, Moses Kennedy, who was born at Johnsonburg, participated in the Revolutionary war, with four brothers, all phy-

sicians. When a young man he removed to the vicinity of Cleveland, Ohio, making the long journey with an ox-team and settling in the wilderness. Mrs. Wire was twice married and had seven children, three of whom were born of her marriage to George Wire. They are: Mrs. Catherine Smith, of Muscatine, Iowa; Jerome A. and Austin H. The last named, a lumber merchant and twice mayor of Lincoln, Neb., and past grand master of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Nebraska, during the Civil war was a member of the Third, and afterward the Second, Colorado Infantry, and served from 1862 until the close of the Rebellion. He is a prominent worker in the Baptist Church. The mother of this family died when eighty-two years of age.

When the subject of this sketch came to Colorado in the spring of 1861, he located claim No. 28, immediately above the claim owned by H. A. W. Tabor. Securing employment, for which it was agreed he was to receive $2.50 per day, he worked for three weeks, but as he failed to be paid a cent of his wages, he proceeded to Buffalo Flats, near the present site of Breckenridge, and in the fall of the same year he returned to his old home. It was his intention not to come back to Colorado, but when he reached Moline and took his way across lots to his home, he found the lots were all fenced up, and he then and there resolved to return to Colorado, and in reply to his mother's inquiry if he was going back, he promptly answered "Yes." In 1862, with his brother Austin and George Van Horn and George W. Kennedy, a cousin, he again came west, driving a two-yoke ox-team and a wagon, and bringing with him three yoke of cows bought in Iowa. The party proceeded up the Platte River and at Fremont's Orchard turned toward Denver. They were attacked by a party of seventy-five Indians and had a running fight, but when our subject showed his intention of using his gun, the red men hastily dispersed. At that time they were within seven miles of Denver. He prospected in Buffalo Forks, where he had a cabin above the timber line; but as it took much of his time to obtain provisions and take them to his remote home, he determined to go lower. In January, 1863, he went to the Little Buttes and obtained work as a carpenter, which trade he had learned in boyhood. Learning that a sawmill was being operated at Dead Man's canon on the Little Fountain he started there. On the day before he reached that place Espanosa, a Mexican, had killed a man at the mill, and Mr. Weir was followed at some distance by men who mistook him for Espanosa, but fortunately they soon discovered their mistake. During the summer he was employed at the mill, but before he had received any pay the mill burned down and he lost all that was due him. He, however, continued in the milling business, becoming a partner of C. T. Judd & Co., and locating a mill on the divide, fifteen and one-half miles from the present site of Colorado Springs. Later he bought the controlling interest in the mill, which was afterward known as Weir's mill. A letter to different forts brought him orders for lumber and he soon had charge of a flourishing business. During the Indian raids of 1865 and 1868 he narrowly escaped with his life. After the first fire in Denver he shipped lumber there for the use of carpenters in rebuilding. Shingles he sold at from $15 to $20 per thousand, and lumber at $65. With an eight-yoke ox-team hitched to a wagon he hauled $500 worth of shingles to Denver.

On selling his interest in this mill Mr. Weir located another mill sixteen miles below Canon City, where he engaged in the manufacture of lumber. In 1868 he again went to the divide, locating a mill near the east end of the pinery on Squirrel Creek. When the Indians threatened the life of the settlers in 1868, and in fact killed three boys and a man near his place, one day from seventy-five to one hundred Indians came to the mill and demanded food, but he refused to permit them to enter, knowing that they would destroy everything in the mill, once they were permitted to enter. Undoubtedly they must have been very hungry, as he saw them devouring a pigeon and a hawk, raw. A party of settlers were on their trail and they soon left.

From the mill on the divide Mr. Weir furnished the lumber used in the erection of the first buildings in Colorado City (now the Springs), and also the lumber from which was constructed the first hotel, a building afterward used as an annex to the beautiful "Antlers," destroyed by fire October 1, 1898. When the sheep business became profitable to El Paso farmers he was able to sell large quantities of lumber that was used in the building of sheds, etc. In 1882 he removed from the divide to a point eighteen miles from Montrose toward Ouray. He also purchased a mill at Gunnison and manufactured lumber for the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. Since the burning of his mill in 1883, he has engaged in the real-

estate business in Colorado Springs, and built the Weir block, which has a frontage of two hundred feet in Bijou avenue, and a depth of one hundred and eighty feet. He was made a Mason in El Paso Lodge No. 13, in Colorado Springs, and became a charter member of Lodge No. 6. In the El Paso Pioneers' Society he is a prominent worker. While living on the divide he served as school director and aided in building the first schoolhouse there.

The first wife of Mr. Weir died August 24, 1886, leaving a daughter, Mrs. Rouse, of Colorado Springs. His second marriage took place in Moline, Ill., and united him with Miss Mary H. Huntoon, who was born in Illinois. Of this union two children were born.

ALBERT BARBEZAT is engaged in raising cattle and also carries on a general farming and threshing business in Yuma County. He came to Colorado in 1887 and pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres of land three miles northeast of Yuma, where he settled; and, with a few head of cattle and horses, he began working in the stock business. To-day he is one of the substantial ranchmen of the county. Besides his farming and stock interests he has operated a threshing machine since 1892 and has had charge of almost all of the threshing done in this section.

A son of Frederick and Louise Barbezat, our subject was born in Switzerland September 9, 1845. He and his sister, Lise, wife of William Hujuenin, of Switzerland, are the survivors of the three children of their parents. His father was born in Switzerland February 20, 1818, and in youth learned the watchmaker's trade, which he followed until his death. His wife was also a native of Switzerland, born November 21, 1819. Our subject received a fair education in the industrial school at Neufchatel, Switzerland, from which he graduated in 1863. Immediately afterward he came to the United States. Landing in New York City, he continued his journey westward, arriving in McLean County, Ill., May 17, 1863. He had learned the trade of a watchmaker in his native land, but did not follow the occupation in America. Instead, he secured employment on a farm in McLean County. Working for others for some years, he saved his earnings and applied them to the purchase of property. In the fall of 1868 he married and afterward settled down to independent farming.

From Illinois Mr. Barbezat removed to Nebraska in 1884 and established his home in Seward County, where he spent three years in farming. In 1887 he came to Yuma County, where he has since made his home. He and his wife have had nine children, and all but two are living. The political belief of our subject brings him into sympathy with the Populist party. During his residence in Illinois he was tax collector for one year, and since coming to Colorado he has served as justice of the peace in his district for six years. He is interested in educational matters and for some years has served as a member of the school board. Fraternally he is connected with the Robert Morris Lodge No. 247, A. F. & A. M., of Minonk, Ill., and Rutland Chapter No. 117, R. A. M., of Rutland, Ill.

DIXON BUCHANAN, superintendent of Harmony ranch, the largest in Logan County, is one of the pioneer ranchmen of this part of Colorado. He was born in Clermont County, Ohio, March 21, 1856, a son of William D. and Louise (Simmons) Buchanan. He was one of fourteen children and the fifth among seven now living, the others being: George M., who is engaged in the confectionery business in Sterling, Colo.; Laura V., also of Sterling; Leonora, wife of A. G. Sherwin, a dealer in lumber and coal at Sterling; Kossuth, a stockman at Iliff, Logan County; Eugene, a cattleman living at Sterling; and Ida, wife of G. W. McClain, of Sterling.

William D. Buchanan was born in Clermont County in 1818, and there grew to manhood, married and engaged in farming throughout his entire active life. His death occurred in 1871. His wife, also a native of Clermont County, born in 1819, continued to reside on the old homestead after his death, but in 1886 left Ohio and joined her three sons who had preceded her to Colorado. She pre-empted land eight miles north of Sterling and there she and her daughter reside. Our subject was educated in common schools. In 1876 he came to Colorado and settled near what is now Iliff, Logan County, entering the employ of Hon. J. L. Brush. He soon gained the confidence of his employer, by whom he was made foreman of a large cattle ranch. He continued with the same gentleman for twelve years. When, in 1887, his name was mentioned as candidate for sheriff of Logan County, Mr. Brush pressed him to remain as foreman and, as an inducement, offered him an increase in salary, although he was already receiving large wages.

However, his name was placed on the Democratic ticket as candidate and he was elected by a handsome majority. On the last day of December, 1887, he severed his connection with his former employer and began the duties of his new office. For two terms he served as sheriff of the county, and during that time (four years) proved a most capable official. The stealing of cattle had become so common that cattlemen were constantly losing their stock, and he set about to break up this gang of pilferers. The result was the arrest of a number of notorious characters, who had sworn never to be taken alive. It is said of him by his acquaintances that he has never known the meaning of the word "fear." The difficult duties devolving upon the sheriff of a county whose principal industry is the cattle business were discharged with fidelity.

Upon the expiration of his second term in 1892, Mr. Buchanan resumed the cattle business. Two years later he received from President Cleveland an appointment as receiver of the land office at Sterling, which office he filled for three years. Afterward he engaged in contracting and during 1897 constructed an irrigation ditch for Brown Brothers, also the Harmony ditch for McPhee & Mullen. In the fall of 1897 he was employed by McPhee & Mullen to take charge of Harmony ranch near Crook and to superintend their extensive cattle interests at this place, where they range four thousand head of cattle. To this work he has since given his attention. In 1892 he was the nominee of the Democratic party for state senator, but the fusion ticket that year being a strong one, defeated the "white wing" Democrats, as his ticket was designated. He is connected with Logan Lodge No. 69, I. O. O. F.

October 22, 1882, Mr. Buchanan married Jennie, daughter of Lorenzo Page, a large farmer of Clermont County, Ohio. Three children were born of their union, Louise D., Mary C. and Ruth.

THOMAS J. JACKSON, city attorney of Durango, is known throughout La Plata County as an able and enterprising lawyer. Such has been the energy with which he has prosecuted his professional affairs that he has achieved a large degree of success. Possessing a bright mind and a genuine love for the best in literature, he has endeavored to foster among others (and especially among the young) a desire to acquire knowledge. Through his efforts a library was started in Durango in 1885 and for some time he served as president of the literary association having charge of this work. He is a citizen of whom any community might well be proud, and the people of Durango, appreciating his ability, accord him a place in the foremost ranks of professional men.

A son of William and Nancy A. Jackson, the subject of this sketch was born near Nashville, Tenn., July 27, 1851. After completing common school studies he entered the state university in 1871 and graduated three years later. He had already obtained a fair knowledge of law, and this study he continued while teaching school. In 1877 he was admitted to practice before the supreme bench of Tennessee, and afterward practiced at Nashville and Gallatin, Tenn., but from there in 1883 he came to Colorado, settling in Durango, where he has since carried on an extensive practice. At the same time he has been interested in mining in the San Juan country and owns a claim on Bear Creek.

A pioneer of the Democratic party in La Plata County, Mr. Jackson came here when the party was greatly in the minority and had but few representatives. He has since continued to be one of the local leaders. In 1887 he was elected county superintendent of schools, in which position he served for two years. In 1893 he was county attorney and since 1897 has served as city attorney. In 1894 he married Mrs. Henrietta Metcalfe, widow of Dr. Tom Metcalfe, of Leadville. Fraternally he is connected with the Woodmen of the World and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. His attention is given almost wholly to his practice in the various courts, which requires his close thought and much of his time, and in which he has met with a success that justifies the effort.

JOHN L. DOWELL, a stock-raiser of Archuleta County, is in partnership with his brother, J. C. Dowell, the two owning four hundred acres of valuable land eight miles northeast of Pagosa Springs, where they have made extensive improvements, including a substantial house, barns and all buildings required on a stock ranch. The nucleus of the present property was formed in 1883, when our subject homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres, and to this he and his brother have added until the ranch has reached its present proportions. Since coming here they have devoted much of their time to the

raising of Shorthorn and Galloway cattle, of which they keep from three to four hundred head.

In addition to ranching, our subject is also interested in coal-mining, and owns a mine with a ten-foot vein, which he operates. In town and county affairs he has maintained a deep interest, and, closely associated with the development of local resources, he has always acted the part of a progressive citizen. Upon the formation of Archuleta County in 1885, he was appointed county judge and served until the first general election. In 1889 he was elected county treasurer, which office he filled for two and one-half years, although elected but for two years. Besides these positions he has served as justice of the peace for precinct No. 1. The Republican nominee for county judge in 1898, he was elected by a large majority, and is now filling the office to the entire satisfaction of the people.

Judge Dowell is a son of Manley and Harriet (Lloyd) Dowell, the former of Virginian birth and descent. He was born in Monroe County, Ohio, in 1844. His education was obtained principally in an old log cabin, which answered, in a crude way, the purpose of a school. In 1859 his parents moved to Martin County, Ind., and settled on a farm. While living there, in 1862, he enlisted in Company A, Seventeenth Indiana Infantry, and was assigned to the army of the Cumberland, with which he fought in the battle of Chickamauga. During a part of his service his regiment acted as mounted infantry under Colonel Wilder. In 1862 he was captured by Confederates at Munfordville, Ky., but was soon paroled. While he was discharged from the regular service in April, 1864, he continued in the army (with the One Hundred and Fifty-second Illinois) until October of 1865.

On being honorably discharged and returning home from war, Mr. Dowell soon went to Illinois and from there to Kansas in 1869. As a manufacturer of wagons, he continued in Kansas until 1876, when he came to Del Norte, Colo., and for two years was engaged in freighting from that point to San Juan. In 1878 he settled in what is now Archuleta (then Conejos) County, where he took up a squatter's claim and began farming and stock-raising. From there, in 1883, he moved to his present ranch. He has never married. He is a charter member of Pagosa Post, G. A. R., now in process of organization. He has many warm friends among the people of this county who, during his long residence among them, have come to appreciate his worth of character.

COL. JOHN FRANCISCO. To those acquainted with the early history of southern Colorado the name of Colonel Francisco is familiar. A pioneer of this section, no one has taken a deeper interest than he in its development and growth, and few have done more to advance its welfare. He is a typical frontiersman, familiar from youth with the wild scenes of the west, enjoying its freedom, experiencing its adventures, yet retaining, in spite of his long life far from our great cities and their refinements, the chivalrous tastes and unfailing courtesy of his Virginian ancestors.

The birth of our subject occurred in Bath County, Va., in 1820. In 1836 he went to Missouri and settled in Saline County. Three years later he came across the plains from Independence, Mo., with a freight train of oxen and horses, the trip taking from May to October. During his absence on the plains his father died. As soon as he learned this, he returned home and took charge of the plantation, continuing there until 1845. On account of poor health, in 1845 he went to Wisconsin, hoping that the change would benefit him. For three years he prospected and mined there, after which he went to Missouri, and thence across the plains to Santa Fe and Chihuahua, Mexico. About that time he established a mercantile business in Rio Riba County, N. M., where he continued for two years, and later was in business at another point in the same territory. He was also employed as government sutler at a military post above Fort Garland, and built the first house in the fort. He continued there from 1851 to 1862, and meantime established branch stores at other points.

In 1861 Colonel Francisco was elected from Costilla County to the first territorial legislature. The next year he was nominated for congress, but was defeated. About the same time he sold out his business and removed to Pueblo, where he built the first house of any importance in the town. He also located an old Spanish grant now occupied by the village of La Veta, and there built a fort for defense from the Indians. The grant comprised seventeen hundred acres. He improved, irrigated and cultivated the land, and there he engaged in ranching, with his nearest neighbor twenty miles away. Gradually he

brought the land under cultivation, until one thousand acres had been improved. For a number of years he kept from five hundred to one thousand head of stock on the ranch, and, as there was an abundance of range and water, the industry proved a profitable one. The village of La Veta has been built on the original tract, the most of which property he has sold. As a pioneer, he has prepared the way for those of succeeding generations. His mind is stored with reminiscences of his fellow-workers (among them Kit Carson) and his fund of information concerning pioneer days makes him an interesting and genial companion.

MARY F. BARRY, M. D., who is a successful practicing physician of Pueblo, came to this city in 1891, being influenced in the selection of a location by the hope that the climate of Colorado might prove beneficial to her sister. She had previously met with success in LaCrosse, Wis., and had established a large practice and gained an excellent reputation among the people of that city. On coming to Pueblo and entering upon practice, she confronted, as do all women physicians, a certain amount of opposition, but in the end her skill and ability triumphed and gained for her a good practice and a high position in the medical fraternity. Without solicitation on her part, in January, 1896, she was appointed county physician of Pueblo County, in which capacity she served for two years. In the fall of 1898 she was nominated by the fusionists of Pueblo to represent this district in the state legislature, and in the election that followed was successful in winning the victory. Since then she has devoted much of her time to the discharge of legislative duties, which require her presence in Denver a few months of each year. She is actively identified with the Pueblo County Medical Society, in which she held the office of secretary for two years. The Colorado State Medical Society also numbers her among its active members.

Dr. Barry was born in Waukegan, Ill., and is a daughter of William and Marcia (Deming) Barry, natives respectively of Lynn, Mass., and Salisbury, Vt. Her paternal grandfather, John Barry, a native of Massachusetts, was a representative of an old Puritan family of that state. Her father, when a young man, settled in Lake County, Ill., where he was engaged as a contracting painter, and there he died when sixty-six years of age. His wife was a daughter of William Deming and a member of an old family of Vermont. By her marriage she had eight children, but only three of these are now living. The doctor, who was one of the youngest of the family, was educated in the public schools of Waukegan, Ill., and the normal school in Oshkosh, Wis. In girlhood she taught school for one year, but her chosen field of labor lay in a different direction. It had been her ambition from childhood to become a physician, and, while she received little encouragement in the development of her evident talent in this direction, she persisted with the determination of one who realizes that true success can alone be found in following the bent of one's native talents. For a year she studied with Dr. Clark, of Waukegan. Later she matriculated in the Woman's Medical College of Chicago, where she took the complete course of lectures, graduating in 1887, with the degree of M. D. As a result of a successful competitive examination, she received the appointment of interne in the Mary Thompson hospital for Women and Children in Chicago, where she remained for a year. Afterward, for two years, she practiced in LaCrosse, Wis., from which place she came to Colorado.

While her time has been devoted largely to professional work, Dr. Barry has found leisure to keep posted concerning current political events and matters affecting the welfare of the people. When the silver wing of the Republican party was organized in Colorado by Hon. H. M. Teller, she at once entered its ranks, for she is a firm adherent both of protection of home industries and the raising of silver to its proper standard. She has served as a delegate to local and state conventions, and has identified herself closely with her chosen party. In religion she is connected with the Congregational Church.

M. W. WILCOX, M. D., who has made Pueblo his home since 1878 and is engaged in the practice of homeopathy, with office in the Pope block, is of New England birth and parentage. His paternal grandfather, Jesse Wilcox, who was born in England, emigrated to America during colonial days and settled in Killingworth, Conn., opening a mercantile store in that place. During the entire period of the war with England he served in the army of his adopted country. Afterward, with a party of men, he followed the line of the Connecticut

river northward to old Fort No. 12, now Charlestown, N. H., and from there to Newport, N. H., of which he was one of the first settlers. He continued in the mercantile business until he died, when two sons succeeded him. One of these sons was Albert, who was born and reared in Newport, and continued in business there for more than sixty years, dying when eighty-four. In the affairs of the town he bore an active part, and was esteemed as a man of ability and honorable character. He married Caroline Knowles, who was born in Ipswich, N. H., of English descent, and died in Newport at the age of seventy-eight. Of their three daughters and one son, two daughters are deceased.

The son, who forms the subject of this notice, was born in Newport, N. H., on Christmas day 1844, and was reared in his native town. He prepared for college in the Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, N. H. Choosing the profession of medicine for his life work, he studied first under private instruction and then entered the medical department of the University of Michigan, from which he graduated in 1869, with the degree of M. D. Later he spent one year in the hospital at Detroit and at the same time took the studies of the senior class of Detroit Medical College, from which he graduated in 1870. Returning to his native town he engaged in the practice of the allopathic school for two years. However, his attention had been directed to homeopathy, and a careful investigation caused him to take up its study, which he carried on in Lawrence, Mass. He also attended lectures in the Boston University Medical School. On completing his studies of that department of the medical science, he formed a partnership with Dr. Langee, and continued with him for four years in Lawrence. When Dr. Lawrence went abroad he continued in the old office, but finally his health failed and a change of climate became necessary. He came to Colorado, where he recuperated for two years, and in 1880 commenced to practice in Pueblo. He is a skillful exponent of the homeopathic school of medicine, and in point of years of practice, its oldest representative in Pueblo. At one time he was active in the Knights of Pythias, but he now has no connection with fraternal organizations. While he is a Republican in his advocacy of national issues, he is not interested in or identified with politics, preferring to devote himself exclusively to professional work. His marriage took place in Tilton, N. H., and united him with Miss Mary Brown, who was born and reared in the Green Mountain state, and is a refined and cultured lady, and an earnest member of the Episcopal Church.

SIDNEY R. PROPST. With many of the important interests and industries of Logan County Mr. Propst has for years been intimately identified, and few of its residents are better known than he. With two others, he bought the quarter-section on which the town of Sterling stands, and the three platted the land in lots and did much of the first building, Mr. Propst erecting what was the largest house in the town. In 1891 he removed to the suburbs of Sterling, where he has since owned and occupied a very desirable homestead. He is largely interested in the cattle and horse business, and has been connected with other important business enterprises.

Born in Pickens County, Ala., February 16, 1846, our subject was a son of Michael B. and Jane (Smith) Propst. He was one of ten children, of whom besides himself eight are living. They are: Belle, wife of S. D. Clanton, of Merino, Colo.; John, who lives in Pueblo; Mary, wife of J. J. Weir, of Sterling; Ferdinand F., of Oakland, Ala., and William C., of Merino, Colo. (twins); Thomas K., also of Merino; W. Edna, who is the widow of A. J. Weir and holds office as clerk of Logan County; and Lena E., wife of C. M. Woolman, of Sterling. The father was born in North Carolina January 8, 1821, and there grew to manhood and married. Shortly after his marriage he removed to Pickens County, Ala., where he engaged in farming. He was an extensive land owner and slave holder, but the war crippled him financially, as it did so many other southerners. In 1876 he disposed of his property in Alabama and came to Colorado, settling in Merino, where he purchased a tract of land and established his home. From that place, in 1882, he went to Sterling and has since made his home in town.

When sixteen years of age our subject enlisted in Company B, Forty-first Alabama Infantry, C. S. A., and was sent to the front. With his regiment he took part in the following engagements: Murfreesboro, Big Black near Vicksburg, Chickamauga, siege of Knoxville, and the many skirmishes around Petersburg. In one of these minor battles he was captured by Union soldiers and imprisoned at Point Lookout, Md.,

where he was retained until June 25, 1865. The close of the war brought him release. He returned home and for two years attended the Summerfield high school, after which for two years he represented the interests of a cotton-gin manufacturer as traveling salesman. He resigned the position in order to enter the Southern University at Greensboro, where he took a course of two years. Afterward, for a year, he again traveled for the cotton-gin manufacturer.

In the fall of 1873 Mr. Propst came to Colorado, traveling by train to Julesburg, thence going by private conveyance to Greeley, and from there to Denver. Later he came down the river to Merino. For some time he engaged in hunting buffalo and other game, after which he joined what was known as the Buffalo colony, this colony founding what was then called Buffalo, now Merino. Here he took up one hundred and sixty acres. Shortly afterward he returned to Alabama, and at Tuscaloosa, that state, February 10, 1874, he married Miss Missouri A. Powell. With his wife he came to his land in Logan County. In 1876 he took a government contract to carry the mail from Sidney, Neb., to Greeley, Colo., and upon taking the contract he moved to Sidney, where he remained for five years. Meantime he homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres of land near Sterling, to which he removed in 1881. After three years upon that place he removed to town.

During the early days of Logan County Mr. Propst did much to foster worthy enterprises. In 1885 he brought the first imported horses into the county, and it is due in no small degree to his influence that the county now produces some of the finest horses in the state. He represented the Canon City nursery in this section and did all in his power to interest people in the planting of trees, realizing that in this way the county might be given the quiet beauty of a rural district in the east or south. He is now chairman of the school board and his work in the interests of the schools has been most helpful. In politics he is a Populist. During early days he served as justice of the peace for several years, and also as notary public. In 1892 he was the Populist candidate for the legislature, but was defeated. His first wife died October 7, 1892. Of the six children born to their marriage four are living, viz.: Alice, wife of J. E. Buchanan, assistant principal of the Sterling high school; Sidney R., Jr., clerk in the general store of Pettit Brothers at Iliff; Frank P. and Myron L., who are students in the Sterling school. In February, 1894, Mr. Propst was a second time married, his wife being Miss Della M. Hague, of this county.

WILLIAM H. EDWARDS is one of the well-known and highly-esteemed ranchmen of Morgan County. A native of Kentucky, he was born in Owen County April 24, 1846, being a son of Alfred and Sarah (Beard) Edwards, whose family consisted of six children, all but one now living. John W. lives in Greeley, Colo.; Artamisa, also a resident of Greeley, is the widow of Richard Beatty, who was killed in the Civil war; William H. was fourth in order of birth; David L. lives at Globe, Ariz.; and James A. in Eaton, Colo. The father, who was born in Lexington, Ky., in 1815, was a child of one year when his parents removed to Shelby County. There he grew to man's estate. Going to Owen County he bought a farm and began agricultural pursuits. Shortly afterward he established domestic ties. In 1854 he took his family to Greenfield, Hancock County, Ind., and purchased a farm there, but not feeling satisfied, returned one year later to his Kentucky homestead. On that place he resided until his death, in 1875.

The paternal grandfather of our subject, John Edwards, was born in Virginia, of Welsh parentage. Upon reaching manhood he went to Kentucky, of which region he was a pioneer. The maternal grandfather of our subject, Washington Beard, was a native of Virginia, to which state his parents had emigrated from Scotland. He enlisted in the war with the Indians and took part in the famous battle of Tippecanoe, under General Harrison.

The education of our subject was begun in common schools and completed in Owen College, from which he graduated in 1876. At sixteen years of age he went to Hancock County, Ill., where for four years he was employed on a farm. Afterward he went to Keokuk, Iowa, where for one year he worked as an apprentice in a wagon shop. During the following year he worked on the construction of the bridge across the Mississippi River between Keokuk, Iowa, and Hamilton, Ill. Returning to Kentucky in 1868, he was employed for one year on the Louisville & Cincinnati Railroad. Afterward he planted and raised a crop of tobacco. In 1872 he entered Owen College, where he studied for two consecutive years, then engaged in teaching school for

a year. Later, returning to the college, he completed the course and graduated in 1876. The next two years were spent as a teacher in district schools in Owen County. In 1878 he went to Boone County, and for two years rented a farm and was engaged in the sheep and cattle business. Finding that the raising of sheep was a profitable industry, and reading of the extensive free ranges in Colorado, he determined to come west and pursue his sheep husbandry. On the 14th of February, 1880, he arrived in Greeley, and from there, two months later, he came to Morgan County, settling across the river from his present homestead. There he engaged in the sheep business in partnership with Quincy Eaton, with whom he also had the contract to carry the mail from Buffalo to Greeley. In 1882 he severed his connection with Mr. Eaton and after their sheep were divided he came across the river to his present location. Here he owns one hundred and sixty acres which he had purchased while in Kentucky, prior to his removal west. After six years in the sheep business, he disposed of his flock and, shipping out a supply of registered Shorthorns from Iowa, he embarked in cattle-raising. He was engaged exclusively in this industry until 1893, when he disposed of his cattle and turned his attention to haying, he having some one thousand acres of hay land. Since then he has purchased numerous heads of cattle and horses and has quite a bunch of stock.

May 25, 1887, Mr. Edwards was united in marriage with Miss Annie B. Tetsell. They have four children: Gracie, Artie, Owen and Viola. In 1892 Mr. Edwards was the Populist candidate for county commissioner, and again in 1895, the latter time being elected by a small majority; however, the election was contested, and he and his opponent left it to a committee of three to arbitrate, but he resigned in favor of his opponent, although he had already taken the oath of office. Since the organization of the school district he has been a member of the school board. In religious faith he is a Baptist.

LEOPOLD KORF has made his home in Yuma County since 1886, during which year he came to Colorado and pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres, also homesteaded eighty acres and took up a timber claim of one hundred and sixty acres, comprising a part of section 1, township 4, range 48, and situated eighteen miles north of the village of Yuma. With him he brought forty-five head of cattle. He embarked in the stock business and in general farm pursuits, which he has since successfully conducted, devoting especial attention to the raising of horses and hogs.

Mr. Korf was born in Prussia, Germany, in 1849, a son of Leopold and Charlotte (Orns) Korf, of whose thirteen children he and Gusta, his sister, of Germany, alone survive. His father, a native of Prussia, born in 1817, grew to manhood there and engaged in farming. His first wife died in 1859, and afterward he married Catherine Olthoege, by whom he had five children, four now living, viz.: Mina, Frederick, August and Henry. About 1880 he came to America and settled in Gage County, Neb., where his son, Leopold, had preceded him eight years. From there in 1886 he came to Colorado, establishing his home in Yuma County, where he still lives.

Educated in the common schools of Germany, our subject on leaving school determined to seek a home in the new world. In the spring of 1870 he made arrangements to start for America. His capital consisted of $100. In securing his passports he was obliged to pay the judge $40 to arrange his papers so that he would be freed from compulsory military service. In April, 1870, he arrived in New York with a young friend whose intention, as his own, was to push on to the west. However, his finances were such that he told the friend to go on alone, while he remained in New York and earned some money for railroad fare. His friend had a little surplus himself, so loaned our subject $20, and they proceeded to Chicago together. After working for six months on a farm in Cook County, they went to Iowa and during the following year were employed on a farm and at railroading in Floyd County. In the fall of 1871 Mr. Korf settled in Nebraska, while his friend returned to Germany.

On arriving in Nebraska our subject settled in Lancaster County, where for two years he worked as a farm hand. Meantime he homesteaded eighty acres of land. In the spring of 1874 he removed to his new farm, and there he remained for six years. He then traded his farm for a better one of one hundred and sixty acres in Gage County, giving a money consideration for the same. He removed to his farm and, being pleased with the prospects, persuaded his father to come to America. He prospered even beyond his expectations. In 1886 he came to Colorado,

believing he could be more successful in the stock business here than in Nebraska. He is a hard-working man and deserves the prosperity with which he has met. Politically he is a Republican. For several years he served as a member of the school board. He is one of the substantial ranchmen of Yuma County and has many friends here.

The marriage of Mr. Korf to Miss Caroline Schlak occurred in 1878 and was blessed by one child, Gusta, now the wife of William Smalley, a stockman of Washington County. Mrs. Caroline Korf died less than two years after her marriage. In Hancock County, Ill., Mr. Korf married Miss Sarah Schwerre, whom he brought with him to Nebraska and later to Colorado. Of the eight children born to this union, four are living, all of whom are at home.

PETER J. BAUGTSON. The ranch and cattle industries of Logan County have a representative in the subject of this sketch, who has resided here since 1885 and has been closely identified with local enterprises. Immediately after his arrival he took up a homestead nine and a-half miles northeast of Crook, also a tree claim of one hundred and sixty acres, making his ranch one of three hundred and twenty acres. The property lying at the foot of the free range is conveniently situated for the cattle industry. In 1898 he assisted in the building of the Settlers' ditch, and is one of the stockholders of the company, having valuable interests in the land under the ditch controlled by the company.

A native of Sweden, Mr. Baugtson was born December 14, 1847. He was one of six children, of whom four, including himself, are living. The father of the family, Baugt Peterson, was born in Sweden in 1822, and in youth learned the tailor's trade. Afterward he divided his time between tailoring and farming. Accompanied by his wife, Maria (Nelson) Peterson, and their children, in 1868 he emigrated to the United States and settled in Omaha, Neb., where he secured work as a section hand on the railroad. As soon as he was in a position to do so, he went to Polk County, that state, where he took up land and began the improvement of a farm. On the same place he now resides. His son, our subject, accompanied him to America and settled in Nebraska, where he was employed at bridge-building and construction work on the Union Pacific Railroad. In the employ of this company he went to Montana and Utah, where he remained for some time. In 1878 he came to Colorado and, repairing to the mountains, he engaged in prospecting for five years. His mining ventures prospered and extended over Lake and Eagle Counties. During this time he located many properties, among them the valuable Black Iron mine in Eagle County, a silver and lead property. However, the failure of the Leadville National Bank in 1883 swept away his fortune and left him without means of any kind. He continued to mine as before, but in 1885 abandoned that occupation and came to Logan County, where he turned his attention to the stock business. Since then he has become known as one of the prosperous men of the county. He possesses all of the thrift and honesty for which the Swedes are noted the world over. He is upright, conscientious and faithful to every duty. Since coming to this country he has allied himself with the Republican party, for whose candidates he votes, both in local and national elections. In religion he is a believer in the doctrines of the Lutheran Church.

H. D. AYRES, sheriff of Logan County and one of the well-known citizens of Sterling, was born in Mississippi, February 8, 1859, being the only son of Felix G. and Mary E. (Davis) Ayres. He has an only sister, Carrie, who is the wife of Dr. J. N. Hall, of Denver. His father, a native of Mississippi, was there reared and married, and gained prominence among the cotton planters of his state, but his life was a short one; had it been prolonged to age, doubtless he would have been one of the distinguished men of the south. He was always solicitous to secure good government and served for one term in the legislature, where his influence was given to the advancement of progressive enterprises and the maintenance of justice and the law. He died when his son was only three years of age and the latter was reared by his mother, whom he accompanied to Colorado at thirteen years of age. They settled in Greeley, of which colony they were among the pioneers. After two years they removed to Sterling.

About 1884 Mr. Ayres established himself in the drug business in Sterling, and he continued in this business for six years. Meantime, he was united in marriage with Miss Kate Davis, a native of Iowa, but at the time of their marriage a resident of Sterling. After disposing of his drug store in 1890, Mr. Ayres was appointed deputy

sheriff, which office he held under Sheriff Buchanan for two years. Afterward he was postmaster of Sterling for two years. In 1895, on the Democratic ticket, he was elected sheriff of Logan County, and his service was so satisfactory to the people that at the expiration of the term he was re-elected. He is a man of great force of will and strength of character, and is admirably qualified to fill his office acceptably. In additon to the offices already named, he served one term as member of the town board and a similar period as treasurer of the board. Fraternally he is connected with Sterling Lodge, I. O. O. F. He and his wife have four children, Felix G., Margaret, Carrie and Morris.

HORACE SIMPSON HARP. It is to one of the most prosperous stockmen of Rio Blanco County that we call the attention of our readers in this sketch. Not only has Mr. Harp gained a reputation for success in the raising of stock, but he has also built up a reputation as a business man. He is proprietor of the Meeker and Rifle livery barns and also proprietor of the stage line running between those two points, as well as the line running north from Meeker. The success he has gained reflects especial credit upon him, for he started in business without capital and has worked his way unaided by the gift of money or the influence of friends.

Years ago William C. Harp, a native of Tennessee, removed to Iowa and settled in Marion County, where he was a drover and stockman for thirty-five years. He married Hannah Brouse, who was born in Ohio and had several brothers who participated in the Civil war. Of the family born to this union, Charles is a farmer, and J. F. a physician in Iowa; Thaddeus is interested with his brother in the management of the stable at Rifle, Colo.; Sherman is employed by Swift & Co.; Isaac is a farmer in Iowa; Sarah married A. E. Reece and resides in Kansas; Maggie is unmarried and lives in Iowa.

In Marion County, where he was born in 1860, the subject of this sketch spent his early years and received his education. At twenty years of age he came to Colorado and after a short time in Denver started in the cattle and livery business in Pitkin County. In 1884 he came to Rio Blanco County, and in 1887 started a stage line from Meeker to Rifle, a distance of forty-two miles; this he has since operated. For a time he carried on a hotel in connection with the livery business. In 1896 he opened a stable in Rifle, where he has since conducted a livery, in conjunction with that in Meeker. On the White River, near Meeker, he owns a ranch of several hundred acres. He also owns another farm and considerable stock, besides the horses used on the stage line and in the stables. His business consumes his entire time and he has been unable to identify himself with politics, even if he had the inclination. Politically he votes the Republican ticket. Fraternally he is a member of Valentine Lodge of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World.

The marriage of Mr. Harp, in 1893, united him with Charlotte Beamer, of Mesa County, Colo., daughter of George Beamer, formerly a farmer in Missouri. They are the parents of two children, Horace and Margaret.

JEROME H. BOYD, M. D., surgeon for the Florence & Cripple Creek Railroad at Victor, was born in St. Louis, Mo., August 22, 1857. He is a descendant of a family that came to America with the first expedition following the "Mayflower." They finally settled in Wheeling, W. Va., and at one time owned one hundred and sixty acres where the city now stands. His father, George Austin Boyd, now residing in Denver, was born in Virginia, and shortly after attaining his majority removed to Missouri, settling in Franklin County. At the time of the great gold excitement of 1849, he started for California, overland, with three wagon loads of saddles. He remained in the far west until 1853, returning the year of the total eclipse. At the time of the Pike's Peak excitement of 1859 he again crossed the plains. Opening a store at California Gulch, he remained there for two years, and then returned to St. Louis, where he acted as live stock agent for the Wabash Railroad and conducted a hotel as well. From there he went to Texas, where he carried on a stock business until 1887; but, the climate not proving healthful, he returned to Colorado and settled in Denver. He has been especially interested in the development of barren lands and in fruit growing. Politically he is a Republican. He had two brothers, John and Harmon, who served in the Mexican war, and another brother, Elias, who was captain of a Missouri company called into service during Price's raid in the Civil war.

In a family of ten children, our subject is the oldest of the seven survivors. He was educated

in public schools and the St. Louis University. For a short time he was employed as bookkeeper for the Bank of North America, but resigned in order to turn his attention to the study of medicine. In 1878 he graduated from the American Medical College of St. Louis, and began to practice at Waxahatchie, Tex., but in 1880 settled in Fort Worth and while there acted as city physician. In 1883 he came to Colorado, hoping that the climate would benefit his health. Opening an office at Louisville, Boulder County, he not only engaged in general practice, but also acted as mayor, postmaster, proprietor of a livery business and owner of the only drug store in the town. In January, 1895, he came to Cripple Creek and Victor, and seeing the opportunity offered him, he decided to settle in Victor. Here he has since made his home. He is the oldest surgeon connected with the Florence & Cripple Creek Railroad, and has also acted as surgeon for several of the largest mining companies.

During the first administration of President Cleveland, Dr. Boyd was postmaster at Louisville. For three years he was chairman of the Boulder County Democratic central committee, and also served on the congressional committee. He is a member of the State and Cripple Creek District Medical Associations. Fraternally he is connected with the Foresters; Victor Lodge No. 367, B. P. O. E.; Camp No. 125, Woodmen of the World; Hiawatha Tribe No. 25, I. O. R. M.; and Calantha Lodge No. 66, K. P., at Louisville.

At Waxahatchie, Tex., November 27, 1878, Dr. Boyd married Emma Lee Foard, by whom he had one child, Willie Alice. January 1, 1887, he married Catherine Etta, daughter of Anton Rosenbaum, who was born in Germany and came to America when young. Dr. and Mrs. Boyd have one child, Pearl Elizabeth.

HON. ALBERT N. TURNEY, of Yuma County, is one of the prominent public men of northeastern Colorado. After having acceptably filled positions in his county, he was chosen to represent his district in the state legislature, being elected to the assembly in the fall of 1898 as the fusion ticket candidate and receiving a handsome majority. Since entering upon his duties as a legislator he has stood third in amount of work accomplished in the house, only two members having secured the passage of a greater number of bills than he. The measures which he has advocated have been of a kind that would benefit the cattlemen whom he represented. His efficient service has given him a high place in the regard of his constituents.

Near Galesburg, Knox County, Ill., the subject of this sketch was born October 14, 1864, a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Nisley) Turney, being the only survivor of three children. His father was born in Somerset County, Pa., and his mother near Harrisburg, Pa. Both were active members of the Lutheran Church, in which for many years the father was an officer, being one of the mainstays of the church at Knoxville, which he attended. In 1852 he came west as far as Illinois, settling near Galesburg, where he worked as a farm hand for two years, and then purchased a tract of land. Upon the farm that he cleared and improved his entire active life was passed, and there he died in 1885. His wife had passed away six years previous to his death. She was a daughter of Daniel and Mary (Schwartz) Nisley, who were of German extraction. Our subject's paternal grandparents, William and Mary Turney, descended from English ancestry.

The education of our subject was obtained in Knox County, Ill. April 18, 1866, he arrived at Wray, Colo., where he was employed for two months. He then went forty-five miles northwest of Wray and pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres of land in what is now Phillips County (at that time a part of Weld County). He proved up on his claim, and in January, 1887, homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres two miles south of the other quarter-section, and, removing to the homestead, remained there until 1889. When Yuma was set off from Weld County, he was appointed county treasurer of the new county, and removing to Yuma, assumed the duties of his office. At the first regular election he was elected to the office, being the candidate of the Republican party. Twice afterward he was returned to the office, which he filled for three full terms. At the last two elections he was the candidate of the People's party. In 1897 he began in the cattle business, and has since become the possessor of important interests in this industry. In religious belief he adheres to the Lutheran faith, in which he was reared. Fraternally he is connected with Yuma Tent No. 6, K. O. T. M.

January 11, 1888, Mr. Turney married Alice, daughter of Charles Varney, who was a prominent manufacturer of Boston, Mass., and invented the first shoe-pegging machine ever placed on the

market. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Turney are: Albertine, born November 11, 1888; Vera, July 6, 1890; and Edith, June 8, 1892.

CHARLES JOHN, of Fort Garland, Costilla County, was born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, January 11, 1835, a son of Conrad and Agnes (Trappe) John. He received a military education in Marburg, Hesse-Nassau, Prussia. At the age of nineteen he entered the German army and continued in the service as a lieutenant of hussars until 1859, when he resigned his commission. Coming to America during that year, he joined his step-brother, pastor of a church in Lawrence County, Ohio. April 15, 1861, at the first call made for volunteers in the Union service, he enlisted in the army, becoming a first lieutenant in the Ninth Ohio Infantry. Later he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Second Mounted Militia, and continued to serve as such for two and one-half-years. During 1865 he was connected with the provost-marshal's office in Augusta, Ga., and in October of that year was honorably discharged from the service. He took part in a number of important engagements, as well as many skirmishes of lesser importance. While he was never wounded, he suffered extremely from the exposure of army life and has never recovered from its effects.

After the war was over Mr. John became a street railway conductor in Cincinnati, but in 1866 he enlisted as a private in the regular army and for years afterward he was connected with life on the frontier. He had received an appointment as captain of a colored regiment, but refused to accept; later, however, he was given the rank of sergeant-major of the regulars. As a member of the Eighth Wisconsin Cavalry, in 1866 he went to California, where for three years he was stationed at different government posts. In 1869 he came to Fort Garland as chief clerk of the quartermaster's department, and here he continued with the army for five years, when he resigned from the service. Afterward for seven years he was employed in the store of Ferd Meyer. In 1877 he was elected county superintendent of schools on the Republican ticket and at the expiration of the term was re-elected. In 1881 he was chosen county clerk and subsequently, by reelection, was continued in the office for ten years, since which time he has been clerk of the district court. Upon retiring from the county clerk's office he was appointed right-of-way agent for the Denver & Rio Grande and the Florence & Cripple Creek Railroads, which positions he still holds, his duties being to locate the right of way, examine titles, etc.

For years Mr. John has been interested in educational matters and has served as a member of the Fort Garland school board. He is largely interested in real estate in this section, and has one hundred and sixty acres three-quarters of a mile from the village. He is married and has four sons.

WILLIAM J. CHAMBERS, M. D. One of the first physicians to locate permanently at Cripple Creek was Dr. Chambers, who has since built up an extensive practice and is now recognized as one of the skillful, successful practitioners of the place. Of eastern birth, born in Albany, N. Y., November 14, 1863, he spent the years of boyhood and youth in his native city and received an excellent education in the New York State Normal. When still quite young he entered, as clerk, a drug store in Philadelphia, where he continued, a trusted employe, until twenty-four years, and then resigned in order to turn his attenion to the study of medicine. He entered the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, in which famous institution he took the regular course of study, graduating in April, 1889.

At once after completing his medical studies, Dr. Chambers came west, and for a year engaged in practice at Omaha, Neb. From there he removed to Denver, where he built up a good practice and remained for two years. In the spring of 1892 he came to Cripple Creek, where he has been in continuous practice since. For several years he was extensively interested in mining in this district, but has sold the greater part of his mining stock, although he still retains his interest in certain properties. Among the mines which he assisted in developing are the Old Calumet, Iron Duke and Golden Age, as well as many smaller leases. In 1897 he disposed of much of his mining stock, and has since given his attention more closely to his practice. For three years he held office as county physician and for four years served as city physician. In politics he is an active worker in the silver Republican party and a firm believer in its principles. He is a blue lodge Mason, connected with Mount Pisgah Lodge No. 96, A. F. & A. M. In everything pertaining to his profession he maintains a deep interest, and by thoughtful reading of medical periodicals keeps abreast with all the improve-

ments in the science. For a number of years he held office as treasurer of the District Medical Society, with which he is actively identified.

THOMAS W. LAWRENCE came to Colorado in 1873 and settled in Denver, where he has since been engaged in contracting and building, his city address being No. 1328 Washington avenue. In 1889 he started the Lincoln County reservoir and irrigation system, which is one of the finest in this part of the state. The reservoir is about ten miles from Hugo, the county seat of Lincoln County, and will furnish water for irrigating thousands of acres of land, besides affording a fine place for fishing.

Mr. Lawrence was born in London, England, in 1844. His father, T. S. Lawrence, was born in Kent, England, and emigrated to America in middle life. Prior to that he had for thirteen years been engaged as foreman for the Central Gas Company of London. In the United States he became interested in boats on the Mississippi River and owned the Lord Nelson trading boat. For six years he engaged in the bacon business in New Orleans, and later, was engaged in the building business in Madison, Wis., which he followed until his death at fifty-seven years. His father, Robert, was captain of the Lord Nelson trading boat.

By the marriage of T. S. Lawrence to Charlotte Stevens, who was born in Kent and died in Madison, Wis., at sixty years, there were born five sons and two daughters. Of these John T. served through the entire period of the Civil war, as a member of the Ninth New York Infantry, and is now living in Madison, Wis.; R. S. is a bookkeeper; George S. is a builder and contractor in Madison, Wis.; Edward is county clerk and recorder of Dane County, Wis., which position he has held since 1886; Hannah is the wife of W. C. Colby, of Madison, Wis.; and Charlotte is the wife of W. G. Hawkins and lives in Colorado.

When the family emigrated to America the subject of this sketch was three years of age. He received his primary education in New York City, and later attended the schools of Madison, Wis. At the age of eighteen he began to learn the trades of blacksmith and plasterer. On leaving Madison he went to Chicago, where he was employed for two years. From there he removed to Denver, where he has made his home for more than twenty-five years. He owns a fine home in Denver and is well fixed financially. Politically he is independent, voting for the men whom he deems best qualified to represent the people, irrespective of their political affiliations.

The marriage of Mr. Lawrence took place in 1880 and united him with Miss Hannah Barker, of Denver. She is a daughter of A. H. Barker, who put up the first house built in Denver and was sergeant-at-arms in the first legislature. By occupation a miner, he devoted his life to that business and located, among other claims, the Grant-Winnebago mine. His death occurred in 1895. Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence became the parents of three children, but one son died, unnamed, in infancy. The others are Edgar and Lucille.

CHARLES W. KINKEL, county commissioner of Morgan County, owns one thousand acres of ranch property twenty miles south of Fort Morgan, which property he purchased in the spring of 1896, and upon which he has since engaged extensively and successfully in the cattle business. He is one of the representative men of his locality, and is especially prominent in the Republican party, of which he is a local leader. In 1891, 1892 and 1893 he served as a member of the town board, and in the fall of 1896, on the party ticket, he was elected a member of the board of commissioners, in which position he has been helpful to the county's interests.

A native of Prussia, born February 4, 1866, Mr. Kinkel was one of ten children, eight of whom are living, viz.: Henry, of Boulder, Colo.; William, living in Denver; Louise, of Frankfort, Germany; Louis, who is proprietor of a meat market in Fort Morgan; Charles W.; George, also of Fort Morgan; Mattie and Augusta, who make their home in Frankfort, Germany. George Kinkel, our subject's father, was born in Prussia about 1826, and in youth learned the shoemaker's trade, which he followed during his entire active life. He died in 1888, and is survived by his widow, who is now (1899) seventy years of age. She was in maidenhood Minnie Feisel and was born in Prussia.

In common schools in Germany our subject acquired his education. When sixteen years of age he came to the new world, landing in New York, May 20, 1882. For ten months he worked in Carbon County, Pa., at railroading, after which he came west, arriving in Denver in the latter part of February, 1883. For six months he worked on a ranch. In the fall he came to Fort Morgan, where for more than a year he

worked on the ditch. Afterward he was employed on ranches. In 1888 he opened a meat market in the town and afterward conducted a successful business until the spring of 1896, since which time his attention has been given chiefly to ranching and cattle-raising.

In 1892 Mr. Kinkel married Maggie, daughter of J. H. Farnsworth, of Fort Morgan, and they had one child, Elizabeth. Mrs. Kinkel died July 15, 1896. Fraternally our subject is a member of Oasis Lodge No. 67, A. F. & A. M.; Fort Morgan Chapter No. 31, R. A. M.; Akron Commandery, K. T.; El Jebel Temple, N. M. S., of Denver; also Silver Lodge No. 60, K. P., and Fort Morgan Camp No. 193, Woodmen of the World.

ARTHUR R. BROWN, ex-judge of Eagle County, came to Colorado in 1880 and settled in Leadville, where for two years he was interested in mining and also engaged in the practice of law. In 1882 he removed to Red Cliff, the county-seat of Eagle County, and a mining camp that was then three years old. He has witnessed the growth of the town from a small camp to a village of almost fifteen hundred people, and has himself contributed to its development. For some years he has devoted himself to mining and the practice of law, but after his first election to the office of county judge, much of his time was given to his official duties.

Judge Brown was born in Utica, N. Y., in 1850, a descendant of Peter Brown, who crossed the ocean in the "Mayflower." His paternal grandfather, a native of Stonington, Conn., and a colonel in the war of 1812, engaged for years in the manufacture of woolen goods and in the distillery business, accumulating a small fortune through his various enterprises. Politically he voted with the Democrats. His son, the judge's father, Lorenzo S. Brown, was born in New York state, where for a considerable number of years he followed the distillery business. He was a Republican in politics and prominent in local affairs. His last years were spent in retirement and he died when eighty-four years of age, his death occurring in Utica, of which city he had long been a prominent resident. He owned large tracts of real estate there and also had an interest in the banking business of A. H. Brown & Co., in which all of his brothers were also interested. Besides this, he owned stock and lumber interests. He married Elizabeth C. Brainard, a native of New York; her father, Maj. Chauncey Brainard, engaged in the mercantile business and the manufacture of woolen goods, having mills at Cedarville, N. Y., and was a major in the war of 1812. Some of the money he received when he was paid off by the government is now in the hands of our subject.

In the family of Lorenzo S. Brown there were three children. Clara B. became the wife of Timothy E. Wilcox, M. D., a surgeon in the regular army, with the rank of major. Susan M. is the wife of Adelbert J. Rhodes, who is engaged in the coal business in New York. Our subject, who was the only son, spent his early years in his New York home, and was educated in the schools of Utica and the military school at Clinton, N. Y. On leaving school he went to Michigan, where his father owned large tracts of pine land, and there he engaged in the lumber business for eight years. In the interests of railroad bondholders, he went to Indiana, where he remained for seven years. Since coming to Colorado, his attention has been largely given to the practice of law and mining, and he not only owns mining interests of his own, but manages important properties for others. Fraternally he is a Mason, connected with the Knights Templar and Shrine. In politics he is a stanch Republican.

In New Bedford, Mass., Judge Brown was united in marriage with Miss Florence C. Shaw, a sister of Capt. Charles F. Shaw, who was an officer in the Union army during the Civil war, and a daughter of Frederick P. Shaw, who was a wholesale grocer in New Bedford, and later in Saginaw, Mich.

FRANK B. WEBSTER, district attorney of the twelfth judicial district, is an able and prominent attorney of Alamosa. The principal part of his life has been passed in Colorado, for, though a native of Schuylkill County, Pa., born in 1863, he has been a resident of this great western state since 1872, during territorial days. His boyhood days were spent in Denver, where he attended the public schools and gained a fair education. When a youth of fifteen he went to Boulder County, and following the occupation so common in the mountain regions, began to mine. For nine years he operated mines that were leased.

Abandoning the work of a miner in the fall of 1887, with a determination to enter the professional world, Mr. Webster took a course in the

Denver Business College. Upon its completion he came to Alamosa, May 17, 1888, and here secured employment as stenographer in the office of C. C. Holbrook, with whom he remained for some time, meanwhile reading law during such spare moments as came to him. In 1891 he was admitted to practice before the Colorado bar. During the same year Judge Holbrook was elected to the district bench, and Mr. Webster then opened an office and began to practice for himself. In the years that have intervened he has built up an excellent practice and become well known in the fraternity.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Webster was elected district attorney for the twelfth judicial district on the straight ticket of his party, and this position he has filled acceptably since 1897. Since his admission to the bar he has served as county attorney for Costilla County. He is recognized as one of the leading attorneys of the valley and as a young man whose prospects for the future are most promising. In matters relative to Alamosa, its welfare and its progress, he is always interested. From 1893 to 1897 he served as attorney for the city. He has also been attorney for the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad for a number of years. In 1892 he was united in marriage with Mary A. Cowell, by whom he has one child, Bessie E. Fraternally he is past chancellor of Alamosa Lodge No. 96, K. P., and captain of the Sierra Blancha Division No. 21, Uniform Rank.

WILLIAM W. HASSELL. The Hassell Iron Works Company, of which Mr. Hassell is president and general manager, is one of the flourishing business concerns of Colorado Springs. Their first foundry was erected in Colorado Springs in 1893, but in January, 1896, it was destroyed by fire, and, as it was only insured for one-third of its value, the loss was a heavy one for the proprietors. Removing the business to the Springs, in the early part of 1896 they built a plant, which has since been repeatedly enlarged, as every six months it has been found necessary to build an addition equal to the size of the original building. The fire in Colorado Springs during the latter part of September, 1898, entirely destroyed the office and warerooms (then located at Nos. 18-24 Huerfano street west) entailing a severe loss. Fortunately the foundry and machine shops were located below the burned district, so that the company was enabled to continue its business. In the spring of 1899 an office and store room were opened at No. 19 East Pike's Peak avenue. The works are situated at the corner of Sierra Madre street and Mareno avenue.

Mr. Hassell was born in Newark, N. J., August 17, 1860. His father, John, a native of Manchester, England, was a son of John Hassell, Sr., also a native of that city, and who settled in New York City, where he became a successful physician and editor of Wood's *Materia Medica*. John, Jr., was a brass manufacturer for a time, but took up the study of dentistry in New York City and afterward followed that profession in Newark, N. J., until his death. Fraternally he was a Mason. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Gibb, was born in New York City, member of an old family there and of remote Scotch lineage; she is now living in North Carolina. Of her four living children, our subject is the youngest and the only one in Colorado. He spent the first eight years of his life in Newark, after which he lived in New York City, near what is now Riverside Drive. Becoming interested in the Van Winkle & Weedon School Publishing Company, Mr. Hassell remained with them until 1884, when he came to Colorado for his health. He was so decidedly benefited that he concluded to remain. In 1885 he started in the manufacture of patent woven wire fences, and from that drifted into the manufacture of iron fences, and in time developed a machine shop and foundry from his original business.

For a time the firm was Hassell & Talcott. In 1893 the Hassell Iron Works Company was organized, with himself as president and general manager. They manufacture the iron work and casting for the Midland Railroad Company, hoisters and hoisting machinery for miners, structural iron work, columns and beams, and ornamental fence work. The machine shop is modern in every respect. The business is the largest in its line in El Paso County, and employment is furnished to thirty-five men. They have had contracts for equipping all the structural buildings erected during the past eight years, and their work is noted for its substantial character. Their main building is 50 x 190 feet, and is furnished with three electric motors for power. There is a separate pattern shop, 40 x 50, also an iron room, 16 x 60, besides the office and salesroom on Pike's Peak avenue.

In Colorado Springs, in 1890, Mr. Hassell married Miss Catherine Ott, who was born in Albany,

N. Y. They have two children, William Bradford and Julia Frances. The family are connected with Grace Episcopal Church. In politics Mr. Hassell is a Republican and a stanch supporter of the present (McKinley) administration. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and takes an interest in all projects for the advancement of the city where he resides.

CHARLES B. NEWTON, a pioneer of Costilla County, now residing near Fort Garland, was born in the city of Philadelphia in 1822, a son of Jonah and Sarah (Vanderveer) Newton, natives respectively of New England and New Jersey. When he was a child his father died and when he was nine years of age he went to Steubenville, Ohio, to make his home with Rev. Charles Beatty, for whom he was named and who was president of a ladies' seminary in that city. At eighteen years of age he left his foster father's home and went to Alexandria, Mo., where a friend lived. After a year or more in Missouri, he accompanied Captain Gordon to the Rocky Mountains in 1842. Captain Gordon had been an officer in the United States army and had spent considerable time among the Sioux Indians on the frontier.

Going up the Missouri River to Fort Pierre, the company of three men traveled on horseback together, but at the fort they separated, and Mr. Newton returned to Fort Leavenworth, where he enlisted with the First Dragoons. For two years he was on duty at the fort, meantime making several excursions into New Mexico, Colorado, and as far west as Oregon. When the Mexican war broke out, he served under Colonel Kearney, and went to Santa Fe. He took part in the suppression of a Mexican uprising at Taos and also participated in the battle of Embudo, N. M. From the ranks he was promoted to be corporal, and later sergeant. After five years in the regular army, at the close the war he was honorably discharged.

In 1849 Mr. Newton established a store in Taos County, N. M., which he carried on for two years. Afterward, for several years, he engaged in trading with the Indians, in partnership with Tom Tobens. Meantime he made a number of expeditions to Fort Laramie. During much of the time until 1860, while he was thus engaged, he made his headquarters in Taos and Arroyohondo, N. M. He was also a great hunter and, while on his trading expeditions, always carried his gun with him. Often he has killed antelope and deer on the land where Denver now stands, but at that early day there was not even a log hut to indicate a future settlement. From 1860 to 1870 he was employed as clerk for Ferd Meyer, of Costilla. About 1870 he settled on land near Fort Garland, and later purchased a claim adjoining, and here he has since engaged in farming and stock-raising. The place is situated five miles from Fort Garland and is maintained under his supervision, for he is still quite active, in spite of advancing years. Politically he has been a stanch Democrat from youth. He is married and has two children.

T. WALKER owns and occupies a stock ranch one mile east of Pagosa Springs, Archuleta County. This tract of land he homesteaded in 1884, but, it being then a military reservation, he was not allowed to locate upon it. However, two years later, he took up his residence here and has since built one of the most substantial ranch houses in the county. Giving all of his time to ranching, he raises stock and owns about one hundred and fifty head of cattle, for which he cuts hay and alfalfa for feed.

A son of David H. and Caroline (Skinnell) Walker, our subject was born in Bedford County, Va., in 1844. At sixteen years of age he enlisted in the Second Virginia Cavalry, from which he was transferred to the Thirty-fourth Virginia Infantry, and served until the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox Court House. During the siege of Petersburg he took an active part, and when the fort was blown up he was near the front and received a severe wound, the scar of which he will always carry. After the close of the war he returned home, but in January, 1866, went to Boone County, W. Va., and for three years worked in a sawmill there. From that place he went to Kansas and engaged in the sawmill business on the Osage Indian reservation, remaining for four years in Kansas. He was in the town of Independence before it was built up. On account of the fact that he had served in the Confederate army, he was disfranchised and not permitted to take any part in political affairs, but in the spring of 1871 a petition requesting the legislature to remove the political disabilities by reason of his having served in the southern army was voluntarily drawn up by the citizens of the town of Independence. This bill was passed in the legislature March 6, 1871.

After having conducted a sawmill business in Independence for some time, in the fall of 1872 Mr. Walker disposed of his property in that place and went to Sherman, Tex., where he operated a sawmill for a year. In 1873 he removed to the Indian Territory, where he worked at his trade. From there, in the spring of 1879, he came to Pagosa Springs, Colo., and set up a sawmill on the San Juan River, two miles east of town, where he carried on a sawmill and lumber business until 1890. Meantime he homesteaded his present ranch and began the improvement of the property where he now resides. His attention has been given almost exclusively to the sawmill business and ranching, his only effort at mining having been in connection with a gold mine, which, however, did not realize his hopes.

At the first election in the new county of Archuleta, in the spring of 1886, Mr. Walker was elected county assessor. He has been one of the local workers in the People's party, by which, in 1895, he was nominated for county judge. Measures for the benefit of the people receive his hearty support. He is a member of Durango Lodge No. 46, A. F. & A. M., in which he is past master. His marriage, in 1874, united him with Rose V. Shelton, by whom he has one son, Gladwyn.

CHARLES NEWMAN, president of the Swansea Gold and Silver Mining Company, operating in the prosperous mining camp of Rico, is himself a resident of Durango, where he ranks among the influential citizens and mine owners. He is of eastern birth, a member of a family that has been long and honorably associated with the history of Boston. The first of the name to settle in this country was John Newman, a native of England, and for years connected with the marine mercantile business, owning a trading vessel that engaged in traffic between England and Boston. John's son, Robert, grandfather of our subject, was sexton of the Salem street Church in Boston and he it was who held the lantern on the night that Paul Revere made his famous ride. He was one of the well-known and honored citizens of Boston. When he died his remains were interred in the famous old burial ground, Copp's Hill, near which his home had been.

Charles Newman, Sr., our subject's father, was born in Boston, and for many years engaged in business as a carriage and wagon-maker in that city. His last years were spent in Reading and Groton, and in the former town served as selectman for some years. Like other members of the family, he was a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to St. Andrew's Lodge No. 32, A. F. & A. M., in Boston. His death occurred in Groton in 1871, when he was seventy-one years of age.

Born in 1851, a son of Charles Newman, our subject was four years of age when he accompanied his parents to Kansas, and in 1860 he returned with them to Massachusetts, settling in Groton, where he was educated in the high school and Lawrence Academy. After his education was completed, in 1867 he returned to Kansas, and became clerk for an older brother in the mercantile business at Osawatomie. In 1873 he removed from there to Colorado, making the trip to Denver overland, by mule-team. In September of the same year he went to Del Norte in the San Luis Valley, where he formed a partnership in the drug business with M. T. Chestnut, W. L. Stephens being admitted into the firm in 1875, since which time the firm of Newman, Chestnut & Stephens have continued in active partnership. In 1876 they opened a branch drug business in Silverton, of which Mr. Newman was placed in charge, and in 1878 a branch was started at Alamosa, with Mr. Chestnut in charge. In 1880 they opened a branch drug store at Chama, N. M., and the same year started a wholesale and retail branch in Durango, Mr. Newman taking up his residence here at that time. In 1882 a branch house was opened in Pueblo, and all of these enterprises they conducted, with success, until they disposed of them all in 1891. In 1875 they became interested in mining, and finally, on their withdrawal from the drug business, they gave their attention wholly to this industry, in which they have important interests in various sections of the San Juan country. Mr. Newman in 1879 located the Swansea mine, in Dolores County, near Rico, and the firm continued to develop the mine until they sold it a few years later. Afterward Mr. Newman became president of the Swansea Gold and Silver Mining Company.

A stanch Republican, Mr. Newman is active in his party. From 1874 to 1879 he was postmaster of Del Norte, and in 1892 he was elected to represent the nineteenth senatorial district (comprising La Plata and Montezuma Counties) in the state senate, where he rendered able service. He is the owner of considerable property

in Durango, besides his important mine interests. In 1875 he married Marion L. Chestnut, a sister of M. T. Chestnut, his business partner; he has two daughters, Edna and Velina. Fraternally he is a member of Durango Lodge No. 46, A. F. & A.M., San Juan Chapter No. 15, R. A. M., Ivanhoe Commandery No. 11, K. T., and Colorado Consistory of Denver.

JOHN W. HORNER. In every community there are a few men whose ability makes them conspicuous in the professional or business life of their locality. Such a man is the subject of this review, who has long engaged in the practice of the law in Colorado, for years in Denver and, since the latter part of 1895, in Cripple Creek. In addition to his practice, he is interested in mining and owns stock in two valuable claims that are leased.

The boyhood days of our subject were passed in his native village, Baptistown, Hunterdon County, N. J. His education was obtained in common schools and the Trenton (N. J.) Academy, also in Madison University at Hamilton, N. Y., where he graduated. On the conclusion of his studies he turned his attention to educational work. He became proprietor of the Clinton (N. J.) Academy, and remained at the head of that institution for one year. Afterward he was for three years principal of the high school at Mauch Chunk, Pa., where he became well known for his successful work as an educator. For one year he was employed as civil engineer in the building of the Lehigh Valley & Susquehanna Railroad.

Coming to Colorado in 1865, Mr. Horner spent about two years in mining in Gilpin and Boulder Counties. He then went to Denver and completed his law studies, which he had begun in the east. He was admitted to the bar in Denver in 1868 and at once began to practice in that city, where he gained a large and valuable clientage and accumulated considerable property. Unfortunately, through the failure of investments, he lost almost all the fruits of his years of labor, and when he came to Cripple Creek his means were limited. Since then, however, he has gained a good financial footing and is prospering.

In December, 1870, Mr. Horner was united in marriage with Miss Tillie Browning, of Washington Heights, N.Y., and they have five children living. Politically Mr. Horner votes the Democratic ticket, but is not active in public affairs. Had he chosen, he might have occupied many positions of trust and responsibility, but he has preferred concentrating his attention upon his business and professional interests. In 1863 he was made a Royal Arch Mason in Mauch Chunk, Pa. He was one of the organizers and a charter member of Columbia Lodge at Boulder, Colo. For many years he has been identified with the Presbyterian denomination. He was one of the prime movers in the building of the first large church of this denomination in Denver and has always been interested in religious work. His membership is still in Denver, where his family reside, in order that the children may receive the educational and social advantages of that city. Though not one of the earliest settlers of Colorado, he is nevertheless a pioneer of the state and has been identified with its development for many years. A genial, whole-souled, large-hearted man, he has a host of friends among his circle of acquaintances and is one of the most popular lawyers of the town.

GEORGE R. ELDER, county attorney of Lake County and since 1878 an attorney of Leadville, is one of the well-known members of the bar of this city. He is a member of a family that has been honorably identified with American history since 1782, when one of that name emigrated from Scotland and settled in Lancaster County, Pa. James Elder was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, serving as first lieutenant of a company made up of Franklin County patriots. Afterward he made his home in Center County, Pa., where, in 1802, he was nominated for sheriff on the Federal ticket.

George W. Elder, our subject's father, is a man of superior ability and splendid endowments. After graduating from Harvard College he entered upon the practice of law, and won merited distinction in the profession. Besides his large general practice, for more than fifty years he acted as the leading counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad. During the Civil war he served in the Union army and took part in the battle of Gettysburg. Though now seventy-seven years of age, he retains much of the activity of younger years, and is now in partnership with his son, Rufus C.

The mother of our subject was Margaret Scott Shaw, a native of Pennsylvania, and of Scotch descent. Her maternal grandfather, Capt. John Little, a man of wealth and prominence, was an officer in the Revolutionary war; her paternal

grandfather, William Shaw, was an intimate friend of Benjamin Franklin and a member of the committee of safety during the Revolution. Her father, James Shaw, who engaged in farming in Northumberland County, Pa., served as county surveyor for more than forty years, and was superintendent of the Freedom forges, the first foundry in Mifflin County, Pa., and which is still in operation.

In Lewistown, Mifflin County, Pa., our subject was born in 1856. At fifteen years of age he matriculated in Princeton College, from which he graduated in 1875. He was a member of the college football team and stood high in all athletic sports. After completing his college course he studied law in his father's office and in 1878 was admitted to the bar, after which he began to practice in Leadville, and has since resided here. In addition to his practice he has been interested in mining, and for eight years was a director and stockholder in the Duncan Mining Company.

In early manhood Mr. Elder favored Republican principles, but after he made a careful study of the currency question he transferred his allegiance to the People's party, and has since been prominent in its councils. In 1885 he was the Republican candidate for district attorney. In 1889 he became a Populist, since which time he has been chairman of the county central committee. In 1895 he was elected to the office of county attorney, which he has since held. He is married and has one son, Robert D.

JAMES ROBERT CURTIS, manager of the Allen Omnibus and Carriage Company, of Leadville, and a resident of Colorado since 1880, was born in Brookfield, Linn County, Mo., in 1860, a son of John C. and Hester Ann (Moore) Curtis, natives of Kentucky. His father, who was born in Louisville, and was a farmer by occupation, in 1860 removed to Missouri, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death in 1891. During the Civil war he enlisted in the Union army and was commissioned an officer in Company A, Twenty-second Missouri Infantry, in which he served until the close of the war. His wife, who is now living in Nevada, Mo., was a daughter of John C. Moore, a farmer, who owned a large estate two and one-half miles east of Brookfield and died there when our subject was a small child.

When seventeen years of age our subject began in the world for himself. Going to Iowa, he worked on a farm near Corning for three years. At the age of twenty he came to Colorado, where he engaged in teaming at Pueblo. Returning to his old home, he remained there for a year, and then came back to the west. He spent a short time in Gunnison County, and from there came to Leadville, in which city he has since resided. At first he engaged in mining and the horse business, and for two years was foreman of barns, but finally abandoned other work to accept the position of manager of the 'bus line. Politically he is a Republican.

GEORGE NEIDHARDT, the first white settler of Saguache County, now engaged in stock-raising and ranching, was born in Germany, February 17, 1837, a son of Xavier and Anna Maria Neidhardt, representatives of prominent German families. In the possession of our subject is the Neidhardt coat-of-arms. One of the members of the family came to America at the time of the Revolution and at the close of the war assisted in the re-organization of the American army. Our subject's father was connected with the official life of Neiderstotzingen, and was mayor for fourteen years, and a man of prominence in his locality.

It was his mother's ambition that our subject should become a priest, but his tastes did not lie in that direction, and consequently he did not improve his opportunities for study. When seventeen years of age, having secured his father's reluctant consent to come to America, he crossed the ocean and settled in Pennsylvania, where he first worked on a farm, later in a saw and flour mill, and afterward at other vocations. In May, 1856, he went to Iowa, where he learned the baker's trade. From that state he went to Kansas in November, 1859, and in the spring of 1860 came to Colorado, walking the entire distance from Kansas, while his supplies were carried by ox-team.

After working in a bakery in Denver for more than a year, November 4, 1861, Mr. Neidhardt enlisted in Company I, First Regiment Colorado Volunteers, and served for three years, receiving his discharge November 17, 1864. March 23, 1862, he took part in the battle of Pigeon's ranch, through which the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad now passes. Here his regiment defeated thirty-five hundred Texans, who had whipped the regulars and Mexicans at Ford Creek. In this battle he was wounded in the

arm, but did not go to the hospital, as he was working for the officers and they needed his services. After he was discharged he returned to Fort Garland to cook for the officers, at their urgent request.

In the spring of 1865 Mr. Neidhardt came to his present location and took up one hundred and sixty acres, far from any human beings except Indians. He began to raise oats, wheat, barley and potatoes. While in the army he had saved $460, and with four other men who came to this locality after their discharge from the army, he bought one hundred and forty-three head of stock, which was his start here. To his original tract he added until he now has three hundred and sixty acres. He raises as much as two thousand one hundred bushels of grain annually, having sixty tons of hay that he uses for feed. Besides this he raises twenty tons of alfalfa, and is increasing the latter so that he can keep more stock, for he believes in keeping only as many head of stock as he can feed during the winter. His ranch is under irrigation, and contains other needed improvements. He is assisted in the cultivation of the place by his step-son, John, who is a son of his wife by her first marriage.

Ever since the organization of the county, Mr. Neidhardt has been active in its affairs. At the first election there were but eight votes in the valley, and he acted as judge of the election. Always a Republican, he has been a delegate to county and state conventions for many years. From 1872 to 1881 he served as county commissioner. In 1891 and 1892 he was superintendent of water division No. 3, and since 1894 he has been water commissioner for district No. 25. For twenty years he has been president of the school board. Fraternally he is connected with Centennial Lodge No. 23, I. O. O. F. Besides his other work, he has done considerable toward the development of the mining interests of this county, on the Sangre de Cristo range.

GEORGE S. LOVETT. The ranch of six hundred and forty acres owned by Mr. Lovett lies in Conejos County, near La Jara. Here, since 1887, he has engaged in the breeding of fine trotting horses. He owns about one hundred head of horses, among them being some of the finest saddle-bred and trotting stock in the entire valley. Of late years he has also given considerable attention to the raising of potatoes, and for these he has received premiums at the La Jara, Alamosa and Monte Vista fairs. He is also the owner of mining interests in Taos, N. M., where he owns mines that present good prospects in gold and copper.

Born in Grand Rapids, Mich., in 1857, our subject is a son of George S. and Caroline (Beelen) Lovett. His father, who removed from New Haven to Grand Rapids in an early day, became one of the leading attorneys of the city, where for twenty years he practiced his profession. In 1867 he moved to Washington, and was living there, retired, at the time of his death, in 1882, when fifty-five years of age. By his marriage to Miss Beelen, who was a native of Pittsburg, Pa., he had six children, namely: Anthony, a merchant at Geneva, N. Y.; Louisa D.; George S.; Anna, wife of George H. Beaman, an attorney, of Washington, D. C.; Charlotte; and Caroline, wife of R. S. Bright, an attorney, of Philadelphia.

In the Kenwood school at New Brighton, Pa., our subject acquired the rudiments of his education. Afterward he studied in an academy and from there entered Swarthmore College, Philadelphia, finally completing his studies in the Columbian University at Washington, D. C., and then took a business course in the Spencer Business College. In 1876 he was awarded a contract from the city of Washington and the national government to furnish material for the paving of Pennsylvania avenue and the foundation of the war and navy building. In three days he put in thirty-six hundred cubic yards of rock. He also furnished the foundation for the national museum and many private residences. For four years he carried on a large and profitable business.

Coming to Colorado in the spring of 1880, Mr. Lovett took up a school section in the San Luis Valley. He settled in Conejos, where he engaged with a firm of railroad contractors to do some grading for the Durango branch of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. At the same time he devoted considerable time to ranching, and on his place cut about three hundred tons of hay, which he sold. In 1883 he bought his present home and erected one of the finest houses in the valley. At first he engaged in the cattle business with Hon. Alva and William H. Adams, and kept on an average of thirteen hundred head of Galloways, but in 1887 the partnership was dissolved, and he has since given his attention principally to horses.

On the Democratic ticket, in 1886, Mr. Lovett

was candidate for treasurer of Conejos County, and was defeated by only thirty-three votes. He has taken an active part in local affairs and is a progressive and liberal citizen. His home is presided over by his wife, Mary (French) Lovett, whom he married in 1885 and who is a daughter of Charles S. French, of Philadelphia.

HON. GEORGE W. SWINK. Often alluded to as the "father" of Rocky Ford, Mr. Swink's life has been inseparably associated with the development of this growing town of Otero County. The oldest settler of the place and owner of the land on which the town was built, he has lived to see what was in years gone by a barren waste transformed into a populous village of fifteen hundred or more inhabitants, situated in the midst of a fertile section where small fruits and grains are raised in large quantities. He is the most prominent man of the village, and is, indeed, well known throughout this part of the state. He belongs to the class of pioneer residents to whom so large a debt of gratitude is due for their labors in developing hidden resources and in opening the way for civilization in the wilderness.

When the town site company was organized by ten men, each of whom owned a tenth interest, Mr. Swink made one of the number who entered into this combination, and he still owns a great deal of land adjoining the town limits. In the development of horticultural and agricultural interests he has been a leader, having done more for them in this locality than any other man in the Arkansas Valley. He was also the first man to start an apiary in this part of the state. Through his bee, fruit, melon and land enterprises he has become the possessor of ample means; this, too, in spite of the fact that he never attended school thirty days in his life, and has no education save that which all may obtain in the great school of experience.

Born in Breckenridge County, Ky., June 30, 1836, our subject was taken by his parents to Schuyler County, Ill., when he was four years old. He was reared on a farm and assisted in "grubbing," clearing and improving land. When nineteen years of age he purchased the second hand-sawmill in his county and this he operated for fifteen years. On selling it he purchased a farm near Bardolph, Ill., and there farmed for four years, at the same time dealing in stock. In November, 1871, having sold his Illinois property, he came to Colorado, settling at the old Rocky Ford, three miles northwest of the village of that name. Here he opened the first store in what is now Otero County, having as his partner Asa Russell. In the spring of 1874 the partnership was dissolved and he continued in business alone. About the same time he moved his family from Illinois to Colorado. Afterward he carried on his store and engaged in raising cattle and horses. In the winter of 1876 he came to what is now Rocky Ford, and after the railroad had been built through here in 1877 he opened a store with William Beghtol as partner. In 1884 he sold his interest in the store, after which he turned his attention to horticulture and ranching. In order to secure necessary water he assisted in building the Rocky Ford ditch, in which he was a prime mover and which is fifteen miles long; the Catlin ditch, built by a stock company, and thirty-five miles long; Rocky Ford High Line ditch, eighty-four miles long, in all of which he is a stockholder, and he has also assisted in the construction of other ditches. In 1874 he grew the first canteloupes in the county, but did not begin to market melons until 1878, since which time he has been the largest melon grower in the valley, having about two hundred acres planted to melons.

The landed possessions of Mr. Swink aggregate two thousand acres, all lying along the ditches and all under cultivation, but operated by renters. He assisted in the organization of the State Bank of Rocky Ford, of which he was the first president and is now the vice-president. During the campaign of 1896 he left the Republican party, of which he had always been a member, and allied himself with the silver forces. In 1893 he was elected to the senate on the Republican ticket, and in 1896 was re-elected on the silver Republican ticket. On the organization of Otero County, in 1889, he was appointed by the governor as one of the first county commissioners. He was the first mayor of Rocky Ford and continued to be re-elected to the office until he refused to serve longer.

By the marriage of Mr. Swink to Mary J. Cook, of Illinois, eleven children were born, seven of whom are living. L. C. is an attorney in Colorado Springs; Louis is a large cattle dealer in this state; Edward is engaged in farming and the fruit business in Otero County; Schuyler is also a farmer and fruit grower in this vicinity; Clementine died at twenty years and Minnie when

twenty-three; Mattie is the wife of Samuel Hulse, of Rocky Ford; Hannah is also married; Belle is at home; Alonzo died in 1893; and William was killed by being kicked by a horse. The family have many friends through this section of the country, and occupy a high position socially in the locality where they have so long made their home.

HENRY SCHATTINGER. From early manhood Mr. Schattinger has been a resident of the west, where at first his life was one of travel and adventure, but for some years past he has given his attention to ranching, and is now the owner of a valuable ranch of six hundred and forty acres situated near Jefferson, Park County. During the period of his residence in South Park he has been identified with its growth and progress, and has made many friends who esteem him highly for his sterling worth.

The family history of our subject appears in the sketch of his brother, Peter, who is a prominent ranchman of Park County. Henry was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, July 1, 1851. Like hundreds of others he acquired his education in the common schools. By subsequent travel, observation and experience he has become a well-informed man, possessing a general fund of information that enables him to converse intelligently on almost any subject. Devoting his attention to the potter's trade, he worked in different potteries in Cincinnati until he was twenty-five years of age. When the Black Hills gold excitement began in 1876, a company was formed in Cincinnati, of which he became a member. In May of that year he started for the west. They met with many adventures in their long journey and lost two or three men of the company in fights with the Indians. The summer was spent in the Black Hills, prospecting.

Returning to Cincinnati in the fall, Mr. Schattinger resumed work at his trade. In 1877 he and his brother, Peter, came to Colorado, and spent the summer and fall working in a sawmill on the divide, and also engaged in trapping and hunting for a time. In December they returned to Denver, sold their outfit and went back to Cincinnati, for the purpose of settling up their business affairs in that city. Soon our subject secured a government position as mail carrier on the Cincinnati force, in which capacity he continued for a year, but resigned on again starting, with his brother, for the west in 1879. On arriving in Denver, they outfitted for the Republican River country and started on the journey, but the scarcity of water caused them to turn back when they had reached River Bend. A day after they went back to Denver, they came into Park County and purchased a quarter-section of land, where they began haying and the cattle business. Their partnership continued until 1890, when our subject purchased his brother's interest in the ranch, which was six hundred and forty acres in extent. Here he has since resided. Besides his ranching interests, he has been engaged in mining in this county since 1880 and owns some valuable properties.

Interested in educational matters, Mr. Schattinger has been a member of the school board of his district and has acted as its secretary. Fraternally he is a member of Como Lodge No. 17, A. O. U. W. His marriage took place May 17, 1883, and united him with Miss Joanna Place, by whom he has four children: George F., Mary L., Clara B. and Joanna J.

M. COHN, member of the mercantile firm of Ittleson & Co., owners of a large dry-goods store at Carbondale, Garfield County, and also of a smaller establishment at Newcastle, was born in Russia in 1864, a son of Julius and Rosa Cohn, also natives of Russia. He was one of four sons, all of whom are in Colorado, Abraham being a merchant of Newcastle, while David and Meyer are living in Denver, where their parents also reside. The father, who devoted his active life to stock-raising and farming, is now quite an aged man and is living retired from business cares.

In the schools of Russia our subject received his education. At eighteen years of age he came to America and settled in Kansas, where he became interested in a mercantile business. In 1888 he removed to Denver, Colo., but after a year there came to Carbondale, where he has since been identified with the firm of Ittleson & Co., proprietors of a dry-goods and clothing establishment here, and a store in Newcastle. In 1887 he was united in marriage with Emma Ittleson. They are the parents of four children: Henry, Rosa, Freda and Etta.

As mayor of Carbondale, Mr. Cohn was helpful in advancing needed improvements. He has also rendered helpful service as a member of the city council. Educational matters receive his thoughtful attention, as, indeed, do all measures

calculated to promote the local welfare and prosperity. Politically he adheres to the Republican party, the principles of which he believes will best promote the permanent prosperity of our country. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and also takes an active part in the work of the Knights of Pythias.

FRANKLIN E. BROOKS. In January, 1898, a law partnership was formed and the firm of Brooks, Stimson, Willcox & Campbell organized, with Messrs. Stimson and Campbell representing the firm in Cripple Creek, while Messrs. Brooks and Willcox have charge of the office in Colorado Springs. They have a large practice in civil, mining and corporation law and are well known throughout this part of the state. In addition to their private clientage, they are local attorneys, representing the Gulf, Union Pacific and Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroads.

A resident of Colorado Springs since June, 1891, the subject of this article is of eastern birth and lineage. The first of his family in this country came from Chester, England, in 1635, and settled in Dorchester, Mass., our subject representing the ninth generation in descent from this man. His great-grandfather, Edward Brooks, was an officer both in the French and Indian and Revolutionary wars, but died, at Dorchester, before the latter conflict had closed. The grandfather, Benjamin, was a farmer and died in Massachusetts. The father, E. T. Brooks, was born in Sturbridge, Worcester County, Mass., where he engaged in farming. Removing to Saginaw, Mich., he put in a large plant and engaged in the manufacture of salt, besides which he also engaged in the manufacture of lumber. From 1866 to 1874 he resided in Saginaw, then returned to Massachusetts and died at his old home, when seventy-five years of age. His wife, who was born in Sturbridge, was Annie Elizabeth Bemis, daughter of Samuel F. Bemis, a farmer of Worcester County. The Bemis family emigrated from England to Watertown, Mass., in 1636, and during the early wars of our country furnished numerous soldiers to aid in the subjection of enemies.

The subject of this sketch was the only son among his father's children, five of whom are living. He was born in Sturbridge, Mass., November 19, 1860, and in boyhood attended the South Bridge high school. In 1883 he graduated from Brown University, with the degree of A. B., and afterward the degree of A. M. was conferred upon him. He taught in the Boston Latin school until 1886, when he began the study of law in Boston University, and in 1888 was admitted to the bar in Boston. He opened an office and continued in that city until 1891, when failing health caused him to seek the more congenial climate of Colorado Springs. On recovering his health he entered the office of Lunt & Armit, and six months later was admitted to the firm, which was changed to Lunt, Armit & Brooks, continuing as such until the senior member was elected to the bench in 1895. The firm title then became Brooks, Armit & Blackmer. In January, 1898, Mr. Brooks entered the firm of which he is the senior member.

Besides his extensive law practice, Mr. Brooks is interested in different mining companies, being president of several, a director in twelve or more, vice-president and manager of the Rattler on Raven Hill, and a director of the Last Dollar Gold Mining Company. He is a member of the State Bar Association, the Society of Colonial Wars, the El Paso Club, and was made a Mason in Hyde Park, Mass. In religion he is identified with the Baptist Church, while in politics he is a Republican, interested in his party's success. He was united in marriage, in Leicester, Mass., with Miss Sarah B. Coolidge, who was born in that city, graduated from Wellesley College in 1885, with the degree of A. B., and is a prominent member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. They are the parents of two children, Elizabeth and Franklin Coolidge.

CHARLES T. CARNAHAN, manager of the Resurrection Gold Mining Company and a large owner of its stock, has his office in the American Bank building in Leadville, but makes his home in Denver. He is a member of a family that was represented among the early settlers of western Pennsylvania, where his great-grandfather settled in early manhood. Born in Cadiz, Ohio, in 1861, he is a son of Andrew Henderson and Elizabeth (Wood) Carnahan. His father, a native of Ohio, has spent the principal part of his life as a produce dealer and at this writing is still actively engaged in business. He has never held or sought public office, but is nevertheless interested in public affairs and is a stanch Republican. His straightforward, honest life has brought him the respect of all his associates, and he is highly esteemed in his home locality. He is a son of John Carnahan, who re-

moved from Pennsylvania to Ohio at fourteen years of age and engaged successfully in farm pursuits. The maternal grandfather of our subject, William Wood, migrated from Massachusetts to Ohio when a young man; he was a descendant of an English family that was represented among the pioneers of New England. Further reference to the family appears in the sketch of T. S. Wood.

The family of which our subject is a member consists of five sons and three daughters. Of these, Frank W. is engaged in mining in North Carolina; John S. is interested in mines in Monterey, Mexico; George H. is connected with mines in Mexico; Lee, the youngest son, is still with his parents; Florence is the wife of Percy Hammond; Tempe L. and Alice are at home.

After having received a fair education in the high school of his native town, the subject of this sketch came to Colorado, arriving in Leadville in January, 1881. Since that time he has devoted himself to mining. For a time he was assayer of the Billy Chief mine. Now, as before stated, he is manager and part-owner of the Resurrection gold mine, and has been connected with this company since its organization in 1893. By giving strict attention to his business he has met with a commendable degree of success. He is a Republican in politics, but is not active in public affairs and has no desire for prominence in municipal matters, preferring to devote himself to the development of his mining interests in Leadville. In 1893 he married Cora, daughter of Eben Smith, who resides in Denver, and has been engaged in mining at Leadville and Cripple Creek. Mr. and Mrs. Carnahan have two children, Harold and Doris.

JAMES HENRY HARRISON LOW, justice of the peace, and a resident of Pueblo since January, 1891, is a representative of a New York family that were pioneer farmers of Indiana. His father, Erastus M. Low, was born in Indiana and was orphaned at an early age. He was reared in Elizabeth, Harrison County, and in youth learned the blacksmith's trade, which he has followed through his entire active life. He is now living in Gibson County, Ind. His marriage united him with Martha J. Hubbard, who was born near New Albany, Ind., and was a member of a Pennsylvania family; her father, John Hubbard, was a merchant and engaged in freighting goods down the Ohio River.

Of six children (all living) the subject of this sketch was next to the oldest and is the only one in Colorado. He was born near New Albany, Ind., October 18, 1856, and in youth attended the public and high schools. At eighteen years of age he began to teach school. Three years later he went to Bloomington, Ill., and in March, 1879, entered the State Normal School at Normal, Ill., where he remained for three years, teaching during vacations in order to defray his expenses. In 1882 he became an employe of the Bloomington *Daily Leader*, for whom he traveled until September, 1884, and then resigned in order to come to Colorado.

As principal of different schools in Custer County, Mr. Low spent his first years in Colorado. At the same time he continued the study of law, which he had carried on in Indiana and Illinois. He also served as deputy assessor of Custer County. In 1889 he was admitted to the Colorado bar and engaged in practice at Silver Cliff, remaining there until his removal to Pueblo in January, 1891. For a short time he was a member of the firm of Reeve & Low, after which he practiced alone. In 1891-92 he was city attorney of Bessemer, and, being the first to hold that office, he has in his charge the drawing up of the city ordinances.

In 1896 Mr. Low was nominated on the Republican ticket as justice of the peace of precinct No. 1, of Pueblo, and was elected by a majority of seven hundred. He had already had some experience in the office, having in July, 1896, received from the county commissioners an appointment to fill a vacancy in the position. He took charge of the office by election, in January, 1897, and in the fall of 1898 was again nominated by the Republicans to continue in the position he had so efficiently filled.

The marriage of Mr. Low took place in El Paso, Ill., and united him with Miss Ella D. Smith, who was born in Ohio and received an excellent education in the State Normal School of Illinois. Four children comprise their family, Harold Townsend, Percy Hubbard, Sibyl and James Henry Harrison, Jr. The family are connected with the Episcopal Church, in which Mr. Low has been a vestryman. While in Illinois he was made a Mason. He became a charter member of Silver State Lodge No. 95, A. F. & A. M., of which he is the present master. He is also identified with Pueblo Chapter No. 12, R. A. M. The Benevolent Protective Order of Elks number

him among their members. In the Independent Order of Foresters he is high secretary for the jurisdiction of Colorado, which includes Colorado, Utah, New Mexico and Arizona. He was a charter member of Court No. 79, at Pueblo, the first court organized in the state. At the organization of the high court of Colorado he became the first high secretary, and has held the position since. At the session of the high court in 1898 he was elected delegate to the supreme court of the order and in August of that year attended the triennial session at Toronto.

WILLIAM H. YOUNG, M. D. No resident in Rio Blanco County has a higher reputation for professional skill and intellectual ability than the subject of this sketch. Since he established his home in Meeker he has built up a good practice in medicine, and has also given considerable attention to the management of his ranch and the discharge of his duties as a county official.

Dr. Young was born in Ohio in 1846, a son of John and Lydia (Booth) Young, natives respectively of Prussia and Ohio. His father came to America in boyhood and afterward spent the most of his life in that state, where he followed his father's occupation of farming and milling. He was a soldier in the war of 1812 and the Mexican war, and his oldest son, Isaac, rendered excellent service as a physician and surgeon in the Twenty-seventh Ohio Infantry during the Civil war.

Inheriting from his father a patriotic spirit, the subject of this sketch was led in early life to offer his services to the government during the Civil war. In 1864 he entered the One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Ohio Infantry, in which he served until the close of the war. On returning home he taught school for a short time, and also carried on the study of medicine. He attended medical colleges at Cleveland, Ohio, and Keokuk, Iowa. He commenced the practice of his profession in his home town, and continued there until 1883, when he removed to Kansas. He became prominent in his community in Kansas. In connection with his practice of medicine, he also carried on a drug store. But business affairs and professional interests did not represent the limit of his activities. He served two terms in the state legislature and was most helpful in promoting the welfare of the state and the special needs of his constituents. On account of poor health he was obliged to dispose of his property interests in Kansas and seek a climate that would prove more congenial. Hoping to be benefited in Oregon he settled at Salem, where he engaged in practice for two years. From there he returned as far east as Colorado, where he has engaged in practice since 1890. He has erected a neat residence and owns a fine ranch joining the village of Meeker. As a stock-dealer he has been quite successful, and this industry affords a relaxation from his professional duties and official cares.

While Dr. Young has never affiliated with any political organization, he has recently acted with the People's party, whose platform more nearly represents his views than any other. In 1890 he was elected county superintendent of schools, and has been re-elected at each succeeding election. For years he has been a member of the Masonic order, and he is also connected with the Odd Fellows. In 1876 he married Miss Eliza J. Taylor, who was born in Ohio, and by whom he has four children.

ELIAS W. KEARBY, M. D. The village of Rocky Ford was started in 1887 and two years later the county of Otero was formed from Bent County. During the latter year, while the town was still in its incipient stages of growth, Dr. Kearby began the practice of his profession here, at the same time carrying on a drug store. With the subsequent growth of the place he has been intimately connected. Its enterprises have received the impetus of his encouragement and assistance. Among the local business enterprises with which he has been most closely associated is the canning factory, which he assisted in organizing, and of which he has since been president and a director.

Born in Paoli, Orange County, Ind., September 17, 1853, our subject was only one year old when taken by his parents to Madrid, Iowa, and in the latter town his boyhood days were spent. He attended local public schools and was a student in the college at Grinnell, Iowa. The study of medicine he began under the preceptorship of Dr. G. W. Gwynn, of Madrid, with whom he remained for three years. He then entered the Louisville (Ky.) Medical College, from which he graduated in June, 1881. His first place of practice was Elkhart, Polk County, Iowa, and there he remained until he came to Colorado in 1889. He spent a month in Colorado Springs and from there came to his present location in Rocky Ford.

As a worker in the Republican party, Dr. Kearby has been active in politics, and especially interested in local issues. During his connection of seven years with the school board of Rocky Ford, he rendered most efficient service. Since 1891 he has held office as secretary of the board of pension examiners, and since 1890 he has been local surgeon for the Santa Fe Railroad. Fraternally he is associated with the Woodmen of the World, the Maccabees, the local lodge of Odd Fellows (in which he has passed all the chairs); and he is also connected with St. John's Lodge No. 75, A. F. & A. M., at Rocky Ford; and the chapter and commandery at La Junta. He is married and has one son.

A. B. BOYLAN, police judge of Victor, was born in Allegany County, N. Y., July 21, 1847, a son of Firman Boylan. His father and grandfather were natives of New Jersey; on his mother's side he is of Revolutionary stock. Engaged in the mercantile and lumber business, and also heavily interested in agricultural pursuits, Firman Boylan was a prominent and influential citizen of his locality, and a village near his home was named in his honor. Our subject was educated in the public schools and commercial college of Elmira. His first work was as a telegraph operator on the Erie Railroad, and he remained with that company from the age of fourteen until nineteen. Then going to Chicago, he accepted a position with the Western Union Telegraph Company, but soon resumed his connection with the Erie Railroad Company as relief agent, and for eighteen months continued in that position.

Upon resigning his connection with the railroad, Mr. Boylan went to Minnesota, but owing to ill health soon crossed the line into British America, where he was with the Hudson Bay Company for two years. Later he was with the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, running from St. Paul to St. Cloud, at which latter place he was cashier for two and one-half years. For six years he was agent for the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad. In 1873 he removed to Kansas and settled at Lincoln, where for ten years he was connected with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad.

Finally turning his attention to other work, Mr. Boylan became interested in the stock business, and also conducted a newspaper in Kearney County. For thirteen years he served as trustee of Lakin Township. In 1892 he came to Colorado as agent for the Santa Fe at Monument, where he remained for four years. In November, 1895, he settled in Victor, and embarked in mining and the real-estate business, since which time he has done much to develop the interests of this district. Active in the Democratic party, he has been a delegate to county and state conventions, and has served as a member of the state central committee ever since coming to the county. In April, 1898, he was elected police judge, and has been efficient in the discharge of his duties. Fraternally he is a Mason. He and his wife have a daughter and son: Lenora V., wife of Harry Tate, of Lakin, Kan.; and Ambrose B., who is in Albuquerque, N. M.

WALTER I. BRUSH, who is one of the well-known residents of Logan County and carries on a livery business in Sterling, was born near Greeley, Colo., April 26, 1868, being a son of Hon. J. L. Brush, ex-lieutenant governor of Colorado, and a man of great influence in the northern part of the state. In his boyhood he was the recipient of excellent educational advantages, having, in addition to the public school course, the advantage of study in the Denver University. He can scarcely recall the time when he was not interested in the stock business. The cattle industry had a fascination for him, and when he was ten he began working on the round-ups. In this way he spent the summer months for some years, while during the winter he attended school. His first independent venture was at sixteen years, when he secured a bunch of horses and began the breeding and raising of stock.

In 1888 Mr. Brush came to Sterling and entered the employ of the Western Union Beef Company, at that time one of the largest cattle companies in northeastern Colorado. Two years later he was made foreman of the company, and in this important position continued until the 1st of January, 1897, in the meantime superintending his own stock interests as well. When the company closed out their cattle business he rented their ranch and conducted it for himself during the summer of 1897. In the fall he sold his interests and purchased his present livery business, thinking in this way he could handle his numerous horses to better advantage. Through his superior business capacity, combined with geni-

ality of manner and energy of character, he has built up a remunerative business, and stands high among the business men of the town.

For four years Mr. Brush was a member of the town council, after which he held the office of mayor. He has proved himself a public-spirited citizen, willing to foster all plans for the benefit of his town and county. Fraternally he is a member of Logan Lodge No. 69, I. O. O. F. He has always favored the men and measures of the Republican party, in whose principles he was reared, and to which he steadfastly adheres. In 1891 he married Miss Sarah Perkins, a daughter of R. C. Perkins. One child was born of the union, but is now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Brush are identified with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

DAVID B. DELZELL, county treasurer of Logan County, is one of the leading and representative business men of Sterling. In January, 1898, he purchased the general store of L. M. Judd, but after some six months he disposed of the business. At the beginning of the year 1899 he became a partner in the grocery business of O. E. Smith & Co., which firm conducts the only exclusive grocery business in the town, occupying a handsome business building which he erected for the purpose. He is serving his second term as county treasurer, in which office he has displayed accuracy, good judgment and fidelity to the county's interests.

December 20, 1855, Mr. Delzell was born in Richland County, Ill., to James Harvey and Mary E. (Wilson) Delzell, and was one of three children, his sisters being Dorcas A., wife of F. M. Jackson, agent for the Continental Oil Company and also engaged in the express business in Sterling; and Mary E., wife of W. H. Conklin, a general merchant of Sterling. His father, a native of Tennessee, born in 1831, accompanied his parents to Illinois in youth and settled in Richland County, where he married and settled on a farm. He was an enterprising man and, had his life been prolonged, would undoubtedly have attained success, but he died when only twenty-nine years of age. His wife afterward kept her three children together until they were ready to start out for themselves, and in 1881 was again married, her husband being John Young, with whom she came to Sterling, Colo., in the early '90s and here died in 1894.

When a boy our subject learned the carpenter's trade. At twenty years of age he married Miss Lavina C. Atkinson, their wedding being solemnized January 30, 1876. Afterward he engaged in farming in his native county, cultivating a tract of fifty acres received from his father's estate and also an additional thirty acres which he acquired by purchase. While cultivating his farm he also devoted considerable time to working at his trade. In the spring of 1882 he emigrated to Colorado and secured employment at his trade in Denver, where he also engaged in contracting and building. From Denver, in 1885, he came to Sterling, which was then in its infancy. For three months he worked at carpentering here, after which he accepted the management of the lumber yard of W. F. Thompson, which position he held for nine years, until the business was sold to the present owner, A. G. Sherwin. The latter, being unfamiliar with the business, retained Mr. Delzell's services until he had gained a comprehensive knowledge of details, after which our subject turned his attention to his trade. He was elected county treasurer in 1896 and is now serving his second term in the office.

The first wife of Mr. Delzell died in 1883. Of her two children, one is living: Daisy D., wife of John B. Garst, of Marshall, Mo. In January, 1886, he was a second time married, his wife being Miss Hattie Isom, a native of Mississippi. One child blesses this union. Fraternally Mr. Delzell is connected with the Knights of Pythias; Logan Lodge No. 69, I. O. O. F., in which he has filled all of the chairs; and Sterling Lodge No. 54, A. F. & A. M. In his political opinions he is in sympathy with Republican principles. He is an active worker in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and was the foreman in the construction of the building in which this congregation worships.

BYRON H. BRYANT, general superintendent of the Colorado Midland Railroad Company, is a member of an eastern family that has been identified with the history of our country from an early day and has borne an honorable part in the development of its resources. Of English and Irish extraction, they have inherited from one race, determination of character and force of will, and from the other, the faculty of making the best of every circumstance. The old home in Swansea, Mass., where several generations were born, stood seven miles from the place

where King Philip was killed. At that old homestead Caleb and his son, Emory D. Bryant, were born; and from there they removed to a farm near Woonsocket, R. I.

Emory D. Bryant, the father of our subject, was a soldier in the Florida or Seminole war. Prior to the Civil war he removed to Muskegon, Mich., and opened a mercantile store. During the war he raised Company H, Third Michigan Infantry, of which he was commissioned captain. Later he served in the One Hundred and Second United States, and marched with Sherman to Atlanta and the sea. The hardships and exposure incident to army life injured his health, and he returned home, at the close of the war, an invalid. In 1867 he passed away, at forty-five years of age. He had married Samantha P. Ballou, who was born near Woonsocket, R. I., and died in Milford, Mass., in 1853. She was a member of an old family of Rhode Island. Of her four children two died at twenty-four years of age, and one, Mrs. Julia S. Coon, is living in Ann Arbor, Mich.

At Woonsocket, R. I., where he was born July 25, 1847, the subject of this sketch acquired his education in public schools. In 1863 he removed to Michigan, and the following year, when less than seventeen years of age, he enlisted in the Fifth Michigan Cavalry, one of the four Michigan cavalry regiments which made up Custer's brigade of Sheridan's cavalry corps. He served with this regiment until July, 1865, when he was transferred to the First Michigan Cavalry at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. This regiment, together with the Sixth and Seventh Michigan, left Fort Leavenworth on July 9th for the Indian country to protect the overland stage line during the Sioux war of 1865. Early in August the regiment arrived at Fort Collins. The soldiers were stationed at the various stage stations in the mountains, his assignment being at Fort Hallock. With every stage that crossed the plains, six mounted men were sent as guard. Finally, the Indians ceased to harass the white men and the troops were withdrawn. After spending the winter at Camp Douglas, Salt Lake City, our subject was mustered out and honorably discharged in March, 1866. He returned to Michigan in July and soon afterward matriculated in the college at Kalamazoo, but the death of his father the following year brought his college studies to an end.

Turning his attention to civil engineering, Mr. Bryant secured employment on a survey for a railroad line from Litchfield, Mich., to Fort Wayne, Ind., and after a time was employed at Battle Creek on the Pennsylvania Railroad, later was assistant division engineer at Kalamazoo on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, and from that position was promoted to be division engineer. In the spring of 1871 he accepted the position of chief engineer of the Grand Rapids & Holland Railroad, in which capacity he continued until the completion of the road. At Detroit he was locating engineer and division engineer on the Detroit and Bay City Railroad, after the completion of which he went to Meadville, Pa., as locating engineer on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad (now the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio). On his return to Michigan, in July, 1873, he was employed as chief engineer on the Chicago, Saginaw & Canada Railroad.

In 1879 Mr. Bryant came to Colorado and accepted a position as locating engineer on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad and continued as resident engineer in charge of construction until March, 1884, during which time he had charge of the construction of nearly four hundred miles of that road. On resigning, he became construction engineer with the Canadian Pacific, after which he was locating engineer on the Montana Central. In December, 1886, he resigned, and became assistant chief engineer with the Colorado Midland, establishing his headquarters in Colorado Springs. In August of the following year he was promoted to be chief engineer, and in July, 1890, was also made chief engineer of the Busk Tunnel Railroad, during the construction of the Busk tunnel. The position of superintendent of the Colorado Midland was tendered him in December, 1892, in addition to that of chief engineer, and in May, 1895, the title was changed to general superintendent. He is a member of the Western Society of Civil Engineers of Chicago. In politics he is a stanch Republican.

In St. Louis, Mich., Mr. Bryant married Miss E. A. Kennen, who was born in Coldwater, Mich. They have one son, Walter B.

CHARLES J. ROBINSON, who is engaged in ranching near Fort Garland, Costilla County, was born near Chattanooga, Tenn., September 2, 1849. The years of his boyhood and youth were spent in that state. In 1875 he became interested in the cattle business on the Arkansas River west of Fort Dodge, Kan. In

1881 he became special agent in the United States postal service, and as such continued until 1885. A severe blizzard in Kansas killed his cattle and destroyed the business he had established. In 1887 he came to Colorado. For a time he served as deputy sheriff under Daniel Gould.

In 1892 Mr. Robinson went to the new camp of Creede, Colo., where he engaged in prospecting and mining for two years, and met with the usual miner's experiences of alternate success and failure. Returning to Costilla County, in 1894 he established a stock ranch, and this he has since conducted. While his attention is largely given to the management of his place, he still takes an active part in local affairs, and is a well-known Republican. He has frequently represented his party in county and state conventions, and has kept himself posted concerning all party issues. Since 1895 he has been secretary of the school board.

November 28, 1889, Mr. Robinson married Mary Brenneman, a native of Iowa, and daughter of John Brenneman, of Fort Garland. They are the parents of five children.

FRANK H. WHITHAM. During the time that he has engaged in the mercantile business in Holyoke, Mr. Whitham has established a reputation for fair dealing in every transaction and has built up an important trade, that is not limited to his town, but extends through Phillips County. He was born in Fairfield, Iowa, October 27, 1866, a son of James M. and Emily Almira (Munhall) Whitham. His maternal grandfather, John Munhall, was born January 7, 1805, and married Mary Ann Wells, who was born at Wellsville, Pa., March 21, 1807; she was a daughter of Abraham and Hannah (Hoffman) Wells, the former of whom lived to be one hundred and twelve years of age. Mr. Whitham was one of thirteen children, and the fourth among nine now living. Of these, Charles W., born May 29, 1859, is in Fairfield, Iowa; Hannibal, born January 6, 1861, is in Dawson City, Klondike; Martin Luther, born January 25, 1863, lives in St. Joseph, Mo.; John W., born October 29, 1868, makes his home in Seattle, Wash.; Emily, born March 5, 1873, is in Holdrege, Neb.; Grace, born December 12, 1874, married C. Hilsebeck, and also resides in Holdrege; Rollo C., born July 7, 1876, lives in St. Joseph, Mo.; and Nellie, born October 15, 1881, makes her home with our subject.

The father of Mr. Whitham was born in West Liberty, W. Va., June 29, 1823. When a young man he went to Washington County, Pa., to establish his home. November 18, 1846, he married Miss Catherine Mount, by whom he had four children, but the only one now living is William J. (born November 30, 1849), of Phillips County, Colo. In 1850, accompanied by his family, James M. Whitham removed to Fairfield, Iowa, and there his wife died May 2, 1855. His second marriage united him with Mrs. Emily Almira (Munhall) Dravo, February 20, 1856. She was the widow of A. A. Dravo, whom she had married January 4, 1854, and by whom she had one son, Samuel A. Dravo, now a prominent lawyer of Holdrege, Neb. She was born near Wooster, Ohio, January 13, 1837, and is now living in Holyoke, Colo.

In 1880 James M. Whitham and his family removed from Fairfield to Thayer County, Neb., where they remained until 1886, and then settled in Imperial, Neb. At that place he engaged in the lumber business with a son. In 1887 he brought his family to Holyoke, Colo., where he engaged in the hardware business and resided until his death, November 5, 1897. While in Washington County, Pa., he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church. When he removed to Iowa he put his membership in the Lutheran Church of Fairfield, while in Nebraska he was connected with the Presbyterian Church. For more than fifty-three years he was a member, in high standing, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. From the time of his settlement in Holyoke he was intensely interested in the development of the town and was actively interested in all undertakings that had for their object the bettering of the condition of the people.

On the twenty-first anniversary of his birth our subject entered a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, five miles southwest of Holyoke. For two years he worked in a hardware store owned by his father. In 1889 he commuted on his homestead and went to Arickaree City, Colo., where he embarked in the hardware business. After six months he added to his hardware stock a general line of merchandise, and continued in business at that place until April 15, 1891, when he removed his stock of goods to Holyoke and established himself in business in this town. Here he built up a prosperous business. In 1895 he formed a partnership with his father and brother R. C., and a general mercantile and hard-

ware business was conducted until the death of the father, after which our subject purchased the interest owned by his father, also his brother's interest, and has since conducted the store alone. In politics he is a Republican.

December 14, 1893, Mr. Whitham married Miss Emma M. Tipton, who was born in Glenwood, Iowa, August 20, 1874. She has filled the office of noble grand in the Rebekah Lodge, to which and to Holyoke Lodge No. 76, I. O. O. F., Mr. Whitham also belongs. Their wedding was an elaborate social affair, two hundred invitations being issued. The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. E. Collett, in the Baptist Church at Holyoke, after which a reception was given in the Odd Fellows' Hall by the parents of the groom, with the aid of the members of the Rebekah Lodge. One child has blessed the union, Strayer Earl, born December 3, 1894.

Mrs. Whitham is a daughter of Theodore D. Tipton, who at the time of her marriage was a stockman and grain dealer in Holyoke, Colo. Mr. Tipton was born October 1, 1841, and was married, in Chicago, Ill., in 1873, to Miss S. E. Strayer, who was born in Ohio October 8, 1852, and whose father, S. D. Strayer, was born in Maryland in 1828, and her mother, Nancy Strayer, in Ohio in 1834. In 1859 Mr. Tipton made his first trip to Colorado. During the following years he made several other trips from Nebraska west. July 4, 1862, he left Central City to join the army and served in the Union cause for fourteen months and fourteen days. Returning to Colorado in 1864, he went on to Montana. Indians were numerous and hostile. In his charge he had the wife and daughter of Judge Brown of Nebraska City; when they reached Soda Springs, the party with whom he traveled determined to go to Boise City, Mont., which left him and the two women to make their way, as best they could, in the midst of many dangers. Highway robbers attempted to capture the women and rob Mr. Tipton, but he succeeded in saving the women after they had made full preparation for committing suicide, believing this preferable to falling alive into the hands of their captors. They finally arrived in Virginia City, Mont., after six months and nineteen days of exhausting and dangerous travel. In that place Mr. Tipton kept a livery for six months, after which he went to Butte and built the second house in that town. He was in British America in 1866 and in 1867 mined at Unionville, in Orophena Gulch, three miles from Helena, but lost his mining interest through fraud. Going to Red Mountain City in 1868, he located a number of mines, and later located mines at Butte. In 1870 he started for California, but while spending the winter at Salt Lake City was accidentally crippled, and then went back to Colorado, and from there to Glenwood, Iowa. During 1871-72 he had a store at Nebraska City, Neb. On selling out, he went to Lincoln, Neb., and engaged in the real-estate business. In 1873 he came to Colorado and mined in Sherman Mountain, and at other times he visited this state. In 1886 he located southwest of Holyoke. When this town was first started he moved into it, and afterward made his home here (meantime engaging in the stock business) until July 18, 1894. He then moved to Lebanon, Mo., where he now resides.

JOHN W. RAMSEY, an early settler of Logan County, and one of its leading stockmen, was born near Bloomington, Ill., March 25, 1849, a son of Joseph and Hannah (Kimler) Ramsey. He was second among three children, the others being: Adaline, wife of Charles Stitthammer, of Denver; and Nellie E., who married Alexander Hardy, of Chicago, Ill. His father was born near Columbus, Ohio, December 15, 1820, and when a boy of nine years was taken by his parents to Tazewell County, Ill., where he passed the years of youth. After his marriage he settled near Bloomington, where he tilled the soil of a farm. From there in 1874 he removed to Colorado and purchased land near Greeley, where he remained for eleven years. In 1885 he settled at Yates Center, Kan., where he spent six years. Osceola, Iowa, became his home in 1891. After his wife's death, which occurred in 1895, he returned to Colorado and spent the remaining years of his life among his children. His death occurred in June, 1897. His wife was born near Bloomington, Ill., in 1829, her parents having been among the early settlers of that region.

The education of our subject was acquired in common schools and the Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington. His health being poor, he determined to come to Colorado, and March 13, 1872, found him at Evans. During the first few months he worked for farmers in that neighborhood, but had no steady employment. In the spring of 1873 he and a nephew of Hon. J. L. Brush ran a dairy in the interests of Mr. Brush,

In the fall of 1873 he rode on the range for the same employer. Beginning for himself in the spring of 1874, he bought a few head of cattle, which he ran on the range with the cattle owned by his employer. After three years he was made foreman for Mr. Brush. When finally severing his connection with his employer, he sold his cattle and bought a bunch of sheep, at the same time settling on the one hundred and sixty acres that he had homesteaded in 1876. He now has almost seven hundred acres, with his own private ditch.

The marriage of Mr. Ramsey to Miss Eva Knowles occurred March 20, 1879. She is a daughter of Myron B. Knowles, who was born in Bangor, Me., in 1823, was educated for the law and admitted to the bar. Mr. and Mrs. Ramsey are the parents of five children: Eugene, Earl, Guy, Adele and Helen.

After Logan County was set off from Weld, Mr. Ramsey was a member of the first board of county commissioners and at the expiration of his term of one year was re-elected for a three-years term, serving four years altogether, and for a similar period he was a notary public. He is an active worker in the ranks of the Republican party and is in hearty sympathy with every movement tending to the uplifting of his community and the welfare of the people. He is connected with Occidental Lodge No. 50, A. F. & A. M.

SAMUEL A. PAWLEY, an extensive stockman of southern Colorado, residing at No. 350 Baca street, Trinidad, was born in Breckenridge County, Ky., September 17, 1852, and is a son of Nathan and Susan (Robinson) Pawley, natives of Kentucky.

At the time of removing to Missouri our subject was a lad of fourteen years. One year later he left home and went to Texas, but after a short time proceeded to Kansas with a herd of cattle, later going back to Missouri, where he assisted his father on the home farm. At twenty-one years of age he drove a herd of cattle to Colorado, and then for the first time saw Trinidad, his present home. It was then a small town containing a few houses of adobe. For some time he engaged in herding on the range, and from the fall of 1873 until 1883 he was employed steadily by Samuel Doss. After he had been at work for four years he began to invest his earnings in cattle, and continued to invest from time to time. In 1882 he sold his stock and for two years traveled in the territories and Mexico, looking for cattle and for a suitable range. Buying cattle in 1884, he engaged in the stock business on the Pecos River, remaining there until 1891. Then, with four hundred head of cattle, he moved to the Cimarron River. Later he bought a ranch one hundred miles east of Trinidad, where he remained until 1897, and then removed to his present elegant residence, one of the finest in Trinidad. On his ranch he has twenty thousand acres enclosed, which furnishes a range for his herd of eight hundred cattle and forty-five hundred sheep.

During the long period of his residence in the west Mr. Pawley has gained a thorough insight into the stock business, and is therefore able to engage in it with confidence of success. In politics he is a Democrat. In the organization of the Imperial Legion at Trinidad he took an active part. He is identified with Lodge No. 28, A. O. U. W., in Trinidad, and the Woodmen of the World.

July 2, 1884, Mr. Pawley married Lucy, daughter of Judge George S. Simpson, a pioneer of Trinidad. Mrs. Pawley was born in Huerfano County, Colo.; her mother, Juanita (Suaso) Simpson, a Spanish lady, is now making her home with Mrs. Pawley. Our subject and his wife have four children: John S., who is a student in Denver; Gladys, Juanita and Robert.

NATHAN HUGHES, a prominent stockman residing in Pueblo, was born in Macon County, Mo., in 1845. His father, who was a farmer during the greater part of his active life, gained the title of major through service in Indian wars; the mother was a daughter of William Garrett, member of a pioneer family of Kentucky.

In Macon County, where his boyhood days were spent, Mr. Hughes received his education. In 1883 he removed to Pueblo, where he bought a comfortable home on the mesa. In 1865 Mr. Hughes married Miss Mary J. Harrison, of Lafayette County, Mo., and unto them were born two daughters and a son, but the latter is deceased. Politically he is a Democrat. Fraternally he is connected with Pueblo Lodge No. 31, A. F. & A. M., and is also identified with Camp No. 29, Woodmen of the World.

TRANSPORTATION

The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad.

GEN. W. J. PALMER, while manager of construction of the western division, Union Pacific Railway, soon after the close of the Civil war, visited Denver and was much impressed with its geographical position, advancing the idea that in the future the city would become a large commercial center. Shortly after his first visit, and while still engaged with the Union Pacific Railway, he was commissioned by the company constructing that road to make a preliminary survey for an extension between Kit Carson and the Pacific coast in the neighborhood of San Diego. With this object in view, he traversed on horseback the country between Denver and the Pacific coast, via Pueblo, Trinidad, Las Vegas, Santa Fe, Albuquerque, Fort Wingate, Mojave and Los Angeles to San Diego. He was impressed more favorably than ever with the resources of the country lying to the east of the range, and conceived the idea of building a narrow gauge railroad from Denver south. The Festinoog Railway in Wales, which was built through mountains and had very sharp curves and heavy grades, was much spoken of at this time, and, as it was of narrow gauge and said to be operated cheaply, General Palmer doubtless considered that such a road would be well adapted to the conditions existing in Colorado. Accordingly, in 1870, he organized the Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company, his principal associates being Dr. W. A. Bell, of Manitou, Colo., and Ex-Governor A. C. Hunt. Construction was commenced out of Denver April 1, 1871, and the first section (which terminated at Colorado Springs, seventy-five miles, with three-foot gauge, thirty pound rails, thirty-two-degree curves and ninety-foot grades), was completed and opened for business June 15, 1872. The line was completed to Pueblo August 1, 1872.

The equipment used in operating the road was rather light in comparison with the present narrow gauge equipment. The passenger locomotives had four wheels connected and weighed twenty-five thousand pounds, and the freight locomotives had six wheels connected and weighed thirty-five thousand pounds. The passenger coaches were built with but four wheels and were sixteen feet long, with four rows of seats running longitudinally along the car, one on each side and two in the middle. The freight cars had only four wheels and were twelve and sixteen feet long, weighing about four thousand pounds and having a carrying capacity of eight thousand pounds.

Before the close of 1872 the line was extended up the Arkansas River Valley as far as the coal mines near Florence, known as the Canon Coal Mines, and here construction rested until the summer of 1874, when the line was extended as far as Canon City, at the eastern end of the Grand Canon of the Arkansas River, now known as the Royal Gorge. In 1876 an extension was built south from Pueblo to El Moro with a view to developing the coking coals of that vicinity, and a branch line from Cuchara to La Veta was also completed in the same year. No more building was undertaken until 1877, when the branch line, which was completed as far as La Veta the preceding year, was extended west over Veta Pass, with its two hundred and eleven foot grades and sharp curves, and on to Alamosa in the San Luis Valley, which point was reached July 4, 1878. This was the first real mountain work done and was much commented on at the time as a marvel of engineering skill in overcoming the steep ascent of what was considered an impassable mountain. During the fall of 1878 the entire line was leased to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, and that company took possession January 1, 1879. The lease was abrogated, however, in the latter months of the same year, and the line again came into the possession of the Denver & Rio Grande Company.

The discovery of carbonate silver ores in the vicinity of what is now called Leadville, in 1876 and 1877, had by this time become of such im-

portance that it was decided to extend the line from Canon City west through the Canon of the Arkansas River and on up that stream to Leadville. This passage of the Grand Canon was an undertaking considered by very eminent engineers to be an impossibility, though the right to build through was stoutly contested by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe. The courts decided, however, in favor of the Denver & Rio Grande, and the work was commenced in the fall of 1879 and, notwithstanding the seemingly insurmountable difficulties, was completed as far as Salida May 1, 1880, and into Leadville July 20 of the same year. This part of the line runs almost wholly in the Canon of the Arkansas River and the cost of construction was tremendous, but the work was quickly executed.

May 1, 1880, the line from Salida west over Marshall Pass to Gunnison was commenced. Gunnison was supposed to be the center of a very large and rich silver and gold mining district, although the bituminous and anthracite coals found in that vicinity have proved of most value. This line was completed to Gunnison August 6, 1881, and to Crested Butte, where coal mines and coke ovens are located, October 20, in the same year. In the construction of this line the same grade and curvature as on the Veta Pass line were used, though the length of the line over Marshall Pass was much greater, as was also the altitude of the mountain, being ten thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight feet at the top of the rail on the summit.

In the beginning of 1880 an extension of the San Luis Valley line west over the Conejos range to Durango, and a branch leaving that line at Antonito and running south ninety miles to Espanola, were projected. The Espanola branch was completed December 30, 1880, and the line was completed into Durango July 27, 1881, a distance of two hundred miles from Alamosa and four hundred and fifty miles from Denver, and was continued northwest to Silverton, forty-five miles, which point was reached July 8, 1882. June 13 a branch was completed from Alamosa to Del Norte and was further extended to South Fork November 20, 1881. April 15, 1881, a branch was built from near Canon City up the Grape Creek Canon to Silver Cliff, where rich silver mines had been discovered. On account of the great difficulty of keeping this branch open, occasioned by floods which washed the roads out once or twice every year, it was finally abandoned entirely after the flood of 1887.

The Villa Grove branch, leaving the Gunnison extension at Mears Junction and running south over Poncha Pass into the north end of the San Luis Valley, was completed September 25, 1881. At the time this branch was built the adjacent camp of Bonanza was experiencing quite a boom, and Villa Grove was the nearest railroad point. The building of this branch served the purpose of developing the great iron mines at Orient, for which an eight-mile spur was built. About this time the mining district in the neighborhood of Red Cliff began to attract the attention of mining men. The necessity for a branch to that point developed itself, and February 15, 1882, the extension was completed from Leadville west over Tennessee Pass to Rock Creek. During the same year an extension was undertaken north from Leadville to Dillon, on the Blue River (as many important mines were opened up in that vicinity) and was completed November 27, 1882. Fremont Pass, over which this line passes at an altitude of eleven thousand three hundred and thirty feet, is the highest point on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad.

During this year the Gunnison extension was continued west, opening up the vast agricultural and horticultural districts of Montrose, Delta and Mesa Counties, and reached Grand Junction, at the confluence of the Grand and Gunnison Rivers, November 22 and the Colorado-Utah line December 19, 1882.

About this time the Pleasant Valley Railway of Utah, extending from Provo to Clear Creek, was purchased by the Denver & Rio Grande Railway and was extended east via Spanish Fork and Price River Canons to a connection with the Gunnison extension at State Line. This connection made a through narrow gauge line from Denver to Salt Lake City, and a year later was completed on to Ogden, making connection with the Central Pacific Railway at that point. This line was operated as one road from Denver to Ogden until the latter half of 1884, when the Rio Grande Western Company commenced the operation of its line from State Line to Ogden under separate management, and in December, 1889, the latter company leased from the Denver & Rio Grande that portion of the road between State Line and Grand Junction, since which time the Rio Grande Western has operated under separate management from Grand Junction west.

In July, 1883, the Del Norte branch was extended from South Fork to Wagon Wheel Gap, at which point are located well-known mineral springs. The terminus of this branch was but eleven miles from Creede, the now famous silver-mining camp. Its riches were unknown at the time this extension was made, and not until November 23, 1891, was the line built into that camp. Adjacent to this branch, however, were the mining camps of Summitville and Platora.

No building of importance was done between 1883 and 1887, though during the year 1886 the Texas, Santa Fe & Northern Railway Company was organized and a narrow gauge line built from Espanola to the city of Santa Fe, which enabled the Denver & Rio Grande to reach the latter point. August 1, 1887, the El Moro line was extended to Trinidad to a connection with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe. Early in 1887 a great mining excitement prevailed in the Aspen district, and the extension west of Leadville, terminating at Rock Creek, was hurriedly built down the Canons of the Eagle and Grand Rivers to Glenwood and up the Canon of the Roaring Fork to Aspen, which point was reached October 27, 1887. Ouray, near the source of the Uncompahgre River, had by this time developed into an important mining camp, and a branch line was completed from Montrose to that town December 12, 1887. Construction work rested for two years more, when rich discoveries at Lake City caused a branch to be built from Sapinero, on the Gunnison extension. The branch was finished July 20, 1889. The same month a branch was built from Glenwood Springs to Rifle, in the Grand River Valley.

Up to 1881 all the lines of the Denver & Rio Grande were narrow gauge (three feet). It then became important for the Denver & Rio Grande to have a standard gauge line between Denver and Pueblo, in order to compete for business from the Missouri River, and a third rail was laid and completed December 23, 1881, which resulted in a traffic arrangement by which the trains of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe were run through over the Denver & Rio Grande from Pueblo to Denver, this arrangement continuing until about 1887, when the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe built its own line into Denver. The Missouri Pacific having built from Kansas City to Pueblo during the same year enabled the Denver & Rio Grande to make a similar traffic arrangement with that road, which is still in existence.

During 1890 the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific built into Colorado Springs and secured a trackage arrangement over the Denver & Rio Grande line between Denver and Pueblo. About the same time the importance of the Rio Grande system as a trans-continental line became apparent to all, and the standard-gauging of the line in order to avoid the transfer of freight and passengers became a necessity. The Rio Grande Western Railway Company, which since July, 1884, had been in possession of the line west of Grand Junction, co-operating with the Denver & Rio Grande, the work was commenced and pushed to a speedy completion in the fall of 1890, from Denver over Tennessee Pass to Rifle, from which point the Denver & Rio Grande, in conjunction with the Colorado Midland, extended the standard gauge to Grand Junction (the joint line being now known as the Rio Grande Junction Railway), the Rio Grande Western continuing it on to Ogden. The completion of this standard gauge line from Denver to Grand Junction gave the Denver & Rio Grande two paths over the mountains—the narrow gauge line via Marshall Pass and the newly completed standard gauge via Leadville and Glenwood Springs.

During 1890 the Villa Grove extension was continued south to Alamosa. That opened up the fertile San Luis Valley and gave two lines from the east to that point. In the meantime the line south of Pueblo to Trinidad had been standard-gauged, and the passengers and freight for Alamosa and points west and south had to be transferred at La Veta, and to avoid this the San Luis Valley extension was made. The line over Veta Pass, being expensive to operate, was then closed, but did not remain so for long. In the latter part of 1891 the Creede mining excitement, already referred to, sprang up, and, in order to put points south of Pueblo in close communication, the Veta Pass line was re-opened and has remained so ever since.

The development of the vast anthracite coal fields in the vicinity of Crested Butte made necessary the construction, in the latter part of 1894, of the Ruby Anthracite Branch, from Crested Butte to Ruby, a distance of ten and one-half miles. The opening of this extension has largely augmented the anthracite coal trade, one of Colorado's greatest industries, which has proved of vast profit to the railroad company, besides supplying the local markets of the state with an article of fuel surpassed by none in the United

States, and a market for this commodity is also being built up in Utah and on the Pacific Coast.

In 1896 the Denver & Rio Grande Company became the possessor by purchase of the Santa Fe Southern Railroad, formerly known as the Texas, Santa Fe & Northern, which gave it a line over its own rails between the capital cities of Colorado and New Mexico and enabled it to establish a very considerable interchange of traffic and a good outlet into New and Old Mexico for the product of the San Luis Valley.

The development of the gold mines at Leadville had reached such proportions by the beginning of the year 1898 as to make it essential to further increase the facilities for the handling of the product of the various mines contiguous to that city, and as a consequence the Rio Grande Company found it necessary to build the Ibex branch, seven miles in length, to the Ibex, Resurrection and other important mines in the vicinity. This branch was opened for traffic November 1, 1898, and has proved a feeder of very considerable importance.

It having been demonstrated that the line over Veta Pass, being broad gauge from Pueblo to La Veta and narrow gauge from La Veta to Alamosa, was impracticable to operate on account of this broken connection, the board of directors authorized the broad-gauging of the line from La Veta to Alamosa over Veta Pass, taking an entirely different route from the old line, with very much easier grades and consequently less expensive to operate. This work was commenced in January, 1899, and is in process of construction at the time this article is written. This change in gauge will very much facilitate the handling of business, both passenger and freight, between northern and southern Colorado, and must eventually operate decidedly to the advantage of the two sections as well as to that of the railroad company itself.

From the time of its organization the growth of the Rio Grande Railway was remarkable. Experimental and necessitated developments resulted satisfactorily to the owners, and the "baby" road, as it was universally called in Colorado, was exceedingly popular, not only with the residents of the state, who looked upon it as the most important developer of the Rocky Mountain region, but with travelers and tourists from every civilized people on the face of the earth, who grew enthusiastic over the beauties and unparalleled attractiveness of "The Scenic Line of the World," as the company had thoughtfully advertised it.

The Rio Grande was one of the first railway companies in the United States, if not in the world, to present its scenic attractions to the public by photographic advertising. This system of advertising has done more to advance the interests of Colorado by attracting tourist travel resulting in populating the state with desirable settlers, in developing giant industries, and in establishing towns and villages, than any other agency. The immense quantities of most attractive books and pamphlets and richly mounted photographic productions presented in artistic devices everywhere the world over, always attracting attention to the vast resources and scenic grandeur of Colorado, proved most prolific, and corporation and commonwealth prospered together, the growth of one being a reflection of the expansion of the other.

Consequently, when the month of October, 1891, ushered in a new presidency, the board of directors having wisely elected E. T. Jeffery to that important and responsible position, the main line of the system, standard gauged and properly equipped for trans-continental traffic, was in fitting condition for the expert management following the induction of his administration, which has been most pronounced as a practical business one and especially remunerative, when it is considered that he took control of this line on the threshold of the '93 panic, carrying the company safely through that trying time, when other corporations were dropping into insolvency and receiverships. Through it all the road was preserved in first-class condition and kept pace with the times in the way of improvements, in both roadway and equipment, at the same time contributing dividends to the holdings of the ownership.

Unmarred by unpleasant occurrences and operating under a perfect system, each department is a model of perfection and expertly officered; and, with a perfectly satisfied patronage to depend upon regularly, the road has been continually strengthened and the equipment elaborated upon in modern magnificence, until this mountain road of Colorado stands to-day the peer in perfection of comfort, safety and elegance of any of the great railroad systems of the United States.

During Mr. Jeffery's administration, to the

narrow gauge system have been added large commercial and traffic interests, by the ingrafting of the Rio Grande Southern Railroad, including one hundred and seventy-two miles of high grade scenic line, extravagant in wild, rugged picturesqueness, opening up the great mining resources in southern Colorado and placing the extensive stock and agricultural interest of the great Montezuma and Paradox valleys and the contiguous country in direct communication with the main traffic centers of the state. This line was completed in February, 1892.

In addition to this, another most important railway has been added to the system, connecting with the main line at Florence, being the Florence & Cripple Creek Railroad, which pierces the heart of the richest gold producing district on the American continent, if not in the world. Having exclusive trackage arrangements with this company, the Cripple Creek line is practically a part of the Rio Grande system.

Thus by its late acquirements the "baby" road of Colorado now operates in round numbers one thousand eight hundred and fifty miles of road, not including the Rio Grande Western from Grand Junction to Ogden, with which it forms a great through trans-continental line to the Pacific coast, reaching all important points in Colorado and Utah and distributing at the most popular society and health resorts the wealth and fashion of the world.

"The Colorado Road"

(Colorado & Southern Railway)

For a quarter of a century it has been a dream of prominent men of the west that a north and south railway along the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains would in time become a great highway of commerce. The dream is almost realized. The Colorado & Southern Railway in connection with the Fort Worth & Denver City Railway, extends from Northern Wyoming to one of the most energetic and thriving centers of Texas. The foundations have been laid for a steady movement of freight and passenger business which is destined as the years pass to revolutionize lines of travel and assist in a remarkable degree in the development of a vast region which awaits the hand of enterprise to make it the most desirable district of the globe. Each year, under the fostering care of the Colorado & Southern management, more intimate relations are strengthened between the people of Colorado and Texas. Every summer the charming resorts of the Rockies are more numerously visited by Texas people, and Coloradoans are turning their eyes to Texas as the winter resort of people whose home the greater part of the year is in the higher altitudes. Experience has shown that residence in the mountains for a few weeks each year will effectually drive miasma out of the system, and that nervous disorders of persons living for years at an altitude of one or two miles above sea level quickly disappear under the vivifying influence of the Texas sun.

The Colorado line offers excellent facilities for travel between all points of Texas and Colorado. It reaches all the principal resorts of Colorado, and the scenery along this route is by all competent judges pronounced the grandest on the continent. South Park, the gem of the mountains, nestling in a mighty basin sixty miles by thirty miles in area, is one of the sublimest attractions of Colorado, and is traversed its entire length by one of the branches of the Colorado road. The wonderful Loop trip is one of the charms of the Colorado road, and Platte Canon and the marvels of Manitou and the Pike's Peak region are on the same important highway—the Colorado road.

Of the fascinating trip through picturesque Clear Creek Canon, over the far-famed Loop and the famous switch-back, the following will give the reader a vague idea:

THE WORLD-FAMOUS LOOP

Passing above West Clear Creek, with just a glimpse of the picturesque bridge that spans Devil's Gate, the road runs under the great viaduct, and rises and rises until you have left the city hundreds of feet below and to the north; but, with a sudden turn, it is again seen, with the train this time rushing toward the city and still climbing; again a turn to the east; now down ninety feet below is the track just passed; away again on the farther side of the mountain, again crossing to the west side; suddenly turning to the

east until the "Big Fill," seventy-six feet high—too sharp a curve for a bridge—has given another circle to the track; then, with a turn to the west, around the slope of McClellan mountain, still another view of Georgetown, with all the tracks in view, each seeming to have no relation to its neighbor, until another valley in the mountains discloses the pretty village of Silver Plume, the close ally and best friend of Georgetown. But the loop is a railway on a "bender"—it is the apotheosis of gyration, the supreme luxury of entanglement—yet all wisely, clearly, skillfully planned—a wondrous monument of human genius and engineering skill.

Within easy reach of Georgetown is Green Lake, two and a-half miles distant. It has been many times called the "Gem of the Mountains." In soundless calm it lies, 10,000 feet above the hum-drum world. Caught up and held by the rugged majesty of the mountains, its beauty subdues and softens the great heart of the Rockies, and gives a touch of tenderness and watchfulness to the great peaks that guard its loveliness. On the near shore stand comfortable and convenient houses, a good wharf, well supplied with boats, while its serene and untroubled depths give a home to thousands of mountain trout. While the lake is clear and translucent—clearer than any simile of crystal can express—the basin that holds it is green; the sand is green; the moss that clings to the rocks, or idly floats to the sport of the ripples, is green; and even the tiny drops that fall from the feathering oar bear the same inexplicable tinge that has given this wondrous lake its name. Always beautiful, yet it is only in the declining hours of the day that Green Lake gives a gleam of its spectral and wondrous depths. Then through its clear waters is seen the buried forest, with its stately trees, turned to stone, still erect, but the tall heads and branches, that once bended only to the mountain breezes, now lie in the depths of the lake in the unutterable stillness of the dead.

The lake is filled with mountain trout, and while repaying the tourist amply in itself for the time of a visit, it is within easily accessible distance of other points in the mountains of equal, if not superior interest. One need go but a short distance from the lake to obtain excellent hunting and fishing. About seven miles away is the famous Argentine Pass, to the summit of which a good wagon road, the highest on the continent, extends. From the top of this pass is obtained one of the finest views in the world. Before the eye of the astonished visitor lies spread out a great panorama. Range after range of snow-capped peaks are visible, many of which lift their lofty summits far above timber-line. Just in front is Gray's Peak, one of the loftiest in Colorado. Away to the west rises the Mount of Holy Cross; while far toward the south, seventy-five miles distant, Pike's Peak lifts its solitary head to an altitude of more than 14,000 feet. Still nearer at hand, seemingly at one's feet, but really miles away, is the South Park, one of the great natural gardens of Colorado, surrounded by high mountains; while off toward the east, in the hazy distance, lie the plains, stretching away in the direction of the Missouri. Near at hand, just off the Argentine road, are the famous mines of East Argentine district. These mines are remarkable from the fact that throughout the entire year the workings are covered with beautiful frost crystals. They will well repay the tourist for the trouble of a visit.

About four miles from Green Lake is the beautiful Highland Park, a favorite picnic resort, to which an excellent trail already exists.

It is one day's staging from Georgetown to Grand Lake, the largest body of water in Colorado, and here the tourist will find every inducement for spending a few weeks in the mountains. The waters of the lake are literally alive with trout, while its numerous tributaries give the "stream fisherman" abundant opportunity for the display of superior skill. On the surrounding hills are found deer, elk, bear, grouse and other game. Good accommodations at very reasonable rates can be found at the lake, and rowing or sailing boats secured.

GRAYMONT AND GRAY'S PEAK.

Four miles beyond Silver Plume, the terminus, is the site of a former mining camp, Graymont, where, fifty-eight miles from Denver, the exalted altitude of nine thousand seven hundred and seventy-one feet is reached. There is not much of interest to the tourist at Graymont itself. But it is in this vicinity the traveler has revealed to him a vision, the memory whereof lasts him his lifetime, and many tourists take conveyances or go on horseback from Silver Plume to this enchanting spot. At Graymont the trail to the summit of the peak commences, and the journey from thence must be accomplished on horseback. It is something to remember, that ride on horseback through the cool mountain air, through devious trail and

winding path, in the faint light, until at last you stand on Gray's Peak, that beacon of the range, towering, serene and cold, fourteen thousand four hundred and forty-one feet above the level of the sea. And when the mountain tops begin to flush and tremble and glow, and the warm color steals down into the valleys lying below you, disclosing unimagined distances all aflame with light, you will have known what it is to see the sun rise on Gray's Peak. No description can give any idea of the majestic grouping of mountain light and snowy range, of intermingling valley and cloud rifts, towering pine, and the gorgeous gushes of sunshine suddenly falling like a cascade over all. The vision from these supreme heights is glorious beyond description—a sight from the Delectable Mountains like unto that which the pilgrims saw.

Returning to Idaho Springs, the possibility is offered of a stage ride of six miles over the mountains to Central City. It takes an hour. One has to go three miles up the steep mountain road, across the summit, and down to Russell Gulch. Gold was first discovered here in 1858, by Green Russell, of Georgia, and the gulch was named after him. It is a noteworthy fact that this was the first discovery of gold in paying quantity east of California. Russell Gulch for a long time was rich in placer diggings, and is still a great center for quartz mining. The visit of Horace Greeley to this section, in the early sixties, produced beneficent results, and his strongly congratulatory letters drew attention to the unbounded possibilities of Colorado as a great mineral-producing state. But few remain of the many houses which made this a great "camp" thirty years ago, Central City, as she grew, being a more desirable place of residence.

Three miles more from Russell Gulch brings us into Central City, a town that looks as if the great towering mountain heights resented its being there, and brushed it off when it attempted to crawl half way up their rugged sides. But the town, down on the level, is strongly and solidly built of brick—the dreadful fire a few years since having demonstrated the danger of wooden buildings. It is the recognized distributing point for the county, and has three thousand five hundred population, out of the seven thousand of Gilpin County. Its mainstay and support are the mining industries which abound in every direction. The city was organized in 1860, and the production of gold from that date to 1896 has been upward of $81,000,000, the annual product now being over $3,000,000. The town has all the luxuries and conveniences of a large city—electric light, good hotels, opera house, etc. The mines are all situated within a radius of a mile from Central City. There are twenty-three stamp mills running in Gilpin County, with 782 stamps, a large proportion of the entire number in the state. The total output of precious metals from Gilpin County for 1895 was $3,000,000; 1896, $3,094,000.

THE GREAT SWITCH-BACK.

To go from Central City to Black Hawk, one can either walk or ride. The walk will take only a few minutes down the canon, the towns merging into each other so that it is difficult to determine where the one ends and the other commences; by the railway it is four and one-half miles—and with good reason, for in that distance the road has to descend more than five hundred feet, over what is well known as the "Switch-Back." To accomplish this the track winds around the side of the mountain to the very edge, then back, down a steep incline, until the level of Black Hawk is reached. While clinging to the mountain side, the track skirts the edge of the steep declivity. Look out of the window, and there hundreds of feet below, is the winding canon down from Central City.

From Black Hawk we run eleven miles to Forks Creek and connect with the Denver train.

The Missouri Pacific Railway Company, St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company, and Leased, Operated and Independent Lines.

This great trunk line, which now threads its way through several states west of the Mississippi River, has been a potential factor in the development of Missouri and Kansas, and, with its accustomed enterprise, a few years ago penetrated with its lines into the rich agricultural districts of Nebraska, to compete in this growing state with its rapidly accumulating business. It was also among the pioneer roads in Kansas, and its many branches now traverse in different directions the most thickly settled portions of the state. It has contributed in a large measure, by its liberal and aggressive policy, toward the rapid development of the great resources of several of the west-

ern states. It is interesting to note briefly its history, as it was the first road built west from St. Louis as early as 1850-51.

The primary steps to build the road were taken, and it has since gradually extended its lines, like the arteries and veins of the human system, until it has compassed in its range the best portions of Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, and has even reached out and tapped the large commercial centers of Colorado and Texas. Its splendid and far-reaching management extends to its patrons, both in freight and passenger traffic, the best facilities for reaching the seaboard and the great eastern marts of trade. The growth and development of the great Missouri Pacific System have been rapid and fully abreast of the times, penetrating with its lines nine different states. Its local business is enormous, and rapidly increasing. In respect to its through business, no other road or system in the west or southwest is better equipped than this. Its steel-rail tracks, well-ballasted roadbeds and superior passenger coaches constitute it one of the greatest railroad systems of the country. Its superb fast train between St. Louis and Denver, via Kansas City and Pueblo, is unquestionably the most elegant and best equipped train of any road which enters the peerless city of the plains. It runs more passenger trains and finer coaches between St. Louis and Kansas City than any other road. All trains are run with free reclining chair-cars and parlor coaches. It has contributed in a wonderful degree toward the building up of the various cities along its numerous lines. Kansas City has felt its influence more than that of any other road centering in that metropolis, as its lines enter into the heart of the coal, iron and lead fields of Missouri, Kansas and Colorado. A large impetus to the development of the mineral wealth of Missouri and Colorado is due to the energetic efforts of the road in pushing out its lines in all directions, thereby aiding the growth of new industries.

It is thus enabled to lay down at the doors of the growing towns of the west those two essential factors in the building up of a new country more quickly and cheaply than almost any other road can do. It gives its numerous and rapidly increasing patronage in Nebraska and Kansas unsurpassed facilities for reaching the great health resorts of Arkansas and Texas.

Over its line from Omaha to St. Louis, about five hundred miles in extent, it runs the finest trains between these two cities, passing through Weeping Water, Nebraska City and Falls City, Neb., and St. Joseph, Mo., Atchison and Leavenworth, Kan., before reaching Kansas City. Various extensions and additions are constantly being made in Nebraska, making tributary to St. Louis the growing commerce of Omaha, Lincoln and other important cities in the state. The Missouri Pacific, in connection with the Iron Mountain route, has an immense traffic centering in St. Louis, and places that great manufacturing and commercial center in direct touch with the cotton fields, fruit, both temperate and tropical, wheat, corn and other cereals, grapes, vegetables, etc., of Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, as well as the constantly growing stock and grain productions of these states, the Indian Territory and Oklahoma.

The Iron Mountain Road has also exerted a strong influence in developing the vast lumber interests of Arkansas and Texas. By a wise extension of the system, it does the bulk of the freight and passenger traffic of Arkansas, and brings into direct communication with St. Louis the cities of New Orleans, Texarkana, Dallas, Galveston, San Antonio, Arkansas City, Helena, Memphis, Hot Springs, Fort Smith and Little Rock.

The following table will exhibit the extensive mileage of this system:

Missouri Pacific Railway,	1,562
Missouri Pacific Railway Independent Branch Line,	1,661
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway,	1,580
Houston, Central Arkansas & Northern Line,	191
Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad,	388
Sedalia, Warsaw & Southern Railway,	43
Kansas City, Wyandotte & Northwestern Railroad.	147
	5,562

On account of its extensive mileage and the ramification of the system, it is destined to promote in a large degree the development of the material interests of the country through which it passes.

Colorado Midland Railway.

This is one of the important roads of Colorado, having its principal termini at Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo and Grand Junction. It crosses the Rocky Mountains by the way of the celebrated Hagerman Pass, eleven thousand five hundred and twenty-eight feet above sea level. This line offers the most magnificent mountain scenery of any railway in the world. Starting

from the city of Denver, the road goes through Colorado Springs by Pike's Peak to beautiful Manitou, with its medicinal springs, one of the most lovely summer resorts in America; the Ute Pass, through but not over the mountains; across the South Park, noted for its sparkling streams and grassy meadows, soon reaching the main continental divide with its snowy summits, crossing it by means of Hagerman Pass; and then the Pacific slope, a gradual descent lands the traveler at the famous Glenwood Springs. Leaving the Colorado Midland at Grand Junction the train proceeds on the tracks of the Rio Grande Western across the Utah desert to Great Salt Lake and the city of the Mormons. Thence through the open gateway to the Oregon Short Line via Shoshone Falls, through Utah and Idaho over the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, to the Columbia River, Portland, the Sound and the Pacific.

The Midland is admirably located, with reference to the great ore-producing sections of Colorado, gold, silver, coal, iron, lead, copper, building stone; everything, in fact, which is produced in this great mining state rolls naturally down hill to Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver. The road taps the very heart of the grandest scenery of the Rocky and snowy range. By the splendid management and foresight of its officers, they have built up a fine system. The road has a large and increasing freight traffic, and its passenger facilities offer every luxury and convenience to the traveling public.

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